

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

MADE TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

FOR

THE YEAR 1869.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.

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REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington City, D. C., December 23, 1869.

SIR: As required by law, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of our Indian affairs and relations during the past year, with accompanying documents.

Among the reports of the superintendents and agents herewith, there will be found information, with views and suggestions of much practical value, which should command the earnest attention of our legislators, and all others who are concerned for the future welfare and destiny of the remaining original inhabitants of our country. The question is still one of deepest interest, "What shall be done for the amelioration and civilization of the race?" For a long period in the past, great and commendable efforts were made by the government and the philanthropist, and large sums of money expended to accomplish these desirable ends, but the success never was commensurate with the means employed. Of late years a change of policy was seen to be required, as the cause of failure, the difficulties to be encountered, and the best means of overcoming them, became better understood. The measures to which we are indebted for an improved condition of affairs are, the concentration of the Indians upon suitable reservations, and the supplying them with means for engaging in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for their education and moral training. As a result, the clouds of ignorance and superstition in which many of this people were so long enveloped have disappeared, and the light of a Christian civilization seems to have dawned upon their moral darkness, and opened up a brighter future. Much, however, remains to be done for the multitude yet in their savage state, and I can but earnestly invite the serious consideration of those whose duty it is to legislate in their behalf, to the justice and importance of promptly fulfilling all treaty obligations, and the wisdom of placing at the disposal of the department adequate funds for the purpose, and investing it with powers to adopt the requisite measures for the settlement of all the tribes, when practicable, upon tracts of land to be set apart for their use and occupancy. I recommend that in addition to reservations already established, there be others provided for the wild and roving tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada; also, for those more peaceable bands in the southern part of California. These tribes, excepting the Navajoes in the Territory of New Mexico, who, under their treaty of 1868, have a home in the western part of the Territory to which they have been removed, have no treaty relations with the government, and if placed upon reservations it will be necessary that Congress, by appropriate legislation, provide for their wants, until they become capable of taking care of themselves. In the other Territories, as also in Oregon and the northern part of California, the

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existing reservations are sufficient to accommodate all the Indians within their bounds; indeed, the number might with advantage be reduced; but in Montana there is urgent need for the setting apart, permanently, suitable tracts for the Blackfeet, and other tribes, who claim large portions of that Territory and are parties to treaties entered into with them last year by Commissioner W. J. Cullen, which were submitted to the United States Senate, but have not been finally acted upon by that body. Should the treaties be ratified the required reservations will be secured, greatly to the benefit of both Indians and citizens.

Before entering upon a *résumé* of the affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies for the past year, I will here briefly notice several matters of interest which, in their bearing upon the management of our Indian relations, are likely to work out, judging from what has been the effect so far, the most beneficial results.

Under an act of Congress approved April 10, 1868, two millions of dollars were appropriated to enable the President to maintain peace among and with various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians; to promote their civilization; bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, and to relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support. The Executive is also authorized to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, selected from among men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, and who, under his direction, shall exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of this large fund. The commission selected in accordance with this provision of the law, composed of the following gentlemen, George H. Stuart, William Welsh, W. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, John B. Farwell, Robert Carppell, Felix R. Brunot, Henry S. Lane, and Nathan Bishop, met in this city in May last, and after deliberating upon the points suggested for their consideration, as embraced in my letter to them, dated the 26th of May, (a copy of which is among the papers accompanying this report, marked A, as is also a copy of the Executive order of June 3 in the matter, marked B,) involving the legal status of the Indians, their rights, and the obligations of the government toward them; the propriety of any further treaties being made; the expediency of a change in the mode of annuity payments, and other points of special interest, they decided as preliminary to future operations, and for the more convenient and speedy discharge of their duties, upon dividing the territory inhabited by Indians into three sections, and appointed sub-committees out of their number to visit each, and examine into the affairs of the tribes therein, and to report at a meeting to be held in Washington prior to the coming session of Congress. I herewith submit (marked C) the report of the commission, recently received, with reports from the sub-committee, F. R. Brunot, esq., chairman; also from Vincent Colyer, esq., and John V. Farwell, esq., members of the commission, relating to the condition of affairs among the tribes of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, some of the tribes in Kansas, those in the Indian country south of Kansas, and those in Alaska Territory, and communicating interesting facts in their history, as also submitting suggestions for their welfare and improvement, deemed to be of great importance, and which should receive careful consideration.

In regard to the fund of two million dollars referred to, it may be remarked that it has enabled the department to a great extent to carry out the purposes for which it was appropriated. There can be no question but that mischief has been prevented, and suffering either relieved or warded off from numbers who otherwise, by force of circumstances,

would have been led into difficulties and extreme want. By the timely supplies of subsistence and clothing furnished, and the adoption of measures intended for their benefit, the tribes from whom the greatest trouble was apprehended have been kept comparatively quiet, and some advance, it is to be hoped, made in the direction of their permanent settlement in the localities assigned to them, and their entering upon a new course of life. The subsistence they receive is furnished through the agency of the commissary department of the army, with, it is believed, greater economy and more satisfaction than could have resulted had the mode heretofore observed been followed. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the number of wild Indians and others, also not provided for by treaty stipulations, whose precarious condition requires that something should be done for their relief, and who are thrown under the immediate charge of the department, is increasing. It is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration and urgent necessity that means be afforded to properly care for them. For this purpose, in my judgment, there should be annually appropriated by Congress a large contingent fund, similar to that in question, and subject to the same control. I accordingly recommend that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress.

With a view to more efficiency in the management of affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies, the Executive has inaugurated a change of policy whereby a different class of men from those heretofore selected have been appointed to duty as superintendents and agents. There was doubtless just ground for it, as great and frequent complaints have been made for years past, of either the dishonesty or inefficiency of many of these officers. Members of the Society of Friends, recommended by the society, now hold these positions in the Northern Superintendency, embracing all Indians in Nebraska; and in the Central, embracing tribes residing in Kansas, together with the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the Indian country. The other superintendencies and agencies, excepting that of Oregon and two agencies there, are filled by army officers detailed for such duty. The experiment has not been sufficiently tested to enable me to say definitely that it is a success, for but a short time has elapsed since these Friends and officers entered upon duty; but so far as I can learn the plan works advantageously, and will probably prove a positive benefit to the service, and the indications are that the interests of the government and the Indians will be subserved by an honest and faithful discharge of duty, fully answering the expectations entertained by those who regard the measure as wise and proper.

I am pleased to have it to remark that there is now a perfect understanding between the officers of this department and those of the military, with respect to their relative duties and responsibilities in reference to Indian affairs. In this matter, with the approbation of the President and yourself, a circular letter was addressed by this office in June last to all superintendents and agents defining the policy of the government in its treatment of the Indians, as comprehended in these general terms, viz: that they should be secured their legal rights; located, when practicable, upon reservations; assisted in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life; and that Indians who should fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes provided for them, would be subject wholly to the control and supervision of military authorities, to be treated as friendly or hostile as circumstances might justify. The War Department concurring, issued orders upon the subject for the information and guidance of the proper military officers, and

the result has been harmony of action between the two departments, no conflict of opinion having arisen as to the duty, power and responsibility of either.

Arrangements now, as heretofore, will doubtless be required with tribes desiring to be settled upon reservations for the relinquishment of their rights to the lands claimed by them and for assistance in sustaining themselves in a new position, but I am of the opinion that they should not be of a treaty nature. It has become a matter of serious import whether the treaty system in use ought longer to be continued. In my judgment it should not. A treaty involves the idea of a compact between two or more sovereign powers, each possessing sufficient authority and force to compel a compliance with the obligations incurred. The Indian tribes of the United States are not sovereign nations, capable of making treaties, as none of them have an organized government of such inherent strength as would secure a faithful obedience of its people to the observance of compacts of this character. They are held to be the wards of the government, and the only title the law concedes to them to the lands they occupy or claim is a mere possessory one. But, because treaties have been made with them, generally for the extinguishment of their supposed absolute title to land inhabited by them, or over which they roam, they have become falsely impressed with the notion of national independence. It is time that this idea should be dispelled, and the government cease the cruel force of thus dealing with its helpless and ignorant wards. Many good men, looking at this matter only from a Christian point of view, will perhaps say that the poor Indian has been greatly wronged and ill treated; that this whole country was once his, of which he has been despoiled, and that he has been driven from place to place until he has hardly left to him a spot where to lay his head. This indeed may be philanthropic and humane, but the stern letter of the law admits of no such conclusion, and great injury has been done by the government in deluding this people into the belief of their being independent sovereignties, while they were at the same time recognized only as its dependents and wards. As civilization advances and their possessions of land are required for settlement, such legislation should be granted to them as a wise, liberal, and just government ought to extend to subjects holding their dependent relation. In regard to treaties now in force, justice and humanity require that they be promptly and faithfully executed, so that the Indians may not have cause of complaint, or reason to violate their obligations by acts of violence and robbery.

While it may not be expedient to negotiate treaties with any of the tribes hereafter, it is no doubt just that those made within the past year, and now pending before the United States Senate, should be definitely acted upon. Some of the parties are anxiously waiting for the fulfillment of the stipulations of these compacts and manifest dissatisfaction at the delay. Their ratification has been recommended heretofore by the Indian Bureau, and as nothing has since occurred to change the opinion then entertained in regard to them, excepting, perhaps, that with the Osages, concluded May 27, 1868, and the one made with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, connected with the Iowas, February 11, 1869, for reasons hereafter noticed, that recommendation is now renewed. The treaties referred to are: That with the Cherokees, concluded July 9, 1868, providing for the settlement of all their claims and demands against the United States; of the vexed question as to the disposition of their neutral lands; their right to other lands; the removal of ambiguities in the treaty with them of 1866; the settlement of questions between the

courts of the nation and the United States in reference to jurisdiction over Cherokee citizens, and for the abolishment of distinctions among the people; that with the small bands of Chippewas and Christian Indians or Munsees, entered into June 1, 1868, to enable them to dissolve their tribal relations, and join other tribes; that with the Creeks of September 2, 1868, supplemental to their treaty made in 1866, the chief ground of which, set forth in the preamble thereto, being the injustice done in the latter treaty in requiring on their part an absolute and unconditional surrender of one-half of the nation's domain, because of a liability of a forfeiture of their rights in consequence of the nation having made a treaty with the so-called Confederate States, no such requirement having been imposed upon the Cherokees and other tribes in the treaties concluded with them in 1866, who had also entered into treaty arrangements with the authorities of the rebel States; those with the Blackfeet nation of September 1, 1868; Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep Eaters, of September 24, 1868; Gros Ventres, of July 13, 1868, and River Crosses, July 15, 1868, which provide for a cession of lands claimed by these several tribes in the Territory of Montana, and for their being located and sustained upon suitable reservations in that Territory; that with the Senecas and other Indians in the State of New York, of December 4, 1868, by which they agree to relinquish all their right to lands in Kansas, and all claims under their treaties of 1838 and 1842; it provides for the issuing of patents to whites occupying the lands in Kansas allotted to the New York Indians who removed there, and for paying the losses of said Indians by reason of having been driven from their homes; that with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowas residing in Nebraska, made February 11, 1869, and that with the Ottos and Missourias in the same State, of February 13, 1869, both of which stipulated for a sale of their lands, giving the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railway Company the privilege of purchasing the same at \$1 25 per acre, and providing a new home for them in the Indian territory, south of Kansas; that with the Kaws or Kansas tribe, of March 13, 1869, providing for the sale of their lands to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and for the removal of the tribe to the Indian territory; and lastly, that of the Miamies in Kansas and Indiana, concluded March 9, 1869, for the adjustment of all claims against the United States and the settlement of all controversies between themselves.

In regard to the treaty with the Osages of May 27, 1868, against which serious objections have been made, I suggest that it either be modified, or another arrangement entered into with the tribe with a view to the purchase of their lands and their removal to the Indian territory. Desiring to ascertain the mind of the Osages in regard to this treaty, I instructed the superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Hoag, to visit them and hold a council upon the subject. A report of his interview with them has recently been received, and will be found among the papers herewith, numbered 122. It seems that the Indians are not dissatisfied with the treaty so much on the ground of there having been any undue influence brought to bear upon them by the commissioners who negotiated it, as that they believe the price stipulated to be paid for the land is not enough. Whether it is ratified or not, they wish to sell their lands and remove, for settlers now occupy them, taking even possession of the corn-fields of the Indians, cutting off the timber and otherwise infringing upon their rights. I trust that Congress will early legislate in this matter, that trouble and suffering may be prevented.

Hostilities to some extent, though not to that of war by tribes, have unfortunately existed more or less during the past year. In May and

June last some of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attacked citizens of Kansas settled upon the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Saline Rivers, killing a number of men, women, and children, capturing others, and destroying or carrying off considerable property. The love of plunder and the spirit of revenge seem not to have been subdued in many of the Indians of these tribes by the chastisement they received heretofore, nor by the magnanimity of the government in promising to provide for and treat them as friendly if they would go upon their reservations. Active and severe measures by the military against them have resulted in the destruction of many, and compelled others either to surrender or come in and ask to be located upon a reservation with those of their people who are peaceably disposed. The discontented of the various bands of Sioux have also shown a determined spirit of antagonism to the government, in acts of occasional murder and depredations in Dakota and Wyoming Territories, but the main body of the Sioux who, under General Harney, were located on the great reservation provided for them by treaty stipulations, are comparatively quiet, and it is thought can be kept so, as well as induced to change their mode of life. In Montana a part of the Piegans have been on the war path, and apprehensions have been entertained of serious troubles; murders of citizens have been committed by other Indians, and citizens have retaliated, but the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past. With the wild and intractable Apaches, in Arizona, there seems to be a continual state of warfare and outrage which the military arm in use there is unable to wholly suppress, and this will be the case always, until these Indians can be induced to leave their almost inaccessible retreats and settle upon a reservation. Members of the Kiowas and Comanches have been renewing their attacks upon citizens of Texas and their property, but no extensive raiding by the tribes, as in former years, has occurred during the past year, nor have other tribes had as much cause for complaint against these bands as heretofore. The Apaches and Navajoes have also been charged with outrages against citizens of New Mexico, and so troublesome have they been that the governor of the Territory deemed it his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws, and authorizing the people to defend their persons and property against their attacks.

Attention is again called to the importance of something being done to put a stop to the raiding into Texas by Kickapoo and other Indians residing in the republic of Mexico, not far from the Rio Grande, as serious difficulties may arise with that nation, should the citizens of Texas, suffering beyond further endurance at the hands of these marauders, undertake to redress their grievances by invading the territory of that republic in pursuit of the offenders. Although the Kickapoos may be regarded as having forfeited their claim to the protection of the United States, and their rights to the home they abandoned in the Indian country, yet, in view of their desire to return, as well as for the welfare of the people on the border of Texas, it is thought that steps should be taken as early as practicable to have them brought back and placed somewhere in the Indian territory. For this purpose Congress was asked last year to legislate and provide the necessary means.

By the treaties of 1866 with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, it is agreed on their part, if Congress shall so provide, that there shall be organized a general council in the Indian territory, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, and convened annually, with power to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indians resident in the Indian territory, and

in regard to the matter of the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the tribe and persons other than Indians, and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and, the common defense and safety of the tribes. Nothing has been done in that matter, further than to cause to be taken a census, required by the treaties, of the members of each tribe as a basis of representation, because of the want of the necessary means and appropriate legislation by Congress. There is an earnest desire expressed by these Indians for an early organization of such a council, and that the time of the sessions be extended from thirty to sixty days. I recommend that the subject be brought before Congress as one of great importance, and requiring prompt action by that body. The accomplishment of this much-desired object will give the Indians a feeling of security in the permanent possession of their homes, and tend greatly to advance them in all the respects that constitute the character of an enlightened and civilized people. The next progressive step would be a territorial form of government, followed by their admission into the Union as a State.

Attention is invited to the condition of the freedmen among the Choctaws and some of the other tribes in the Indian territory, whose status as slaves became changed by the results of the late war, and who now appeal to the government for kind treatment and protection. Denied the rights and privileges of the members of the tribes with whom they reside, oppressed and persecuted, this people have claims which should not in justice be longer disregarded. They prefer to remain with those among whom they were raised, but fear losing the protection of the laws of the United States. With the Seminoles they seem to find the most favor, as that tribe has accorded to them unconditional citizenship. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, at first opposed to the measure, appear to have relented somewhat, and now wait to see what the government will do. Arrangements, it is suggested, ought to be made for their colonization in some suitable place, or else a supplemental treaty concluded for establishing them in these nations with a pro rata distribution of their funds and lands.

The settlers to whom lands were awarded under the 17th article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1869, having been recently notified to make payment of the appraised value of the lands awarded, remittances are now rapidly coming in. These lands are known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands" in Kansas, embracing an area of 709,614.72 acres, the white settlers being in possession of 153,343.10 acres under the article referred to, and the Indian settlers 6,071.93 acres awarded to them under the provision of the 17th article of the treaty. The remaining 640,199.69 acres as stipulated in the treaty were sold by Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, to James F. Joy, of Detroit, Michigan, at \$1 per acre. A portion has been paid for by this purchase, and for which patents have issued.

With regard to the tribes who have long been on reservations, the reports of the superintendents and agents show that for most of them the prospect is brighter for future advancement and prosperity than it has been for several years past. Recovering from the ravages of war and the blighting effects of rebellion, and accepting their situation, those who suffered most are now making commendable progress in industry, education, and a practical knowledge of the pursuits of civilized life. I proceed now to a more particular but brief notice of the several superintendencies and agencies under the jurisdiction of this bureau, commencing with those on the Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON.

This superintendency has within its bounds six agencies and thirteen reservations, upon which are located the numerous bands or tribes of Washington Territory, numbering, with those outside, about fifteen thousand souls. With the exception of a few bands in the southwest and northeast part of the Territory, all have treaty relations with the government. They are reported by late Superintendent McKinney to be at peace with each other and all the citizens of the Territory, and the consequence is they are doing better in some respects than in former years.

Yakama agency.—Perhaps the most promising Indians in the superintendency are those belonging to this agency. The Yakamas number about three thousand, and may be regarded as a self-sustaining people. Their case is an example for the encouragement of others, and conclusively proves that, under favorable circumstances, with proper aid and efficient management, by capable and honest agents, most if not all Indians may be greatly benefited and advanced in every essential element of civilization. The reservation of this tribe is in the southern part of the Territory east of the Cascade Mountains, and is quite extensive, fertile, and possessing a mild and healthy climate. The Indians raise large quantities of grain, and live in good houses; have adopted to a great degree the dress and customs of the whites, and are deeply interested in the cause of education. The school on the reservation has not effected so much good the past year as previously, because of the reduction by Congress of the amount usually appropriated for that object. They have a treaty with the United States, made at Fort Simcoe, on the 9th June, 1855.

S'Klallam agency includes the tribes parties to the treaty of Point-Point, January 25, 1855, the principal of which are the S'Kokomish, S'Klallam, and Towanas. Their reservation contains about four thousand acres of extremely fertile land, but it is not, however, a suitable place for the residence of the Indians, because of its being frequently overflowed. The late superintendent recommends that the reservation be extended so as to include twelve hundred acres of elevated lands, as a camping ground for the Indians, in which I concur. Altogether the tribes in this agency number about fifteen hundred souls, but only the S'Kokomish and Towanas reside upon the reservation, who raise an abundance of grass and vegetables, and have a fine school building, but it cannot be said that the school put in operation is of much benefit to them, few of their children being encouraged to attend it.

Talalip agency embraces the Talalip, Swinomish, Lummi, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot reservations, for Indians who are parties to the treaty concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, numbering in all about five thousand. The first named is the central and principal one, containing thirty-six sections of land, where are located nearly all the employes. Here most improvement has been made, and upon this reservation it is contemplated, if deemed expedient by the President, to remove all the tribes under this treaty, as it is capable of sustaining a large number of Indians. Here the agent resides, and where is established a government school, under the charge of Rev. C. C. Chirouse and a few Sisters of Charity, which is doing well and would effect greater good were Congress to make a more liberal appropriation for its support. Superintendent Colonel Samuel Ross, United States Army, says of this agency that its condition is absolutely deplorable, and that the sub-

agent in charge has managed affairs badly, in incurring debts and selling the property of the agency.

The Swinomish reservation, on an island in Bellingham Bay, covers an area of about twelve hundred acres, mostly good land. There are but few Indians upon it, with no government employe to look after them. They are lazy and degraded by contact with vicious whites near them, and for these reasons the superintendent recommends that the reservation be sold for the benefit of the tribes parties to the treaty referred to, and that the Indians upon it be removed to the Lummi reservation.

Lummi, in Bellingham Bay, contains one township of excellent land. The Indians there, about nine hundred, in charge of a government farmer, have been quite prosperous. They produce an abundance for their subsistence and comfort. Generally they have abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, changed their savage customs, and many of them have been thoroughly instructed in the Catholic faith. The tribes on the reservation are called Lummi, Nooksack, No-wha-ha, Samish, and Swinomish.

Port Madison reservation contains two sections of good land. The Indians on it are more industrious than most other tribes, and their labor is in much demand in the lumber mills of the neighborhood. They do a profitable business, without expense to the government, from the sale of logs, which they cut and haul to the mills. They have no schools, but are under the salutary influence of Catholic missionaries.

Muckleshoot contains about twelve hundred acres of land, high, sterile, and little suited for cultivation. The Indians there are a hardy, warlike band, pursuing the chase mainly, though there are some good farmers among them. A difficulty exists between them and the whites about a wedge of land at the confluence of White's and Green Rivers, which the superintendents recommend should be settled by making the land in dispute a part of the reservation.

Puyallup agency includes the tribes parties to the treaty made at Medicine Creek on the 26th December, 1854, and has within its bounds the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations. The agency is at the first named, which contains a township of excellent land. In the treaty mention is made of but two sections at that point, and this discrepancy has given occasion for adventure on the part of certain whites, who, assuming that the Indians have no rights to the reserve because it is not what the treaty particularly describes, have undertaken to squat upon it, and even to occupy the improved land of the Indians. It is recommended that the matter be submitted to Congress, that the rights of the Indians may be clearly set forth and protected. The Puyallups, about seven hundred and fifty, are in the main an industrious, moral people, engaged exclusively in the cultivation of their land, which produces everything that is planted in great abundance.

Nisqually, located fifteen miles east of Olympia, contains two sections of land, most of which is gravelly, and not at all adapted to agricultural purposes. The Indians are in the habit of going out to work for the farmers, from whom they obtain their supplies. There is trouble between the whites and these Indians about this reserve, which should be settled by legislation of Congress. Being near certain projected railroad improvements, it is sought after by those who wish to obtain it by pre-emptive right, alleging that the Indians occupy other lands. I submit herewith a copy of a letter from Superintendent Colonel Ross, of the 14th September last, in regard to this encroachment upon the rights of these Indians in this respect, and approve his suggestions that the land be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

Squawon.—Only a few demoralized Indians are on this reservation, which is surrounded by logging camps of whites of very immoral habits, who debauch the Indian women and furnish the Indians with whisky. It is recommended that the land be sold for the benefit of the Squawons, and they removed upon the Puyallup reservation.

South Bay, of about twelve hundred acres of poor quality, is entirely unoccupied, and it is recommended that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians included under the treaty.

Makah agency, in the extreme northwest part of the Territory, near Cape Flattery, has within its charge about six hundred Indians, called Makahs, who seem to be contented and peaceable, being isolated and remote from other tribes, and but little exposed to contact with the white race by reason of their secluded situation. They live chiefly by fishing and the sale of furs of the beaver and other animals. Nothing flattering can be said of their schools, or the condition of their reservation.

Quinaielt agency.—The Indians in this agency are the Quinaielts, Quillehutes, Hohs, and Quelts, about six hundred in all, on a reservation of one township, ten miles along the coast. The soil being sterile, they have made but little progress in an agricultural way. A road, however, has been opened to a tract lying back of the reservation a few miles, which can be made productive, and afford means for their subsistence. The school put in operation last year has not succeeded as well as expected; it has, nevertheless, been instrumental in overcoming, in a measure, the opposition and superstitious notions of these Indians with respect to the subject of education. This is what is reported of them by late Superintendent McKinny, but the present incumbent of that office, Colonel Samuel Ross, remarks that the agency is in the best condition of any in the Territory, but in what respect he does not particularize, except that the employes appear to have been always at their post, and that the agent conducted its affairs with honesty and good faith.

Chehalis reservation, set apart by order of the President, on the bottom lands of the Chehalis and Black Rivers, which make their confluence near its boundary, contains about five thousand acres, most of it being very good land. The Indians upon it are the Chehalis, Shoal Water Bay, Chinook, Cowlitz, Clatsop, and other tribes, numbering about nine hundred, the remnants of tribes in the southwest part of the Territory, who were overlooked in the general treaty arrangements of 1854-55, doubtless for the reason that they had quietly submitted to being dispossessed of their lands by the whites, and who are at present in charge of a government farmer. There is no treaty with these Indians, hence they do not receive as much assistance as other tribes. Most of them reside off the reservation, and among them are efficient workers, living in comfortable houses. The school building, commenced last year on the reservation, has not been completed for want of funds. Superintendent McKenny is of the opinion that these Indians should have some express guarantee that they will not be disturbed in the possession of their present homes.

Colville, Spokane, Okinakane, San Poel, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles tribes, living in the northeast part of the Territory, and numbering about three thousand souls, claim a large extent of country. Many of them are farmers, possessing horses, stock, and good improvements. The affairs of the department among these Indians were formerly administered by the military officer in charge of Fort Colville, but of late years they have been attended to by a special agent or a government farmer. At this

time a farmer and physician have charge. There should be a regular agent appointed for these tribes, and an arrangement made with them for a surrender of their lands and their location upon a suitable reservation somewhere south and west of Colville, and near to a favorite salmon fishery, resorted to by thousands of Indians.

Schools.—It is to be regretted that Congress has seen proper to reduce the estimates of this office for educational purposes in this Territory. The amount provided has been found inadequate to procure competent teachers and furnish what is requisite to keep up the schools. In consequence thereof some of them have been suspended, and others have failed to accomplish the good expected of them. I recommend that Congress be more liberal hereafter in its appropriation for all the schools.

OREGON.

The annual report of Superintendent A. B. Meacham, and the reports of the agents under him, furnish full information of the condition of the service in this quarter. This is the exception before referred to in this report, where the change has not been made of detailing officers of the army for Indian duty, Mr. Meacham and two of his agents, Messrs. Simpson and Lafollet, still retaining their positions. There are four agents and two sub-agents in the service in the State, having charge of Indians gathered upon, or near, five reservations, numbering about 10,500 souls. No serious difficulties have occurred with the tribes of the superintendency during the past year, and the reports of their progress are favorable.

Umatilla agency.—About eight hundred and fifty Indians, comprising the Umatilla and Cayuse tribes, with a part of the Walla-Walla tribes are settled upon the reservation, in the northeast part of the State of Oregon. They are peaceful and contented, and have raised of produce more than sufficient to supply their wants; many are rich in horses and cattle, and have made considerable advancement in civilization. The question has been raised whether they should not be removed to some other locality, as they are constantly annoyed by the encroachments of the whites, who covet the possession of their fertile and valuable lands, lying, as they do, on the highway to Boise City and Salt Lake. The superintendent recommends the appointment of a commission to arrange for a sale of their lands, and their settlement upon some other reservation. The school under Reverend Father Vermeesch is still in operation, with a measurable degree of success.

Should it be determined to continue the agency for these tribes it will be necessary that something be done toward putting the government buildings, which are very much dilapidated, in a proper condition for use.

Warm Springs agency, located on the edge of the Cascade Mountains, contains about 1,024,000 acres, of which only 3,000 or 4,000 are susceptible of cultivation. The tribes located here are the Wasco, Des Chute, Tygh, and John Day, estimated to number one thousand and twenty-five, who live principally by fishing and hunting; are generally contented, and anxious to learn to make their own clothing, and to adopt all customs of the whites. Agent Mitchell recommends that a portion of their annuity be expended in the purchase of sheep; also, that another school be established for the Indians of the agency who have no intercourse with the Wacoos, and cannot send their children to the agency, sixteen miles distant from their homes; and that the road from

Dalles to the reservation be improved, as in its present state it is impossible to travel over it with safety. He also asks that additional buildings be erected for the employes.

Grand Ronde agency, situated on the western edge of the Willamette Valley, adjoins the Coast reservation, and is the oldest agency in the superintendency, embracing a tract of 3,888 acres. The Indians in charge, numbering about eleven hundred, are composed of the fragments of numerous tribes, and are those who came earliest into intercourse with the whites. They have made greater progress than any other of the tribes in the superintendency, and their condition is one full of promise. They are very anxious to have the lands which are being cultivated by them surveyed, and allotments made to the heads of families. This would, no doubt, be gratifying, and stimulate them to greater diligence in making improvements in homes which they can then have the satisfaction of contemplating as their permanent possession. Two schools are provided by treaty stipulations for this agency, the Umpqua day-school, and another conducted on the manual labor principle. Only one is now in operation, for want of means to carry on both successfully at the same time. The agency houses and mills are in bad condition, no money having been expended upon them since they were built; they should be repaired or new ones erected. There are about three hundred Indians living along the coast from the mouth of the Columbia River to that of the Siletz, utterly demoralized, who should be brought upon the reservation. Altogether, the agency and its results demonstrate the practicability of the red man being reclaimed from his savage state.

Siletz agency is located upon the Coast reservation, a tract of land selected in 1855, for Indian use and occupation, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, and confirmed by an executive order in 1856, in extent one hundred miles north and south by twenty miles in width, and was intended for a home for all the tribes along the coast from Columbia River to the State line of California. The Indians in charge, being remnants of fourteen bands or tribes, number about twenty-three hundred, and have no ratified treaty with the government, that of 1855 never having been definitely acted upon, although attention has been called to the necessity thereof, or of some other arrangement for securing these Indians in the permanent occupation of their present homes. A good work is being effected among them; they have abandoned Indian habits and customs, and are eager to adopt the usages of the whites, asking that they may be supplied with agricultural implements, horses, and other requisites to help them in their endeavors to become civilized. Their manual labor school, owing to the limited means afforded for its support, has been changed to that of a day school, which has had but indifferent success.

Alsea sub-agency is also located upon the Coast reservation referred to above, about eight miles below the mouth of the Alsea River. The tribes in charge, who are all parties to the unratified treaty of 1855, are the Coosas, Umpquas, Alseas, and Sinsolaws, numbering about five hundred souls, and are in the main in a prosperous condition, being industrious in fishing and cultivating gardens. They are without educational advantages for their children, no provisions having yet been made for giving them a school. The fewness of the Indians does not seem to justify the keeping up of this agency, and it is suggested that they should be concentrated with those of the Siletz, where they could have the benefit of a school, medical treatment, and instruction in the useful arts. This would bring the Coast reservation Indians more compactly together, and allow an extensive tract to be opened for settlement by the whites.

Klamath sub-agency, established under the operations of the treaty of October 15, 1864, with the Klamath and Modoc tribes of Southern Oregon, and embracing lands bordering on the Klamath lakes, contains about 1,200,000 acres of land, mostly barren, a comparatively small portion of the tract being fertile, and producing only such things as the cold and dry climate will allow. The lakes, however, afford an abundance of fish of the finest quality, and a very nutritious water-plant called "wo-kus." These were the chief sources from which the Indians drew their subsistence until brought in contact with the whites, from whom they have since learned to depend somewhat upon cultivating the soil for support. The tribes in charge are the Klamath, Modoc, Wollpahpe, and Yahooskin Snake. All of the first-named tribe are upon the reservation, and a part only of the others, numbering in all about fifteen hundred. The main body of the Modocs remain off, and cannot be got on without military assistance. Some of the Indians work as farm hands, and show a disposition to adopt the manners and laws of the whites. This should be made a full agency, as at present it is perhaps of more importance than any other in the superintendency, on account of its recent establishment, and in view of the fact that it includes the care and management of a large number of Indians of the wildest character. With the exception of a part of the Modocs these tribes are peaceable. The agent indulges in the expectation that through the influence and example of Wollpahpe Snakes the remaining bands of Smokes in the southeast part of Oregon may be led to settle upon a reservation.

Besides the tribes here mentioned as being provided with reservations, there are others within the bounds of this superintendency, scattered along the Columbia and other rivers, in the immediate vicinity of white settlements, who have no such provision made for them, not parties to any treaty, and represented to be as thoroughly degraded as they can well be. They are estimated to number about twelve hundred. Measures should, it is suggested, be taken to place them upon a reservation. In addition to these are others, regarded as hostile, of the Snake or Shoshone nation, who have a wide range, extending from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are known by different names. They are charged with having committed many murders and depredations of late years, and seem to be beyond the reach and control of the Indian Department.

CALIFORNIA.

Under the act of Congress passed in 1864, it was provided that not more than four reservations should be set apart for the Indians of this State, (formerly there were more,) and two superintendents. There were accordingly established those known as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule, the last two-named being in extent about thirteen hundred acres, and leased from settlers. Smith River has, since the date of the last annual report, been abandoned, and the Indians removed to Hoopa Valley. The Indians in this superintendency are reported as generally quiet, and those on reservations obedient and willing to labor for their support and improvement. They are not in treaty relation with the United States. Negotiations were entered into with many of the tribes in 1851, by commissioners authorized for the purpose, but the treaties then effected were never confirmed, the Senate rejecting them on the ground that the United States, acquiring possession of the territory from Mexico, succeeded to its rights in the soil, and, as that government regarded itself as the absolute and unqualified owner

of it, and held that the Indians had no usufructuary or other rights therein which were to be in any manner respected, they, the United States, were under no obligations to treat with the Indians occupying the same for the extinguishment of their title. The whole number in the State is estimated at twenty-five thousand.

Round Valley reservation, in the northeast part of the State, containing twenty-five thousand acres, was thought to be, when selected, so isolated as to forbid its ever being desirable to the whites, and therefore peculiarly valuable for Indian use; but, possessing a very fertile soil and salubrious climate, it seems that the Indians are not to be secured in uninterrupted, peaceful occupancy, for settlers have since taken possession of some of the best portions thus set apart, who think that the reservation is not a permanent one by the mere act of withdrawing the land from public sale. Legislation by Congress is recommended for the definite establishment of the boundaries of the reservation, and the adjustment forever of claims of the settlers. The new superintendent, General McIntosh, United States Army, is of the opinion that the whole valley should be reserved for Indian purposes, as it would be large enough to accommodate all the Indians in the northern part of California, and render unnecessary the continuance of Hoopa Valley reservation. The mill property here, owned by Mr. Andrew Gray, has been recently purchased for the sum of \$9,395 00, Congress having appropriated for that object \$10,000, thus extinguishing the only title held by any one to land in Round Valley. The tribes in charge are the Cow Cows, Pitt Rivers, Ukies, Redwoods, and Wylackies, numbering one thousand and twenty-two, skilled in all kinds of farm work, and raising more than a sufficiency for their subsistence. The surplus of the crops raised, if sold, would furnish money enough to obtain all the blankets and clothing they need. There is no school among them, nor do they seem very desirous to have any.

Hoopa Valley reservation, on Trinity River, in the northwest part of the State, has an area of about thirty-eight thousand acres, and the valley is estimated to contain about twenty-five hundred acres of arable land. With the assistance of the Smith River reservation Indians, who are industrious and experienced in farm operations, a much larger crop of grain and vegetables has been raised than ever before produced in the valley, estimated to be worth about \$23,000 in coin. The reservation is under a fine state of cultivation and highly prosperous, and the Indians, numbering about one thousand, are orderly and contented—a decided improvement over the state of affairs with them a year or two ago, when dissensions and bloodshed prevailed to a great extent. There has never been any school established among them, for the reason that no funds have been specially appropriated for that purpose, and they have never manifested any particular desire to have their children instructed.

Tule River reservation, in a valley of the river of that name, in the southern part of the State, contains 1,280 acres of land, leased from F. P. Madden, at \$1,920 per annum; also, five hundred acres of government land adjoining. The Indians upon it are those brought some ten years ago from the Tejon reservation or farm, which was at that time surrendered to its owner, and they were then known as the Tule and Owen's River tribes. The lease expires in December next, and Mr. Madden has given notice that the rent will be increased to two dollars per acre. My predecessor recommended that this farm be purchased, and an estimate therefor was submitted to Congress of one dollar per acre in coin. As it may be expedient to remove these Indians to another reservation, I do not feel disposed to press the purchase at this time. The Indians

readily engage in the various kinds of labor required for their support, and are quite successful, but they are averse to making improvements through an uncertainty as to their remaining in permanent possession of them. Only three hundred remain on the farm, many having left and gone back to their old homes on Owen's River. Of the Manacha tribe, many left because of their losing one-third of their number the past year by measles, and it is thought by the agent, unless measures are taken to prevent them, the remainder will follow. General Ord, United States Army, commanding the department of California, has given orders to have them returned.

Missouri and Coahuila Indians have no reservation; the former, about three thousand in number, are scattered over San Bernardino, San Diego, and other counties in the southern part of the State, and the latter, whose number is not less than three thousand, live in the San Jacinto Mountains. The condition and wants of these Indians have been frequently brought to the consideration of the department and adverted to in previous annual reports. Nothing, however, has been done for their benefit, further than to send to their country a special agent to oversee them. With a view to ascertain particularly as to their number, location, and disposition, to be brought more immediately under the charge of the department, the superintendent, General McIntosh, was instructed during the past summer to visit them and see where a reservation could be located for their use. In the report of the superintendent, which is among the papers herewith, the opinion is expressed that most of them would be willing to concentrate at some suitable locality and engage in agriculture and pastoral pursuits; others would dislike such an arrangement, as they are doing well, but if the government decides it best they will assent. A reservation can be set apart for them upon land in and west of San Pasquale Valley, which would be sufficiently large for a home for all the Indians in the southern part of California, including those at Tule River farm. It is recommended that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress the coming session, in the hope of favorable and prompt legislation, whereby the department may be enabled, at an early date, to effect the greatly desired object. The whole number of Indians in California has heretofore been reported at thirty thousand, but this is believed to be an over-estimate, there probably not being more than twenty thousand. Congress should be very liberal toward this people, inasmuch as they are regarded as having no recognized rights in the country. They have of late years been peaceable, and it is no more than just, in view of their having quietly yielded to the whites a country so wealthy in its varied resources, that our government should deal generously with them in providing a sufficiency of means for their relief and improvement.

NEVADA.

Superintendent Parker reports of the Indians in his charge that they are in a better condition than ever before, and the past year marked by no hostilities on their part toward the whites; of the murders and outrages committed in the State, more, he believes, are the acts of whites than the Indians. The improved state of affairs he attributes to the progress of the Indians toward civilization, and the rapid settlement of a better class of citizens, whose example is an incentive to the Indian to change his habits; as also to the well directed efforts of the agent. There are from twelve to fifteen thousand Indians, and three reservations in the State for Indian occupancy, known as Walker River and

Pyramid Lake, and one on Truckee River, of timber for the use of the Indians at Pyramid Lake. The Pah-Utes, numbering about eight thousand, for whose use and benefit they were set apart, do not all reside upon them, many being scattered through the towns and settlements. The superintendent suggests that the reservations be abandoned, as the Indians will be more benefited by being settled with the whites, for whom they could work, though they will not farm for themselves. They will labor for farmers, and none need suffer for want of employment, as it can be given by the Pacific railroad contractors and by miners. He recommends that the agency at Pyramid Lake be done away with, and that there be established two local agents, one at Fort Wadsworth, on the railroad, and the other at Belmont, Nye County.

The Washoes, a remnant of a once powerful tribe, closely related to the Digger Indians of California, are scattered over a large extent of country along the western border of the State; they gather around the towns and settlements, begging, and working a little, the most destitute of all the Indians in the State. Their number is small, about five hundred, and it would be well, if practicable, to place them upon a reservation under the care of an agent. It is, however, doubtful whether they could be induced to assent to such an arrangement. More is received by this small tribe from the government than is given to all the Pah-Utes together. Other Indians in this State are a band of Bannacks, in the north, who range into Oregon and Idaho, and another of Shoshones, in the west and south, who properly belong to Utah superintendency, and who are peaceably disposed, receiving but little assistance from the government. In the country of the latter great discoveries of mineral wealth have been made, and miners are rapidly coming in who, so far, have not disturbed the Indians, but have been of benefit to them, it is said, by bringing into the country many comforts the Indians were before unable to procure. A special agent has recently been appointed to take charge of the Pah-Utes, numbering, perhaps, three thousand, in the southeast part of Nevada and the adjacent country lying in Arizona and Utah Territories, who is to report upon their condition and the practicability of concentrating them upon reservations.

ARIZONA.

A large, wild, and apparently untamable body of Indians are embraced in this superintendency; murders and outrages by them upon citizens are of frequent occurrence, and will occur as long as they are allowed to roam at will and are certain of safety from pursuit in their mountainous places of retreat. Being under the surveillance and jurisdiction of the military, this department has but little intercourse with them. It is known, however, that during the past year many of the citizens have been killed, others wounded, and a large quantity of property stolen by the warlike and vicious Apaches, and it is only by the presence and power of the military that they are prevented from depopulating the Territory of its miners and settlers. Some of these deeds may, it is supposed, be traced to the Apaches across the line, in Sonora, for it is believed that the outrage upon the mail and party in charge, in June or July, while *en route* between Mesilla, New Mexico, and Tucson, Arizona, was committed by them. The estimated population of the superintendency is about thirty-four thousand. As with the Indians in California, so with these, they are not in treaty relations with the United States. Two reservations have been set apart for the use of the most peaceable of the tribes, one of which is the *Pima and Maricopa reserva-*

tion, on the Gila River, where are located tribes bearing these names, numbering about seven thousand, who have long borne a good reputation, being considerably advanced in a rude civilization and quite successful in their efforts at farming and other pursuits. Their loyalty to the government and friendship to the whites have been marked characteristics for years past, and they are a people truly deserving the fostering care of our government. With fair dealing and just observance of their rights by citizens who are in the vicinity, no apprehension need be entertained of outbreaks with their attendant evils by these Indians. It is their boast that they have never shed the blood of a white man; on the contrary, they have befriended many an emigrant and stood as a barrier between him and the wild Apache marauder. The superintendent has been instructed to enlarge the boundaries of their reservation so as to provide a sufficient area, which is at present not afforded, for agricultural and grazing purposes, as also to secure irrigation facilities. As the act of Congress authorizing the existing reservation restricts the area to its present extent, the enlargement will have to be confirmed by Congress in order to be made permanent; the matter will, in due time, be laid before that body. The tribes are without educational privileges, and are anxious that schools be established for them. I have directed a report from the superintendent upon the subject, and hope, with the assistance of a benevolent association of ladies in New York, who have proffered the services of teachers, to provide them at an early day with such aid for the education of their children as may be needed and can be afforded by the means at command.

Papagos Indians are embraced in the same agency with the above tribes, but have no reservation set apart for them. With the exception of a few living in small villages in another part of the Territory, they reside south of the Gila River, in the country about San Xavier del Bac, a few miles from Tucson, and number about five thousand. They are said to be a branch of the Pima tribe, speaking the same language, supposed to be the ancient Aztec tongue, having the same customs and manners, and like them, are friendly. Their country, known as the western part of the Gadsden purchase, possesses an arid soil, unsuited for agricultural purposes, yet they cling to it as the home of their ancestors. Its genial climate reconciles them to the location, and they appear to be contented and happy. Very little has been done by the government for this interesting people. Christianized to some extent, and deserving liberal treatment at our hands, I recommend that the appropriations for the service in Arizona be so increased as to enable the department to provide for them, as well as the Pima and Maricopa, school benefits and agricultural implements.

Colorado River reservation, selected in 1864, stretching on the river from Corner Rock to Halfway Bend, is estimated to contain seventy-five thousand acres of public domain, and upon which it was proposed to colonize about ten thousand Indians of various tribes. The Indian title to lands in the Territory ignored, and difficulties ever increasing between them and a rapidly growing population of persons from other quarters, rendered it necessary that some provisions should be made for the original inhabitants. The great desideratum, water for irrigating the land, when not supplied by an overflow of the river, was needed. This is sought to be furnished by means of an acequia or canal, which has not yet been completed, either because of its magnitude and unavoidable obstacles, or want of funds to carry on the work continuously for any great length of time. Whether the reservation proves a success as capable of producing a support for the tribes upon it yet remains to

be seen or tested. Much of the work on the canal has been done by the Indians, who seem to be encouraged, and indulge in the hope that their reservation will be made productive by this means, and afford them a desirable home. Superintendent George L. Andrews, Brevet Colonel United States Army, reports the condition of affairs to be unfavorable at the time of his visit to the reservation lately; only about eight hundred Mohaves were there, and but forty acres in cultivation. The river not having overflowed as usual last spring, but little has been raised by the river tribes; about two thousand Mohaves in the valley were more fortunate and shared their substance with those on the reserve. He is of the opinion that when the canal is completed many who are now outside will go upon the reservation. There are four tribes in the agency, inhabiting the country along the Colorado River from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory: the Yumas, numbering two thousand, Yavapais or Apache Mohaves, two thousand, Mohaves, four thousand, and Hualupais, fifteen thousand, all of whom are now peaceable.

Moquis Pueblo Indians, living in the northeast part of the Territory, are a people of no ordinary interest, if we regard their isolated position, romantic traditions as to their Welch origin, and peculiar manners and customs. They number about four thousand, and are reported as more familiar in the useful arts and further advanced in civilization than any Indians in the Territory. We have had but little knowledge of them, and at no time have they been brought specially under the charge of an agent of the government. At times they have been despoiled of their property by Mexicans, and suffered at the hands of the Navajoes. Believing that this community of friendly Indians should receive more attention from the government than hitherto bestowed, a special agent was appointed the past summer to visit them and exercise such oversight of their interest and rights as might be proper. No report has yet been received from that agent, as he has had barely time enough by this date to reach their country. In addition to the tribes in this superintendency named in the foregoing remarks, there are other Indian tribes, that sometimes range in the Territory or are frequently in it, but who belong to other Territories, as the Pi-Utes of Nevada, Navajoes of New Mexico, and Cocopas of the State of Sonora, Mexico, the latter living at the mouth of the Colorado and having no intercourse with the Mexicans, but are friendly and servicable to Americans.

UTAH.

Since the last annual report of this office, the Eastern Shoshones, with the Bannacks and Shoshones, have been transferred to the Wyoming superintendency. There is now but one reservation in the superintendency for Indian occupancy, that of the Uintah, in area nearly eighty miles square, which was set apart in 1861, and provided to be permanent by act of Congress of May 5, 1864. It contains a sufficiency of pasture and agricultural lands, with streams affording good supplies of fish. The intention was to place all the Utah Indians upon it, and with this object in view a treaty was entered into with the different tribes in 1865, by Superintendent Irish, but which to-day remains unratified, although several of my predecessors have urged definite action upon it by the Senate. A farm was opened there in 1866, and a number of the Indians have gone in and are to some extent laboring to support themselves. For want of means the purposes designed in setting apart the reservation have been but partially accomplished, not more than about fifteen hundred Indians being located upon it. If it be de-

termined not to ratify the treaty in question, it is earnestly hoped that Congress will be liberal in making appropriations for the service in the Territory, so that there may be speedily effected the concentration of the various Utah bands in Uintah Valley at this designated place, with such help as may enable them to engage in useful pursuits as their necessities may require. The whole number of Indians in the Territory is estimated by the late superintendent, L. F. Head, at nineteen thousand, and by the present incumbent of the office, Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, United States Army, twelve thousand eight hundred, classifying them as follows: Western Shoshones, one thousand, living in the eastern part of Nevada, who cultivate small patches of land, and have a good supply of cattle and ponies. Northwestern Shoshones, twelve hundred, possessing ponies but not cattle, who would till the soil if assisted by the government. Goship Shoshones, eight hundred, the poorest of all, trusting chiefly to the *pinon* nut for subsistence. These three bands or tribes regard Washakie, of the Eastern Shoshones, as their head chief. No land has been designated as a home for them, as in the case of the Utah bands, but they should have one and brought together. Weber Utes, three hundred, who obtain a living by hunting, fishing, and begging about Salt Lake City. Pimpanoag, five hundred, of a similar character of the Weber Utes, and live near the same city. Sam Pitches, three hundred, part of whom have removed to the Uintah Reservation. Pah Vents, twelve hundred, who cultivate some land. Uintah Utes, fifteen hundred, on the reservation referred to, and said to be the best Indians in the Territory. Yampa Utes, Pah Edes, Pah Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and Sheberetches, about six thousand, are migratory and warlike. No troubles, save those of a petty character, have occurred during the past year between the Indians and whites in this superintendency. Progress upon the Uintah reservation is most satisfactory. The Indians, seeing its advantages, are collecting there, and those formerly most warlike are now disposed to labor. Late Superintendent Head is of the opinion that an appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, to be expended for cattle, agricultural implements, and other beneficial objects, for five years would result in getting all the Utes upon the reserve. Farming operations in other parts have been to a small extent carried on successfully by some of the Pah Vents, and others, their leading men setting a good example of industry; no schools have ever been established for any of the tribes. The improvements recommended by the superintendent and agent are the removal of a saw-mill, distant one hundred and seventy miles from the agency, and useless, to a more convenient point, and the construction of a road from Salt Lake City to the reservation, two hundred miles, a necessity in consequence of the way now traveled being impassable for six months in the year.

NEW MEXICO.

There has been no decided improvement in the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory, and it may not be expected until the roving tribes are brought under the restraints and beneficial influences of that system which is believed to be the best and only one that can be effectual in leading them to change their mode of life. Leaving out the Pueblo or Village Indians, as the name signifies, none of them may be said to be permanently established in homes, following peacefully and successfully some useful pursuit. The estimated number of Indians in this Territory is nineteen thousand. There are two reservations, that for the Navajoes provided by the treaty concluded with them in 1868, located

in the north-west part of the Territory, and extending into Arizona, containing an area of 3,450,000 acres, to which the tribe removed last year, and that for the Gila Apaches, selected several years ago by agent Slick, but never occupied.

The *Navajoes*, now in their old home, number between eight and ten thousand, the former number being on the reservation, and about two thousand living with other tribes or roaming at large. Serious complaints have been made the past year against this tribe on account of depredations committed upon citizens, which induced Governor Mitchell to issue a proclamation declaring the whole people to be outlaws, an act not justified by the true state of the case, as the main body of the tribe were on their own lands or near thereto, peaceable and endeavoring to fulfill their treaty obligations. Subsequently, that executive notice was modified by the successor of Governor Mitchell, so as to apply to Indians committing outrages. The *Navajoes* are reported as doing well; some have planted outside the reservation, but will move into it after gathering their crops.

Maquache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches, the former numbering four hundred and eighty-four and the latter seven hundred and eighty-eight, have no reservation, but are in charge of an agency at Maxwell's Ranch, on the Cimarron, in the northeast part of the Territory; they are friendly, tractable, but produce nothing, and live by hunting, and the supplies furnished by the government.

It was formerly thought that it would be to the interest of these Indians to procure for them as a permanent home the country they now occupy. Since, however, by recent treaty stipulations a reservation is provided for the *Maquache Utes*, along with other *Utes* in Colorado, and it has been thought that the *Jicarillas* could be induced to locate with them in Colorado, or near the new reservation in that Territory, it may not be desirable that such an arrangement should be consummated now. Many of these *Apaches* live west of the *Rio Grande*, and do not go to the *Cimarron* agency, unless it be to get annuities, and they frequently apply to the *Abiquiu* agency for assistance.

Weminuche and Capote Utes, embraced in the *Abiquiu* agency, west of the *Rio Grande*, number, the one seven hundred, and the other three hundred. Both are peaceable tribes, living mainly by the chase. They are friendly, and have rendered good service to the government, and, being on the dividing line between the Indians of the plains and those in the mountains, they are a protection to the whites. Attached to their present homes, they do not want to leave them, and deny they ever signed a treaty (referring to that made by Governor Hunt, of Colorado Territory, March 2, 1868) agreeing therein to go upon a reservation in Colorado.

Mescalero Apaches are reported to number five hundred and twenty-five, and roam over the southeast part of the Territory. Since their escape in 1865 from the *Bosque Redondo* reservation, they have doubtless been guilty of a number of murders and depredations. Before this they were peaceable and friendly. Such is the mountainous character of their country that it is difficult for troops to find them, as it is said in July last a scouting force of sixty-five men, under an officer, passed through it, and only by accident was a party of seven of the *Apaches* discovered. It seems to be the general opinion that these Indians should have a reservation set apart for them near *Fort Stanton* in their own old home, upon which could also be placed other *Apaches*. The country contains an abundance of wood, water, and game, and is every way suitable.

Gila Apaches comprise two bands, the *Mimbres* and *Mogollen*, numbering sixteen hundred, and wander over a wide extent of country, the first named being charged with many offenses and crimes, the other equally as warlike and vicious, not being quite as guilty of as many misdeeds because of their more remote habitation from settlements. A reservation was selected in the western part of the Territory several years ago for these Indians, but nothing was ever done towards establishing them there, and it is now recommended by the superintendent that what was intended there should be accomplished, as, thus disposed of, rich mineral and agricultural tracts will be open for settlement, and, as an incipient step to this end, the Indians should be called in and fed.

Pueblo Indians, living in nineteen villages, number about seven thousand souls, and are eminently a self-supporting people, having received but very little assistance from the government, the sum of \$10,000 having been appropriated in 1857 to purchase agricultural implements for them.

Since the decision of Justice Slough, deciding that they hold the relation of citizens to the government, these very friendly and deserving people have been ill at ease; imposed upon and continually annoyed, they have not been permitted to pursue undisturbed their way of life according to ancient manners and customs, under their own governors and laws, but this, as a flagrant, must be thrown in their midst to make trouble. The case has been carried, it is believed, by the district attorney to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there awaits judgment. They are not prepared for citizenship, and it would be many years before they could be brought to abandon their usages and customs, so long their heritage. They should receive protection of their rights, and against the encroachments of Mexicans and citizens, who seem to think that for their offenses no proceedings can be taken, the law of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indians being inapplicable in the case by reason of the decision in question.

I recommend that appropriations be made for supplying them with agricultural implements and tools of the mechanic, and that schools be established for their benefit.

COLORADO.

By the treaty with the *Tabeguache*, *Yampa*, *Grand River*, and *Uintah* bands of *Utes* Indians, in Colorado, the *Maquache*, *Capote*, and *Weminuche* *Utes*, in New Mexico, concluded March 2, 1868, there is set apart for them and other friendly tribes or individuals, as from time to time they may be willing to admit thereon, with the consent of the United States, a large reservation in the western part of the Territory, estimated to contain 15,120,000 acres, upon which shall be established two agencies, one on *White River*, in the extreme north part for the *Colorado* bands, excepting the *Tabeguache*, and the other on the *Rio de los Pinos*, for the *New Mexico* bands and the *Tabeguaches*. This reservation is a part of the great cañon or ravine of the *Colorado River*, across or through which it is not likely there can or will be opened any great thoroughfare, making it a very desirable one for the Indians, as being safe from the encroachments of an advancing tide of white population. Here, if it be deemed advisable, may be gathered all the bands of the same nationality, whether in Colorado, New Mexico, or Nevada, it being ample for all, with resources sufficient for their maintenance and comfort. The buildings provided for by the treaty have been built both in the upper and lower agencies; the cows and sheep agreed to be furnished, and

which have been purchased, will, it is hoped, have reached the reservation before the fall of snow, and it may be expected that the Indians, seeing the evidences of a purpose on the part of the department to fulfill the treaty stipulations as far as practicable, will be induced to come in and avail themselves of the benefits thereby provided. The tribes now in the superintendency are the *Tabeguache and Grand River Yampa, and Uintah Utes*, estimated to number about seven thousand. They live chiefly by hunting the buffalo in the country of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, there being none on their own, and are peaceably disposed, no difficulty having arisen during the past year, except with some miners on Douglass Creek, whom they ordered off as trespassers upon their reservation, but who in fact were not, the land being fifty miles distant from the reserve; the matter being explained to the Indians, no further trouble is apprehended. None of these bands have ever had schools established for them. Under their late treaty, however, full provision is made for the education of their children, the United States agreeing to furnish a school-house and teacher for every thirty children who may be induced to attend school. The late governor of Colorado, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, Hon. A. C. Hunt, is of the opinion that the Capote and Weminuche Utes in New Mexico can be induced to go upon this reservation, notwithstanding their objections, and he suggests that they should be informed that the delivery of supplies at the old agency would be stopped, and given to them in their new home, as provided by the treaty to which they are a party. Efforts have been made to get the Utes to permit the Jicarilla Apaches to reside among them, and with success, they consenting, but the Apaches are averse to crossing the Colorado line.

WYOMING.

In this superintendency there is a reservation set apart by the treaty with the Eastern band of Shoshones, and the Bannack tribe, concluded July 3, 1868, for the use of these Indians, formerly embraced in the Utah superintendency. They number about 2,500, and are friendly, being under the leadership of Washakee, a man distinguished for his loyalty and many virtues, but who, it is said of late, is losing his influence over many of his people, Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriations for the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty, nothing has been done towards establishing the agency and concentrating the tribes embraced in it. Their agent, under the instructions of the superintendent, Governor Campbell, informed the Indians that no issue of annuities would be made to them except on the reserve. This caused great dissatisfaction, one of the chiefs charging (and justly, too) that the United States had not complied with the treaty, and therefore they were not obliged to go upon the reservation. Hostile Sioux visit this country, and conflicts occur between them and these tribes. Red Cloud and his band are reported as having been during the past summer in Wind River Valley; on several occasions a number of whites were murdered, and considerable stock was taken off by them. The Shoshones also lost thirty of a party of fifty of their best warriors sent out against these Sioux to recover horses stolen by them, being attacked by a superior force in a position from whence it was difficult to retreat. There was also a conflict in September last between about one hundred Sioux warriors and a company of United States cavalry, resulting in the killing of four and wounding many of the Indians. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will at the next session thereof promptly appropriate the

means required to fulfill the solemn obligations of the government assumed in making this compact, so that the Indians may be speedily settled in their new home, and have accomplished for them the things promised.

IDAHO.

The Indians in this superintendency number about seven thousand, viz: the Nez Percés, three thousand two hundred; Kootenays, four hundred; Pend d'Oreilles, seven hundred; Coeur d'Alenes, three hundred; Spokanes, four hundred; Boise Shoshones, two hundred; Bruneau Shoshones, one hundred; Weiser Shoshones, sixty-eight; Western Shoshones, two hundred; and Bannacks, six hundred. Upon the Nez Percés reservation, a tract of 600,000 acres, is the tribe of that name, with whom the condition of affairs is represented to be favorable, notwithstanding a part still maintain their opposition to the treaty made with the tribe, and who refuse to accept any gifts provided by appropriations for beneficial objects. Many of them have been educated by missionaries, and well advanced in civilization, the blessings of which they appreciate, avoiding its vices to a greater extent than is usual with Indians. Their efforts at agriculture are creditable, having brought under cultivation 4,500 acres of good land, yielding them abundant crops when not destroyed by grasshoppers. Attention is called to the importance of a survey of the Nez Percés reservation, no step having been taken in that direction, for want of money to defray the expense. This is absolutely necessary to prevent aggressions upon the Indians, and to take away the occasion for serious difficulties between them and the whites.

Fort Hall reservation was set apart by direction of the President, in 1867, for the Bannacks, Shoshones, and all straggling Indians in the southern and central part of the Territory, being well adapted for the purpose, having within its bounds a fine grazing country, rivers abounding in fish, and mountains with game. Under instructions from the department, the agent for the Bannacks and Shoshones effected their removal to it last spring, and there have been since steps taken to erect the required agency buildings. The Indians so located are the Bannacks, Boise Shoshones, Bruneau Shoshones, and Shoshones. Much has yet to be done to make the reservation desirable to the Indians, and reconcile them to it as a permanent abode; it will therefore be necessary to put up a saw and grist mill, shops for the mechanics, school buildings, houses for the chiefs, abundance of timber being at hand, and to prepare land for planting. Some of these Indians have been faithful scouts and allies of the government during our Indian wars, and they deserve generous consideration.

Lah-ta reservation, in the north part of the Territory, at the same time was set apart for the Kootenays, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Coeur d'Alenes, but there being no money applicable to the object at the disposal of the department, no efforts have been made to collect the Indians upon it.

MONTANA.

The condition of affairs in this Territory has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. We have reports of a number of difficulties between the Indians and whites, and of a number of the former being on the war path committing depredations and murders. In July last two white men were killed by Indians near Fort Benton, and in retaliation the citizens soon, in a similar manner, disposed of four Indians, the act being the signal for hostilities. Isolated outrages may be expected to

follow the disaffection which appears to exist with the Piegans and others, but no general outbreak, it is believed, will occur. General Sheridan is of the opinion that the winter will pass without any serious difficulties. The tribes in Montana are the Blackfeet, Piegan, Blood, Gros Ventre, Flathead, Crow, Nez Percé, Oreille, Kootenay, Bannock and Shoshone, and Sheep Eater, estimated to number about twenty thousand.

Flathead reservation, upon which are located some of the Flatheads, also the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, under the treaty with them of 1855, contains 5,950 square miles. These Indians, numbering 1,450, under the influence of missionaries, have made some advance in civilization, and are disposed to engage in agriculture for their support, some of them cultivating small fields, but the majority pursue the chase. Most of the Flatheads live in the Bitter Root Valley, a fine agricultural district, rapidly filling with white settlers, much to the detriment of the Indians. This matter should be settled as heretofore recommended, by placing the Flatheads upon the general reservation, or by entering into another arrangement for securing them a portion of the valley they inhabit. With this in view a commissioner was instructed to visit them last spring, but he failed to reach their country, and being subsequently removed from the Indian service, the matter was placed in the hands of Brevet Major General A. Sully, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, who concluded a treaty with them on the 7th of October last, but with which he is not fully satisfied, and in regard to which he suggests that action be withheld until he sees the Indians upon general reservation with reference to the practicability of inducing those in the Bitter Root Valley to join them.

Crow Indians are divided into two bands. Those called the mountain band number 1,953. A treaty was made with them by the peace commissioners on the 7th of May, 1868, which has been ratified. Thereby they relinquish all title or rights to any portion of the country claimed by them, and have reserved a part thereof for a permanent home. The work of erecting buildings for the agency has been commenced, and the provisions of the treaty for their benefit will be carried into effect with as much dispatch as practicable. The river band, numbering about two thousand, are at the agency located by Special Agent Cullen, on the land reserved for the Blackfeet nation and other tribes, this band included, under treaties negotiated last summer by him as commissioner on the part of the United States, and which are pending. Their treaty stipulates for a home on that reserve in connection with the Gros Ventres tribe, as both tribes speak the same language, and the intention being to place them under the same agent. Should the treaty be not ratified, they can doubtless be induced to settle upon the reservation provided for the other band.

Gros Ventres of the Prairie number about two thousand, on the Milk River reservation, provided in their ratified treaty, made July 15, 1868; were well pleased with their location and what had been done at the agency in building houses and opening a farm, but not having received the annuities expected by them in fulfillment of the treaty, they are losing confidence in the government, and threaten to join the hostile Sioux. A large number of *Assinaboines*, who properly belong to the Dakota superintendency, have been with this tribe since last fall. They are not liked, however, by the Crows, and if permitted to remain, it may become necessary to have a separate tract for the Crows, or else to remove them to the reservation of the mountain band.

Blackfeet nation, now composed of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan

tribes, number about six thousand. The agency provided under the late treaty, to which reference has been made, is situated on Teton River, seventy-five miles from Fort Benton. Dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the non-fulfillment of the treaty. They cannot understand why it was not ratified, and complain bitterly of their treatment in this regard. A willingness is manifested by them to locate near the new agency, and live on farms, if they can be satisfied that agricultural implements, seeds, animals, and subsistence will be supplied. Because of their disappointment, and the killing of some of their people by citizens of Fort Benton in retaliation for the murder by some Indians in July last of two white herders, there is reason to fear that either hostilities may be commenced by a portion of these tribes, or their management, so as to keep them peaceable, will be found exceedingly difficult. It is said old British traders and half-breeds have been endeavoring to excite the Blackfeet to war against the government. *Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheep Eaters*, numbering about five hundred, claim some of the richest portions of the Territory, including Virginia City and other points. They are represented to be intelligent and loyal, very poor, but willing to work, and express a desire to live on the reservation of the Mountain Crows, with whom they are friendly. Superintendent General Sully is of the opinion that they should be removed to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. By the treaty concluded with them on the 24th of September, 1869, a reservation of two townships on the north fork of the Salmon River, in Idaho, is provided for their use, but as the treaty is yet pending before the United States Senate, nothing can be done to establish them upon it.

DAKOTA.

In regard to the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory by the joint administration of civil and military authorities, the superintendent reports that the salutary effects of the policy are plainly seen, and the evidence of its workings apparent in the almost perfect subordination of the tribes, and in the efficient action and prompt obedience of the agents and employés.

Ponca Agency is represented to be in a fair condition. The Poncas, numbering 708, located upon a reservation in Dakota, north of the Niobrara River, near its confluence with the Missouri, are a peaceable people, remaining on their reservation, and disposed to agriculture in its simple forms, in which they meet with fair success. They have five hundred and twenty-eight acres in corn, which will produce a good crop, unless it be damaged by the grasshoppers. Their school, discontinued last June for want of funds, should be put in operation again, as it has proved of great benefit to them. For this purpose an annual appropriation for it of \$2,500 is recommended. Agricultural implements, horses, and fencing are much needed to place them in favorable circumstances.

Yankton Agency is located upon the reservation for the Yankton Sioux, on the east bank of the Missouri River, a short distance above the mouth of the Niobrara. The Indians number near 2,500, and have under cultivation about twelve hundred acres. In consequence of the failure of their crops for the past two years, they have suffered very much, and but for the timely arrival of supplies furnished by General Harney serious difficulties with them would doubtless have arisen. They have in a great measure abandoned the chase and become tillers of the soil, and are in the possession of many of the comforts of life. The superintendent recommends a resurvey of their reser-

vation with a view to allotments of land in severalty to all who will work them.

Fort Berthold or Upper Missouri Agency has in charge the Arickarees, Assinaboias, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, residing in the northeast corner of Dakota, numbering 5,000, who receive annuities from the government under treaty stipulations, not, however, sufficient to meet their wants. Their present condition is reported to be unfavorable, as surrounded by warlike tribes, their endeavors to cultivate the soil are attended with difficulties which greatly discourage them. Could they but have arms to defend themselves against the hostile Indians, enough, they say, would be raised by their toil to support them comfortably. Complaints are made by them of whites cutting timber upon their lands, which, if not stopped, may lead to trouble.

Crow Creek Agency, on the Missouri River, formerly the reservation set apart for the Winnebagoes, and including the Sioux reserve adjoining, embraces a portion of the nine bands of Sioux lately under the supervision of Major General Harney. They are known as the Lower Yanktonais, numbering 480, and Lower Brules, 1,290. They are peaceable and desirous of adopting the manners and habits of the whites. No bands of the great Sioux family are more deserving of generous treatment by the government than the Yanktonais.

Whetstone Creek Agency, on the west bank of the Missouri, has in charge the Brule and Ogallala bands of Sioux, with about 1,000 seceders from other Sioux bands and the Cheyenne tribe, among whom some whites have intermarried. As there is only small game to be found within the district to which the Sioux tribes are confined, and they are not permitted to hunt the buffalo on the Platte and Republican forks of the Smoky Hill, the Ogallalas and Brules are in a suffering condition, and unless more annuity goods and provisions are given them it is feared many will perish. Those in the vicinity of the agency cultivate in common about four hundred acres, but being of different bands, they desire an allotment of land upon which to labor separately. A school is desired at this agency, and suitable buildings for the agent and government employes, if it is to be a permanent location.

Cheyenne River Agency, located also on the Missouri near the mouth of the Cheyenne, embraces the Minneconjou, Sans Arc, Two Kettles bands of Sioux, with part of the Brule, Blackfeet, Ogallala, Yanktonais, Yankton, and Onepapa bands, most of whom are wild and opposed to laboring for a support. Excepting the unruly conduct and the commission of minor depredations on the part of some while waiting for their annuity goods, no serious difficulty has occurred. Of all the bands at this agency, the Two Kettle band appears to be inclined to abandon a roving life, and establish themselves in the pursuit of agriculture, and it is recommended by their agent that they be placed on a separate reservation, away from the lawless, from whose depredations their farming operations have suffered; as also should be the case with the Minneconjou and Sans Arc bands, there seeming to be considerable jealousy existing between them.

Grand River Agency, at the confluence of that river with the Missouri, includes the Upper Yanktonais, Blackfeet, Onepapa, Cutheads, and some of the Two Kettles, Sans Arc, Ogallala, and Brule bands of Sioux. Those in the immediate neighborhood of the agency are reported to be in a favorable condition, and have expressed a desire to have lands allotted to them so that they may labor on them apart from the others. The agent has broken about eight hundred acres for their benefit.

Other Indians of this agency, the Onepapas leading, have been troublesome, being charged with killing citizens and committing depredations.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux, by their treaty of February 10, 1867, have two reservations: one at Lake Traverse in the east part of the Territory of Dakota, near the Minnesota line, the other at Devil's Lake, in the northeast portion of the Territory, and are estimated to number about 1,800. On account of the annulling the treaties to which the several bands of Sioux (Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota) were parties, a portion of whom were guilty of the terrible outbreak which occurred in Minnesota in 1862, these Indians, members of the bands bearing their names, many of whom not only preserved their obligations then and subsequently, but periled their lives to rescue citizens from danger, became for years homeless wanderers, with insufficient resources for their support. By the treaty referred to, justice was at last accorded them, their claims upon the generosity of the government recognized, and provision made to enable them to return from a precarious dependence upon the chase to an agricultural life. By act of Congress of March 3, 1869, an appropriation of \$60,000 was made for their benefit, and the expenditure thereof placed in the hands of Rev. Bishop Whipple, long their devoted friend, who has since had the Indians under his supervision. The amount appropriated has been largely expended for food and clothing, of which they stood greatly in need, and a system of labor introduced requiring those able to work, receiving payment for their labor out of the goods and provisions so purchased; the results have proved very gratifying, and the Indians are making commendable progress in their changed mode of life. Many of those at Devil's Lake, it is thought, were engaged in actual hostilities against the government, but they are now peaceably disposed, and a number of them industriously engaged upon their reservation. Cattle and seed have been purchased for them, and they have received subsistence from the military at Fort Totten. Bishop Whipple recommends that the reservation at Lake Traverse be secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and that patents be issued to all the civilized Indians upon it; that provisions shall be made for the due administration of the law for the protection of the Indians, and that Congress appropriate liberally funds to supply them with food, clothing, houses, and implements of husbandry. He has no definite recommendations to submit with respect to the Devil's Lake Indians; they should not be removed to Lake Traverse reservation, but remain where they are and have a separate agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY

Embraces the various tribes residing in the State of Nebraska, and in charge of a superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends.

Santee Sioux occupy a reservation of four townships, situated on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Niobrara, withdrawn from pre-emption and sale by order of the President in March, 1860. They number 970, and are a part of the Sioux who were compelled to migrate from Minnesota to the Crow Creek reservation in Dakota, on account of the outbreak in 1862; from that reservation they were removed to their present location. They are a people peaceable, industrious, sober, and many of them christianized, a condition mainly due to the labors of the Episcopal and Presbyterian missions established among them. When the allotments of land in severalty shall have

been completed, as directed by the department, they will no doubt be incited to renewed efforts for their further advancement in civilization, and if properly assisted will become in a few years wholly self-sustaining. A few, discouraged by the delay in making allotments, went to Dakota, and have taken homesteads near the Big Sioux River. Superintendent Janney recommends that a mill be built for the Indians on Bazil Creek, which runs through the reservation, there being none for grinding wheat nearer than forty miles. About four hundred acres have been cultivated, and a fair crop of corn produced. A large building for use as a hospital and school is being put up. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are disposed to erect mission buildings if assured of the permanency of the reservation.

Omaha Indians have a fine country of 315,000 acres, a portion of which has been allotted in severalty to 270 heads of families in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each, and to 58 unmarried persons eighteen years of age and over, forty acres. The present number of the tribes is 1,017, an increase of fifteen since last annual report. Their condition generally is favorable, having raised good crops of corn, and being in possession of a large number of ponies, some oxen and cows. More provident and self-reliant than other Indians of the superintendency, they seldom require help from the government. Some dissatisfaction existing in the tribe in reference to the boarding-school established on the reserve by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, toward the support of which the Indians appropriated \$3,750 per annum of their annuity funds, this office deemed it proper to cancel the contract made with the society under which it was agreed the sum mentioned should be paid for the boarding and tuition of the Omaha children sent to the school, and accordingly their secretary was notified last summer it would cease to be of effect after the 30th September, ultimo. By the establishment of day schools, which the chiefs have asked for, a greater number of children will be benefited and harmony restored in the tribe in reference to this matter.

Winnebago Indians, numbering 1,313, are located on a reservation of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres adjoining that of the Omahas. Their moral and sanitary condition the agent in charge reports to be unfavorable, resulting from their vices and congregating in ravines and unhealthy places for shelter, and dwelling in ill-ventilated lodges. They are, however, disposed to be industrious if the proper incentive is furnished, and are much pleased with the idea of having a home they can call their own. The allotment of land in severalty is in progress and will shortly be completed. Congress should provide liberal appropriations to help them to improve the allotments given them, and to better their condition. Two schools are in operation with poor results, the older people being indifferent in the matter of education, and giving little encouragement to the children and teachers. Four hundred acres are under cultivation, and by the labor of the Indians a large tract has been prepared for next spring's planting.

Pawnee Indians, on a reservation of 288,000, are the largest and most warlike of the tribes in Nebraska, and number 2,398. They have evinced their loyalty to the government on many occasions, and furnished excellent scouts for our army. They are inclined to agriculture, and would doubtless avail themselves of the stipulation in their treaty of 1857, which provides a farm for each head of family, to settle down in that pursuit, abandoning the chase, and would do so but for the fear of interruption by their old enemies the Sioux, against whose attacks they have continually to be on the alert. Having been recently supplied with

wagons, harness, and plows, they have gone to work with energy, and will make good use of the same, and if nothing occurs to render futile their efforts, their condition will be better than it has been for years. They were not permitted to go on their usual summer hunt; General Angur fearing that if they went, the United States soldiers might mistake them for hostile Sioux. The manual-labor school among them has been highly beneficial; thirty scholars are in attendance, and more could be received if additional means were furnished. The chiefs desiring to encourage the people in agriculture, have asked that a part of their cash annuity be expended in the purchase of implements of husbandry. This speaks well for the Pawnees, and shows that they are seeing the necessity of preparing for a change in their mode of life.

Otoe and Missouri Indians, on a reservation of 100,000 acres, number 440, a decrease of thirty-one since the last annual report. The condition of these tribes is reported to be unsatisfactory, but it is thought with proper management it may be greatly improved. Some heretofore opposed to labor now manifest a disposition to work, and have expressed a desire for houses, and allotments of land, which their treaty of 1851 provides shall be made. Scrofulous diseases prevail to a great extent among them, and many of the children die on account of their squalid condition and the unhealthiness of their damp lodges. It is a question whether it would not be best for these Indians to sell a part of their reserve, which is much larger than they need, a judicious expenditure being made of the proceeds for establishing a school among them, and to furnish whatever might be necessary to enable them to cultivate and improve their homes, or, whether the arrangement agreed upon in their treaty now pending, for the purchase of the whole, and the removal of the tribes to the Indian country, south of Kansas, should be consummated. Their agent suggests that the north line of the reservation should be resurveyed, as there is trouble about the matter between the Indians and the settlers.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri and Iowas are embraced in what is known as the Great Nemaha agency, the former numbering 84, and the latter 228, each having a reservation of 10,000 acres in the southeast corner of the State. The first-named confederate tribe do very little in the way of farming, depending chiefly upon the annuities they receive from government for subsistence, and have no employes to help them, nor seem to have a care for education of their children. A better class are the Iowas, who are more temperate and industrious, some being good farmers. The school among the Iowas is well attended, and doing good, but it would perhaps be more beneficial were it made an industrial one. These tribes having expressed a desire to sell their land and go south, the treaty referred to in that part of this report relating to the subject of ponding treaties was accordingly negotiated with that object in view. Since then, and very recently, petitions have been received from them praying that they be not ratified, the principal reason assigned therefor being the insufficiency of the price stipulated to be paid for the land. The Sacs and Foxes now say they want to sell, provided they can make a bargain with the Iowas for a part of their reserve upon which to settle, and the Iowas are willing to make such an arrangement, and do not want to remove south.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

This superintendency embraces the tribes residing in Kansas, together with several living in the Indian territory, south of that State, all being

in charge of a superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, numbering 654, originally from Wisconsin, were once a powerful tribe, and gave the government much trouble, under the celebrated chief Black Hawk. Some of them have turned their attention to agriculture, but the greater part still remain blanket Indians. Dissensions among themselves, and distractions through self-constituted counselors, have had much to do in retarding their progress. By their late treaty, which has been ratified, they release to the government their reservation of 86,400 acres for one of 750 square miles west, and adjoining the Creeks in the Indian territory, south of Kansas. Having signified their willingness to go to the place selected, some, however, objecting, steps are being taken to have them removed this fall. A part of these tribes are residing in Iowa, under the care of a special agent of this department, being allowed by special act of Congress to receive their annuities where they reside.

Chippewas and Muncies, or Christian Indians, embraced in the agency for the Sacs and Foxes, are a small band of 85 souls, holding their lands in severalty, and well advanced in civilization, cultivating small farms, dwelling in good houses, and interested in the education of their children. They have no desire to remove, and will, no doubt, soon become citizens.

Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Boey, numbering less than 200, are a branch of the Ottawa tribe in Michigan. They have made considerable advances in civilization, and in 1855 agreed to take their land in severalty, appropriating a large part of their reservation to the establishment of an institution of a high grade for the thorough education of Indian youth. By the treaty of 1862 the dissolution of their tribal relation to the United States was provided to take place five years after the ratification of the treaty, after which time, July 16, 1867, they would be deemed to be citizens to all intents and purposes. Meanwhile, distrustful of their capability of exercising and enjoying the rights of citizenship, they entered into another treaty on the 23d of February, 1867, a provision being made therein for the extension of the time for two years, or to July 16, 1869, previous to which date, at any time, any member of the tribe might appear before the United States district court for Kansas, and declare his intention to become a citizen, and receive a certificate to that effect; and all who should not make such declaration would still be considered members of the tribe. The question has been raised whether these Ottawas are not citizens by the operations of the treaty of 1862, or whether by that of 1868 they still hold a tribal relation to the government, and it is before the department for consideration and decision; in the latter relation the bureau has regarded them.

Kickapoos, upon a reservation of 28,580 acres, in the northern part of Kansas, number 304, an increase of thirty-five for the year, and are improving in many respects. They do not wish to remove to the Indian country. The tribe as now constituted contains a majority of Pottawatomies, who, dissatisfied with their own people, some fifty years ago settled among the Kickapoos, and purchased rights of them. Many who originally belonged to this tribe are in the Indian country, and others in Mexico. One school is in operation on the reservation, and it is proposed to open another for the benefit of that part of the tribe known as the Prairie band, who are not as prosperous as the others.

Pottawatomies, numbering 2,025, have a beautiful reservation of 576,000 acres, about fifty miles west of Leavenworth City. A considerable number of the tribe are still in Michigan, parties to treaties which

locate them with the Chippewas and Ottawas in that State, and others in Wisconsin, leading a roving life. Many of the Pottawatomies of Kansas are well educated, industrious, and successful farmers. During the past year 598, who have received lands in severalty, became citizens of the United States, and others have made application to have that relation conferred upon them. Under their late treaty, a commission was sent out to the Indian country to select a home for all who should desire to remove from Kansas and not become citizens, and a tract was selected on land ceded by the Creeks, adjoining that chosen for the Sacs and Foxes, but the Pottawatomies do not consider themselves bound to accept it, inasmuch as their delegation did not accompany the commission, because of the liteness of the season in which they were called upon to go, and of the high waters prevailing at the time; they, however, still desire to remove, and will send some of their people to examine the country. St. Mary's Mission school has been well patronized, and is doing a good work, but only to the citizen class, as the Prairie band, holding lands in common, decline to send their children to it. The school under the auspices of the Baptist Mission Board has been closed for want of proper encouragement and support.

Delawares, about 1,000 in number, having sold their reservation to the Missouri Railroad Company, are now settled in the Cherokee country, in the valley of the Verdigris River, east of 96° of longitude, and as soon as the final arrangement relative to their funds is perfected will lose their nationality, and become identified with that of the Cherokees. They have a fine country, and under the favorable circumstances surrounding them will, no doubt, be more happy and prosperous than they were in their old homes. A considerable number of Delawares have been for many years residing in the leased district, and are now attached to the agency for the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and others, but were not participants in the treaty benefits belonging to those of Kansas.

Wyandotts, formerly from Ohio, and who were under the agent in charge of the Delawares, number perhaps not more than 200, years ago were made citizens, but have been restored to their former relation, and by the treaty of February 23, 1867, concluded with them and other tribes jointly, have a home provided for them upon lands in the Indian territory, ceded to the United States by the Senecas, and upon which they will, ere long, it is hoped, with their reorganization as a tribe, be comfortably established, with the prospect of doing better than of late years. A few of them will doubtless remain in Kansas, retaining citizenship.

Shawnees have a population of 619, exclusive of those living with the various bands of Indians at what was formerly known as the Wichita, now consolidated with the agency for the Kiowas and others. They occupy a reservation of two hundred thousand acres, the greater part of which has been allotted in severalty, a small part being now held in common by a portion of Black Bob's band, and a part retained for absentee Shawnees. The condition of this people has not been very favorable for a few years, owing to their political troubles and the aggressions of the whites. Those most advanced, in the expectation of the sale of their allotments and removal south, neglected or became indifferent to their agricultural and other interests; consequently they are not as prosperous as formerly, Black Bob's band, particularly, being in a pitiable situation and needing relief. By an agreement with the Cherokees on the 7th of June, 1866, the Shawnees are to become merged into that tribe, and they are now making preparations to remove into the

Cherokee country and occupy their future homes; many have already sold their lands, realizing therefrom enough to enable them to secure in their new positions comfortable homes; others, however, are squandering their means and will be compelled to remove in poverty. Black Bob's band do not desire to go to the same country with their brethren the "severalty" Indians, as they are not on good terms with them, but would prefer a home with some of the smaller tribes in the Indian country.

Osages number about 4,000, and were, before the late rebellion, making fair progress in civilization, being the possessors of a large number of cattle, horses, and hogs, and cultivating fields of corn, and having an interest in education, manifested in sending their children to the excellent manual labor school established in the nation under the Catholics. But between the contending armies they were despoiled of their property, which greatly demoralized them, and they are now in a deplorable condition. If guilty of depredations, as charged against them, they have been induced to that course of action by stern necessity in order to relieve their sufferings. They have an extensive domain of several millions of acres of little use or profit to them, but which, if sold, would produce a fund ample to comfortably establish and sustain them on a reservation in the Indian territory. To effect this end the treaty of 1868 was negotiated, which has been noticed in the foregoing part of this report.

Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas confederated with Shawnees, included with the Osage tribe in what is known as the Neosho agency, occupy small reservations in the northeast corner of the Indian country, and have made limited advances in education. Before the war they obtained a comfortable livelihood by farming and raising stock; since then their situation has been less favorable, although they are doing well in many respects; they number altogether about 600. The treaty with these tribes, concluded February 23, 1867, having been ratified, certain tribes in Kansas have been provided with homes on the lands ceded thereby to the government; the confederation of the Senecas with the Shawnees is dissolved, the latter to be known hereafter as the Eastern Shawnees, and the former uniting with the other band of Senecas. Provision is also made for the investigation of the claims of these several tribes for losses sustained in consequence of being driven from their homes in the late war and the destruction of their property.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, numbering about 200, parties to the treaty just above referred to, who sold their lands to actual settlers, have removed from Kansas and are now in the Indian territory, upon the lands ceded to the United States under said treaty, by the Senecas confederated with the Shawnees, and by the Quapaws, the Wyandotts being provided with a home on that ceded by the Senecas proper. Superintendent Hoag reports that they are actively engaged in their new homes in building houses and opening farms and otherwise preparing for their future comfort and prosperity.

Miamies, as reported last year, number 92 souls, exclusive of those residing in Indiana, and still remain in Kansas, with the exception of a few who have followed their neighbors, the four confederated bands, (Peorias and others,) into the Indian country, and with whom, it is provided by treaty stipulations, all of the Miamies may unite upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. They hold lands in severalty, and are industrious, and capable of sustaining themselves with but little care and assistance from the government. The Miamies being the only Indians now left in the Osage River agency, it is recommended that the

agency be abolished, or else the agent transferred to the Indian country and put in charge of the bands who but recently removed from under his jurisdiction, and also in charge of the Senecas and others. An arrangement of this kind would give to the Osages the whole time and undivided attention of the agent who at present has supervision over them, and the bands referred to also, distant from the Osages by perhaps two hundred miles.

Kansas, or Kaw Indians, numbering about 600, have a reservation of 80,700 acres, held by them in common, a beautiful tract with an abundance of timber and water; yet they are a very poor, improvident class of people, mainly dependent upon the government for support. Houses have been built for them, and fields cultivated, but to little purpose. Their difficulties with the Cheyennes preventing them from going on the usual hunt of the buffalo, have caused them much suffering and destitution. Requiring assistance in the way of food and implements of husbandry, the fund for agricultural purposes should be increased so as to meet their wants in these respects. They entered into a treaty on the 13th of March, 1869, for the sale of their lands to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company and their removal to the Indian country, but they have since, because of delay in taking up the treaty for final action, changed their minds, and now say they do not want to leave their present abode. A contract has been made with the railway company in their behalf for right of way and to cut timber for railway purposes, which will afford them a fund for supplying in part their necessities.

Cheyennes and Arapahoos, of whom a part have been hostile during the past summer, and to which fact I have adverted in another part of this report, have not yet gone upon the reservation set apart for them by their treaty of August 19, 1868. They are dissatisfied with the location, and have asked for a place upon the north fork of the Canadian River. Deeming the reservation to be really an unsuitable one, and that it would be unwise to compel these Indians to remove there, this office recommended in August last that their wish be gratified, and the President approving it, directions were accordingly given to Agent Darlington, in charge, to locate them at the point designated, with the understanding that it would be only a temporary arrangement, but that Congress would be asked to legislate for its permanency, as also for the abandonment of the reservation agreed to be given them by the treaty in question. As soon as practicable the agency will be established there and the treaty provisions for their benefit carried into effect as promptly as possible. This done, it may not be too much to expect permanent peace from these turbulent and treacherously disposed wild men of the plains, who have given so much trouble to our government in the past. Medicine Arrow, one of their principal chiefs, promised the commissioners sent out by the President to investigate the condition of Indian affairs to bring in the northern Cheyennes, if he and his party were permitted, unmolested, to go in search of them. A pledge of safety was given him, but whether he has succeeded is not at this date known here. Recent dispatches from General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana, gives information of one hundred lodges of Arapahoos from the Arkansas River being encamped near Milk River, who say they are interfered with by the soldiers in their own country, and they want to leave there altogether and to live with the Gros Ventres, whose language they speak.

Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, are now upon their reservation provided for them by treaty of August 25, 1869, and have, with the exception of

a few depredations in Texas, conducted themselves quite peaceably. The former number 1,928, and manifest little desire to work the ground for their living, being inclined to continue in their old habits of roaming and stealing horses and cattle from Texas citizens. The Comanches number about 2,538, a part of whom were once on a reservation in Texas, farming to some little extent, from which they were driven without compensation. They evince a greater interest in agriculture than the Kiowas, and have assisted in the farm labor upon the reservation. The Apaches number 288, and are of like character and habits with the Kiowas. All these tribes have been permitted to hunt the buffalo on their reservation, with a promise by them that they would not leave their own country, and it is believed that they have been faithful to their word; they are expected to return to Cacho Creek before winter sets in, and it is thought with proper care they can be kept quiet. General Grierson, United States Army, commanding at Fort Sill, is of the opinion small raiding parties may try to get into Texas, but he intends to pursue such course as will effectually prevent them.

Wichitas, and other Indians, fragments of tribes gathered in the course of years from Kansas, and bands formerly resident in the Indian country and Texas, among whom are some Delawares and Shawnees, number about 1,010 and friendly, are living on what has been heretofore known as the leased lands, the western part of the Choctaw country, and are to some degree cultivators of the ground, raising in small patches corn and vegetables; they need to be assisted for a few years by the government, there being no provision made for them by treaty stipulations, with means sufficient to enable them to cultivate the land, and it is recommended that Congress treat them liberally. The agency to which they belonged is now consolidated with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, all being resident of the same district of country.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

This superintendency embraces the tribes residing in what is termed the "Indian country," lying south of Kansas and immediately west of Arkansas, who are further advanced in civilization than any like number of Indians elsewhere; some of the tribes having their national constitution and laws, judges and courts, a written language, and well devised system of popular education.

Cherokees number about 14,000, and have every reason to be satisfied with their condition and the prospects for the future. Abundant crops have crowned their labors, herds of cattle and horses replace those lost in the late war, and the people, in the spirit of reconciliation which has been manifested of late between the factions which have so long disturbed the harmony of the nation, are becoming a unit in purpose and effort to advance the common good. Complaints are made of intruders or disorderly characters upon their lands, and the introduction of spirituous liquors into their country, but the evils, to some extent, are permitted, in the one case, by the action of their laws allowing persons not of Indian blood to come among them as mechanics and laborers, and others to become citizens by marriage; and in the other matter, by their neglect or indifference in regard to enforcing the statutes of the nation in the premises. Public sentiment seeming to be against the law of the United States of June 30, 1834, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country for any purpose, the agent for the tribe recommends that provision be made for the licensed sale of them by persons who carry on the business of apothecaries, under bond to dis-

pose of the same for medical purposes only; and, if being impossible to keep out vendors of these articles, who return as often as removed, he suggests the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment be imposed in such cases, with forfeiture of all horses, wagons, and property whatever, found in their possession.

Choctaws and Chickasaws, originally from the State of Mississippi, number, the former 12,500, and the latter 4,500, and are little if at all behind the Cherokees in the progress made by them in Christian civilization, and their efforts at self-dependence. Their country is flourishing, crops abundant, and a feeling of confidence in their resources for comfort and prosperity prevails among the people. Both of these tribes have a common or neighborhood school system successfully in operation, and a limited number of their youths are sent into the States for a more thorough course of education than they could receive at home. The Choctaws have sixty-nine district schools with 1,817 scholars, and they are preparing for the establishment of two large boarding schools.

Creeks, who emigrated many years ago from Alabama, have a population of about 12,000, and are advancing in all respects as a people, and their national school is doing for them a good work. During the past year a number of refugees have been removed into the nation from the Choctaw country and Texas. There still remains in the Cherokee country a party of disaffected Creeks, Congress having decided it unnecessary to provide for their return. Reports, it is to be regretted, represent that dissension and strife exists at the present time in the nation between the adherents of the Chetcoe government and those of the Sands party, who are endeavoring to get up a revolutionary movement, and who are opposed to schools and civilization. The chief Chetcoe is in power by the suffrage of the people, and the constitution in force was adopted by the people who favor education and progress. Apprehension is entertained that unless measures are adopted to prevent it the Creeks will become involved in a civil war. As directed by Congress, payment has been made to the freedmen of their share of the \$200,000, stipulated to be paid to the Creeks under their treaty of 1866, to enable them to restore their farms, the Creeks having before resisted the claim of the freedmen to participate therein. The claim of the loyal Creeks, freedmen, and refugees, for losses sustained during the late rebellion, under the same treaty, are being investigated by the superintendent of Indian affairs and the agent of the tribe, and it is expected a report will shortly be made in the matter to the department, when the further action required by the treaty will be taken. Attention is called by the agent of the tribe to a claim of the orphans to a balance due them of the proceeds of the sale of twenty sections of land selected for them, under the treaty of 1832, which moneys were invested and held in trust by the United States for their benefit. As many of the orphans are very old, and, by death, many claimants, as heirs, are being added to the list, which complicates the matter more, it is urged that there be a settlement of the claim upon some basis just to all.

Seminoles number 2,105, have no organized government, but are under town governors, who act in harmony in all matters pertaining to the settlement of the reservation, and to school and other interests of the nation. The tribe is reported as being in a very satisfactory condition. Accepting fully the results of the war, and granting to the freedmen in their midst unconditional citizenship, they are said to be in a more perfect state of peace than any of the other tribes in the Indian country. Encouraged by example set them of good farming, a spirit of competition has incited them to work, and the result is that many have good

gardens and well-cultivated fields. Their schools are well attended and a deep interest is apparent in regard to the subject of education and moral improvement, and it is hoped that in a few years they will take rank with the tribes most advanced in civilization.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Are those embracing Indians in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and New York, and not under the supervision of a superintendent, each agent in charge being directly responsible to the department.

Chippewas of the Mississippi, comprising the Pembina, Red Lake, Pillager, Lake Winnebagoishish, and Mississippi tribes, number about 6,200. The Pembina Indians reside on the extreme northeast part of Dakota Territory, and lead a roving life, on or near the Pembina River, subsisting by the chase, and receive annuities of money and goods from the government.

The Red Lake Indians, in the vicinity of the lake from which they derive their name, subsist by hunting, trapping, and fishing. They are industrious and well-behaved, and desire to be provided with a school. Their agent recommends that the mill, operating by water-power, be substituted by one worked by steam, as it is out of condition, the freshest in the spring having washed away part of the dam.

Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish Indians, the most numerous in the agency, live by fishing, gathering wild rice, and upon what they steal, and are disposed to make trouble, having in July last burned a fine steam saw and grist mill at Leech Lake, thereby preventing the completion of the agency buildings at that point. Some interest is shown in the cause of education, and more school accommodation is required than that already furnished. Complaints are made of the immoral habits of the government employes and whites, transiently on the reservation, presenting great obstacles in the way of benefiting these Indians, and being the cause of the demoralization of the best of their females. It is recommended that a road be opened from Leech Lake to the White Earth reservation, and the completion of that between this lake and Red Lake; also, the finishing the agency buildings referred to, which are becoming worthless from exposure.

Mississippi Indians are divided into bands called the Mille Lac, White Earth, White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake, a portion of whom reside on their reservations, but most of them wander over their old hunting ground. With the exception of the Mille Lac band, who are allowed to remain on the land ceded by these bands, in their treaty of 1807, they are to remove to the White Earth reservation, a tract of thirty-six townships, and one of the finest agricultural districts in Minnesota. These Indians are peaceable and many have already settled upon the reservation, where they are making an earnest effort to improve their condition.

Chippewas of Lake Superior number a little over 5,000, all located upon seven reservations, viz: Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille, in Wisconsin, and Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, and Net Lake, in Minnesota, containing good land, well timbered and watered, and lakes abounding with fish. Some of the Indians are making slow progress in their endeavors to become self-sustaining, and follow the example of the better class of whites, but with most of them there is apparently no change, as they still roam, hunting, fishing, and gathering rice for a support, living on their reservation

only in winter. Their young men say they desire to forsake their mode of life and adopt that of the white man, but they have nothing to work with. Late agent Whittlesey suggests very properly, it is thought, that it would be well for these Indians to sell five of the reservations named, and concentrate themselves upon the remaining two, as all their treaties, except that with the Boise Fork band, made in 1866, will in a few years terminate, leaving them without the help of the annuities they now receive; then, if their lands shall have been sold, the proceeds invested and held in trust for their benefit, a fund would be available for their need.

Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies in Michigan number about 8,000, and are gathered upon reservations, being mostly near the coast of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, two of which are surrounded by whites, and upon which some are settled in expectation of an early opportunity to purchase. Many of the Indians have selected from lands withdrawn from public sale, homes of eighty and forty acres each, which they have cleared and are cultivating. While the greater number have adopted the manners and customs of the whites, others still adhere to the habits of their ancestors, and manage to live by hunting and fishing. Those residing in Oceana County express a desire to receive in one payment all that is due them from the government, to obtain patents for their land, and then cease to hold the relation of Indians. Their agent recommends that their wish in this respect be gratified, as they very much need money to invest in stock and implements of husbandry for the improvement of the land they have already cleared. Much dissatisfaction appears to prevail among the Ottawas and Chippewas in regard to their land matters, and not perhaps without just causes, but the subject of their complaints and rights under treaty stipulations are being looked into, and when the agent shall have reported thereon agreeable to instructions which have recently been given to him, such action will be taken in the premises as shall be judged right and necessary.

Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Munsees are embraced in the Green Bay agency, in Wisconsin.

The Menomonees, numbering about 1,500, formerly owned a great part of the State, but have now a reservation of 230,400 acres, most of which is unsuitable for agricultural purposes, yet valuable for its timber. They have made slow progress in farming, notwithstanding the examples set them by their neighbors, the whites and the New York Indians; still, with proper attention and encouragement, they can be brought to as high a state of culture and to as prosperous a condition as any of the tribes most advanced in civilization. They have more land than is needed, and it were better for them to sell the most of it, reserving the best for their homes, which should be allotted in severalty, and the proceeds could be applied to various beneficial purposes.

Oneidas, numbering 1,218, who form the greater portion of the old tribe of that name, one of the Six Nations of New York, have a favorable report made concerning their advancement in intelligence, and the arts of civilized life. They have a reservation of sixty thousand acres of excellent land; only about four or five thousand are, however, under cultivation. This reservation also should be diminished by a sale of the larger portion, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Indians and allotments made to them of the remainder.

Stockbridges and Munsees, now numbering 400, were originally from Massachusetts and New York, and settled upon a reservation east of Lake Winnebago, which, after the lapse of a few years, they sold, and

then removed to their present place of abode, which has proved to be almost entirely useless for farming purposes. No class of Indians at one time were more intelligent, thrifty, better educated and promising than these; but to-day, through the adverse circumstances with which they have had to contend, they seem to be retrograding, though there yet are among them a number who maintain their good character, and are anxious for the welfare of their people. It was sought some two or three years ago to obtain from the Oneidas a part of their reserve as a home for the Stockbridges, and the agent for these tribes was instructed to enter into a treaty with the Oneidas for that purpose, who, however, declined to part with their land, and the desired object failed of being accomplished. It is still thought that some arrangement should be made with that tribe for procuring a home for the Stockbridges, for unless something of the kind is done, they, as a tribe, must become wholly demoralized.

New York Indians, residing on several reservations in the State of New York, number 4,991 against 4,136 reported last year, an increase accounted for by including the St. Regis Indians, who were not enumerated in the census of 1868. These tribes, the descendants of the powerful Six Nations, who filled so large a space in the early history of this country, have to a great extent, if not altogether, abandoned the habits and customs of their forefathers, and are now steadily and successfully following the pursuits of a higher style of life, many of whom will compare favorably in their attainments with the whites by whom they are surrounded. Their schools, farms, and houses, regard for morality and religion, are the evidence of a real and marked advancement in the scale of a Christian civilization. An increase of interest is manifested in reference to education. On the several reservations twenty-six schools are in operation, besides which there is a large institution known as the Thomas Orphan Asylum, established for their benefit, and a large manual-labor school is about to be opened upon the Tomawanda reservation, the State having passed an act appropriating \$3,000 for that object, the Indians giving the necessary land therefor. I would call attention to the interesting report herewith, from their agent, Captain Ames, United States Army, in regard to the agricultural fairs held by these people.

Winnebagoes and Potawatomes, in Wisconsin, numbering altogether 1,500, are the fragments of tribes who at some previous time resided in that State, but are now in Kansas. They range in the country originally occupied by them, having small patches of corn under cultivation, sometimes trading with the whites. They gather berries, and occasionally serve as hands in their harvest and hop fields. Their proper place is with the tribes west, but it seems impossible to get their consent to join them, as they are so strongly attached to their present home, and if removed from it would return, as they did once before. So long as they do not trouble the whites, it may be prudent not to attempt their removal by force. A party of Chippewas, numbering one hundred and ninety-three in the State, desire to be included in the special agency for these Indians.

Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, numbering 262, are a part of the tribes residing in Kansas, and who are permitted by act of Congress to receive their share of the annuities due the tribes, at their present abode. Complaints heretofore have been made by citizens of their presence and conduct, but of late a better opinion has been entertained respecting them, as they labor in the fields of the farmers, and, in a measure, have changed their disagreeable habits. They own four hundred and nine

teen acres, purchased by their own money, eighty of which are cultivated. Their agent recommends that a school be provided for them.

INDIANS NOT EMBRACED IN ANY AGENCY.

In addition to the Indians mentioned in the foregoing summary, there are others to be noticed as not being under the care of an agent of the department, of whom principally are the Cherokees in North Carolina and the adjacent States of Georgia and Tennessee, numbering about two thousand, being those who decided to remain and become citizens, when the main body of the Cherokee people removed west in 1838. Having suffered much during the late war, and being in an impoverished condition, they have since desired to be brought under the immediate charge of the government as its wards. With a view to this, Congress, by law, approved July 27, 1868, enacted that the Secretary of the Interior thereafter should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of them as of other tribes of Indians. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter more than to send out a special agent to take a general census of the people, and to make payment of interest money on a per capita fund set apart for the benefit of such as were enrolled, and their descendants, in 1838, under act of Congress of the 29th of July of that year, a report from whom has been recently received, which will be found herewith, numbered 152. These Indians have no reservation, and such as have lands or property hold the same as citizens, and, with the exception of the fund referred to, they have no claim upon the government. If they are to be brought under the supervision of this bureau, as in the case of other Indians, and it is intended they shall be provided with an agent to reside with them, and to be furnished with means for their support and improvement, I do not see how these objects can be accomplished without further legislation and an appropriation of money therefor. A large number, it is said, are desirous of emigrating to the west, and have enrolled for that purpose. Whether this be really the case is perhaps questionable, and can only be satisfactorily ascertained through the agency of some one authorized by the government to visit them, and learn their wishes in this respect. I suggest that Congress be asked to authorize the appointment of a special agent for these Cherokees. Besides these there are the Seminoles in Florida, a fragment of the tribe now living in the Indian territory west. They are estimated to number from three hundred to five hundred, and have no land they can claim as their own, and receive nothing whatever from the government. Frequent complaints are made by citizens against them for depredations committed, and their removal is asked for. They might be induced to join their people west if they were informed of the advantages to be gained thereby, and I renew the suggestions of this office submitted in the annual report of 1867, that a special agent be sent to Florida to inquire into their condition and the practicability of their removal to the nation west. The Tonkaways in Texas, a small band who number about one hundred, entirely friendly, some of them serving as scouts to the military in that State, should have some consideration shown them, and provision made to supply their wants. They properly should be established with the other small bands of Texas Indians who were years ago removed to the leased district, and are now embraced in the Kiowa and Wichita agency, but they object on the ground that some of the bands are hostile towards them.

Alaska Indians.—But little information has been furnished to this

office respecting these Indians during the past year. A full statement of their number and condition is given by Vincent Colyer, esq., in his report, to which I have already referred in connection with the subject of the special commission appointed by the Executive, and which will be found among the documents herewith. Owing to the lateness of its receipt, and to the pressure of business at this time, I have been only able to glance hastily over the report, reserving a thorough perusal of it to some future day.

Accompanying this report I also transmit statistical tables, showing the population of the various tribes, and in part, or rather incompletely, from either full returns not having been received, or a failure of the agents to furnish an accurate statement in all respects, of their farm products, horses, cattle, and other property owned, and number of schools and scholars. It will be observed that the entire Indian population, exclusive of that in Alaska, is 289,778, as against 298,528 reported last year. The difference is not so much accounted for by a decrease, as by the varying of the estimates from year to year by different agents with respect to certain wild and roving tribes, whose numbers cannot be ascertained with correctness. There has been probably a small decrease, but it will be safe to say that the whole number does not fall much below 300,000. Statements are also herewith, exhibiting the condition of the Indian trust funds, trust lands, and the liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.

I deem it my duty in closing this report to invite attention to the insufficiency, or the want of means to enforce them, of existing laws to remedy evils which are common throughout the entire Indian service. Acts of a criminal character are often committed in the vicinity of Indian agencies, or upon the Indian reservations, by both whites and Indians, no notice of which is taken, for want of adequate power at hand, and frequently when authority is asked from Washington to arrest the offenders, they in the meanwhile escape, so that the effect prompt action would have had is entirely lost, and crimes go unpunished to be renewed again with impunity. To make the uncivilized Indian to respect law and observe his treaty obligations, the power to punish must be present, and the penalty of violated law promptly enforced. The same may be said also of the whites, who would not so readily commit wrongs against the Indians if they knew that punishment would follow close upon the commission of the crime. To the end therefore that it may be made apparent to the Indians, as well as to the whites in any way connected or dealing with them, that the government intends to execute the laws applicable to such cases, and the treaties, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be asked to pass a statute requiring the military to station at the agencies, whenever requested by the proper authority, a sufficient number of troops to assist the agent in charge to make prompt arrests of all persons offending, that they may be handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

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

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 26, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: You have been solicited by the President, under the provision of the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," &c., for the year ending June 30, 1870, for the purpose of enabling the President to exercise the power conferred by said act, and being authorized by the same to exercise, under the direction of the President, joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by said act, or any part thereof that the President may designate, and having been convened in the city for the purpose of organizing for the execution of your duties, and believing that, in common with the President and other officers of the government, you desire the humanization, civilization, and Christianization of the Indians, I very respectfully, after consultation with the honorable Secretary of the Interior, submit the following questions, which, with a view to proper and intelligent action in the future relation of the government with the Indians, I deem it important should receive your early consideration and suggestion, viz: A determination or settlement of what should be the legal status of the Indians; a definition of their rights and obligations under the laws of the United States, of the States and Territories and treaty stipulations; whether any more treaties shall be stipulated with the Indians, and if not, what legislation is necessary for those with whom there are existing treaty stipulations, and what for those with whom no such stipulations exist; should the Indians be placed upon reservations, and what is the best method to accomplish this object; should not legislation discriminate between the civilized and localized Indians, and the united roving tribes of the plains and mountains; what changes are necessary in existing laws relating to purchasing goods and provisions for the Indians, in order to prevent fraud, &c.; should any change be made in the method of paying the money annuities; and if so, what. Great mischief, evils, and frequently serious results follow from friendly Indians leaving the reservations, producing conflicts between the citizens, soldiers, and Indians. At what time and point shall the civil rule cease and the military begin? Is any change required in the intercourse laws by reason of the present and changed condition of the country? I respectfully suggest that inspection should be made by your commission of as many Indian tribes, especially the wild and roving ones, as the time of the honorable commissioners will permit, and their conditions and wants be reported on, with any suggestions that each case may seem to require. Also, the accounts of superintendents and agents

should be examined, and the efficiency or inefficiency of those officers should be reported upon. All suggestions, recommendations, and reports from the commission should be made to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to be by him submitted, when necessary, to the President and Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Addressed to Hon. Wm. Welsh, John V. Farwell, George H. Stuart, Robert Campbell, Wm. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, Henry S. Lane.

B.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1869.

A commission of citizens having been appointed, under the authority of law, to co-operate with the administrative departments in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Chicago; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg; Nathan Bishop, New York; and Henry S. Lane, Indiana—the following regulations will, till further directions, control the action of said commission and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision:

1. The commission will make its own organization, and employ its own clerical assistants, keeping its "necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence, and clerk-hire, when actually engaged in said service," within the amount appropriated therefor by Congress.

2. The commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian Office, and to obtain full information as to the conduct of all parts of the affairs thereof.

3. They shall have full power to inspect, in person or by sub-committee, the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country; to be present at payment of annuities, at consultations or councils with the Indians; and when on the ground, to advise superintendents and agents in the performance of their duties.

4. They are authorized to be present, in person or by sub-committee, at purchases of goods for Indian purposes, and inspect said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.

5. Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that instructions of superintendents or agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such advice, through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior; and, in like manner, their advice as to changes in modes of purchasing goods, or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau proper. Complaints against superintendents, or agents, or other officers, will, in the same manner, be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the Interior for action.

6. The commission will, at their board meetings, determine upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilizing or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated; and all plans involving the expenditure of public money will be acted upon by the Executive or the Secretary of the Interior before expenditure is made under the same.

7. The usual modes of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed; and all the expenditures, therefore, must be subject to the approvals now required by law and by the regulations of the Treasury Department, and all vouchers must conform to the same laws and requirements, and pass through the ordinary channels.

8. All the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said commission and their sub-committees in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such commissioners full access to their records and accounts; and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner, to the extent of their proper powers, in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and stimulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes, instead of following a roving and savage life.

9. The commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and will provide for the manner in which their communications with, and advice to, the government shall be made and authenticated.

U. S. GRANT.

C.

PITTSBURG, November 23, 1869.

SIR: The commission of citizens appointed by the President under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, respectfully report:

Pursuant to notice from your department, the commissioners met in Washington, on the 26th of May, and organized by electing William Welsh, of Philadelphia, chairman, and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, secretary.

The board indicated their willingness to accept the duties proposed in the act, and adopted the following minute:

"The commission, under the authority of the President, considers itself clothed with full power to examine all matters appertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs, and, in the language of its original letter of appointment, to act both as a consulting board of advisors, and through their sub-committees as inspectors of the agencies, &c., in the Indian country."

"The commission also express its readiness to assume the additional responsibility indicated in the act of Congress, so far as the President may designate."

With a view to the better performance of these duties, the board divided into three committees, for the purpose of visiting the Indian agencies and reservations. The regions inhabited by Indians was correspondingly divided into three districts.

1. The northern, comprising all Indians in and east of Nebraska and Dakota, was allotted to the care of William Welsh, J. V. Farwell, E. S. Tobey.

2. The southern, including all in and south of Kansas, to Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge.

3. Western division, to Robert Campbell, George H. Stuart, and Hon. H. S. Lane.

The board appointed Messrs. Stuart, Farwell, Campbell, and Dodge,

a committee to co-operate with the government in the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian department. Important recommendations were also made, which have been already submitted.

On the 3d of June the President of the United States issued an executive order confirming the powers of the commissioners, and defining their duties as indicated and accepted at a personal interview during the session of the board. Subsequently to the adjournment the chairman addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which it is proper to say did not meet with the concurrence of the other members of the commission.

The board have entire confidence in the design of the administration to carry out the system of reform in the management of Indian affairs upon which it has entered. Nor do we deem it expedient that the commission should be charged with the expenditure of any portion of the Indian appropriations, or any responsibility connected therewith, further than is involved in their general advisory powers. On the 29th of June Mr. Welsh resigned his office of commissioner. The board held no meeting until the 17th of the present month, when, upon receiving official notice that the resignation had been accepted by the President, Felix R. Brunot was selected to fill the vacancy in the chairmanship, and J. V. Fairwell elected secretary.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Welsh, the ill health of Messrs. Stuart, Tohey, and Lane, at the time when visits to the Indian country were deemed expedient, and the pressure of other duties upon the remaining members of the commission, the southern district only was visited. The report of the sub-committee on that district has been adopted by the board, and directed to be incorporated in the present report. It is accordingly submitted herewith.

Vincent Colyer, of New York, was appointed a member of the commission in July, and (without having had any opportunity to consult with the commission) is now absent on a visit of inspection to tribes on the Pacific coast.

Owing to the fact that the spring purchases of Indian goods had been provided for previous to the organization of the commission, the committee to co-operate in purchases could effect nothing in regard to them. The bids for the fall purchases were opened and the contracts awarded under the supervision of Hon. George H. Stuart, and the goods inspected after their delivery under the same supervision. It is believed that in this case the government and the Indians have received full value for the money expended. The commissioners are convinced that strict impartiality in the reception of bids, and the allotment of contracts, and a system of rigid inspection after the goods have been delivered in a government warehouse, will, by inviting honorable competition, securing a quality of goods equal to the samples offered for, and preventing frauds, save large sums of money to the government.

It is not proposed to make this report either final or in any degree exhaustive. In its moral and political, as well as economic respects, the Indian question is one of the gravest importance. The difficulties which surround it are of a practical nature, as are also the duties of the commission with reference to them. We cannot offer recommendations as the result of theorizing, but must reach our conclusions through personal observation and knowledge, as well as testimony. The comparatively short period of the existence of the commission, and the preventing causes already mentioned, compel the board to pass over, for the present, some of the important points which have occupied their attention. Should the commission be continued, it is hoped that visits of inspec-

tion to the reservations will, in each case, be productive of benefits, and the aggregate of the information acquired will enable the board to make important suggestions, for which it is not now prepared. Should the commission be discontinued, it is hoped some other permanent supervisory body will be created, which, in its material, office, and powers, shall be as far as possible beyond suspicion of selfish motives or personal profits in connection with its duties.

While it cannot be denied that the government of the United States, in the general terms and temper of its legislation, has evinced a desire to deal generously with the Indians, it must be admitted that the actual treatment they have received has been unjust and iniquitous beyond the power of words to express.

Taught by the government that they had rights entitled to respect; when those rights have been assailed by the rapacity of the white man, the arm which should have been raised to protect them has been ever ready to sustain the aggressor.

The history of the government connections with the Indians is a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises.

The history of the border white man's connection with the Indians is a sickening record of murder, outrage, robbery, and wrongs committed by the former as the rule, and occasional savage outbreaks and unspeakably barbarous deeds of retaliation by the latter as the exception.

The class of hardy men on the frontier who represent the highest type of the energy and enterprise of the American people, and are just and honorable in their sense of moral obligation and their appreciations of the rights of others, have been powerless to prevent these wrongs, and have been too often the innocent sufferers from the Indians' revenge. That there are many good men on the border is a subject of congratulation, and the files of the Indian Bureau attest that among them are found some of the most earnest remonstrants against the evils we are compelled so strongly to condemn.

The testimony of some of the highest military officers of the United States is on record to the effect that, in our Indian wars, almost without exception, the first aggressions have been made by the white man, and the assertion is supported by every civilian of reputation who has studied the subject. In addition to the class of robbers and outlaws who find impunity in their nefarious pursuits upon the frontiers, there is a large class of professedly reputable men who use every means in their power to bring on Indian wars, for the sake of the profit to be realized from the presence of troops and the expenditure of government funds in their midst. They proclaim death to the Indians at all times, in words and publications, making no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. They incite the lowest class of men to the perpetration of the darkest deeds against their victims, and, as judges and jurymen, shield them from the justice due to their crimes. Every crime committed by a white man against an Indian is concealed or palliated; every offense committed by one Indian against a white man is borne on the wings of the post or the telegraph to the remotest corner of the land, clothed with all the horrors which the reality or imagination can throw around it. Against such influences as these the people of the United States need to be warned. The murders, robberies, drunken riots, and outrages perpetrated by Indians in time of peace—taking into consideration the relative population of the races on the frontier—do not amount to a tithe of the number of like crimes committed by white men in the border settlements and towns. Against the inhuman idea that the Indian is only fit to be exterminated, and the influence of the men who

propagate it, the military arm of the government cannot be too strongly guarded. It is hardly to be wondered at that inexperienced officers, ambitious for distinction, when surrounded by such influences, have been incited to attack Indian bands without adequate cause, and involve the nation in an unjust war. It should, at least, be understood that in the future such blunders should cost the officer his commission, and that such destruction is infamy.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the white man has been the chief obstacle in the way of Indian civilization. The benevolent measures attempted by the government for their advancement have been almost uniformly thwarted by the agencies employed to carry them out. The soldiers, sent for their protection, too often carried demoralization and disease into their midst. The agent, appointed to be their friend and counsellor, business manager, and the almoner of the government bounties, frequently went among them only to enrich himself in the shortest possible time, at the cost of the Indians, and spend the largest available sum of the government money with the least ostensible beneficial result. The general interest of the trader was opposed to their enlightenment as tending to lessen his profits. Any increase of intelligence would render them less liable to his impositions; and, if occupied in agricultural pursuits, their product of furs would be proportionally decreased. The contractor's and transporter's interests were opposed to it, for the reason that the production of agricultural products on the spot would measurably cut off their profits in furnishing army supplies. The interpreter knew that if they were taught, his occupation would be gone. The more submissive and patient the tribe, the greater the number of outlaws infesting their vicinity; and all these were the missionaries teaching them the most degrading vices of which humanity is capable. In spite of these obstacles a tribe made some progress in agriculture, or their lands became valuable from any cause, the process of civilization was summarily ended by driving them away from their homes with fire and sword, to undergo similar experiences in some new locality.

Whatever may have been the original character of the aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the whites must necessarily have made them—suspicious, revengeful, and cruel in their retaliation. In war they know no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage vices the worst Indian is but the imitator of bad white men on the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them, may be so characterized with any degree of truthfulness, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people upon the frontier. Some of the tribes, as a whole, are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry, and a satisfactory advance toward civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are larger bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfillment of the government promise that they and their children shall be taught to "live like the white man."

To assert that "the Indian will not work" is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses, or do anything but get food from day to day, when experience has taught him

that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man to-morrow? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless, many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that "the Indian will not work." There is no escape from the inexorable logic of facts.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, as farmers, compare favorably with the whites. They have each organized systems of government similar to our own, with legislative assemblies, judiciary department, and a good system of common schools. The agent, in his report of 1868, said, "The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists, and divines of some of the States of the Union."

The Seminoles have also made much progress in agriculture. When originally removed to the Indian territory, these tribes were among the least promising of all for the experiment of civilization. The progress they have made is in a great degree due to their comparative isolation from the whites, and that they have been exceptions from the rule of frequent removal.

Eight years ago the Sioux of the northwest were engaged in cruel and relentless war against the border settlements; to-day there is a band—the Santee Sioux—numbering about one thousand souls, living in log houses, cultivating the soil industriously, wearing civilized garments, and attending church on Sunday like any other orderly civilized community.

Another band, the Yanctons, 2,500 in number, have settled on their reservation and commenced to labor.

A letter of J. V. Farwell, one of the commissioners, which is herewith transmitted, says of the Indians in Utah: "Colonel Head, the Indian agent of that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves in a very few years, with proper management.

"One tribe, numbering 2,500, with the aid of \$5,000, had this season raised \$30,000 worth of crops; another of 1,500, with \$500 aid, raised \$10,000; another of 1,000, with \$500 aid, had raised \$5,000 of crops; another of 500, with \$350 aid, had raised \$1,000 worth of crops; another had four farms, upon which, with \$500 aid, they had raised \$7,000 worth of crops. One tribe has five thousand peach trees planted, and raised by themselves. All the above results have been reached in three years' work by the government."

The reports of the Indian Bureau will be found to abound in facts going to prove that the Indian, as a race, can be induced to work, is susceptible of civilization, and presents a most inviting field for the introduction of Christianity.

The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties, seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to separate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property; and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relations should be discouraged. To facilitate the future allotment of the land the agricultural portions of

the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations. The civilized tribes now in the Indian territory should be taxed, and made citizens of the United States as soon possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the government; the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity; elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned, for the reason that such payments encourage idleness and vice, to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established, and teachers employed by the government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intention of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged, and their schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Saviour is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the best mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations.

The honest and prompt performance of all the treaty obligations to the reservation Indians is absolutely necessary to speedily in the benevolent designs of the administration. There should be no further delay in the erection of the promised dwellings, school-houses, mills, &c., and the opening of the farms and furnishing instructors. There can be no question or doubt as to the wisdom of the President in selecting Indian superintendents and agents with a view to their moral as well as business qualifications, and aside from any political considerations. There should be some judicial tribunal constituted within the Indian territory competent to the prompt punishment of crime, whether committed by white man, Indian, or negro. The agent upon the reservation in which the offense is committed, the agent of the next nearest reservation, and the nearest post commander might constitute a court, all the agents being clothed with the necessary powers. The Indian treaties we have examined provide, in effect, that proof of any offense committed by a white man against an Indian shall be made before the agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall proceed to cause the offender to be arrested and tried by the laws of the United States. If the Indian commits an offense, he shall be given up to be tried by the laws of the United States. It is a long process to get a white man tried; a shorter one for the Indian, in proportion to the difference in distance between the agency and the nearest white settlement

and that to Washington City; and in the trials the Indian never escapes punishment; the white man rarely fails to be acquitted.

Such further suggestions as the board is prepared to make will be found in the report of the sub-committee attached.

The commissioners are gratified to believe that their views fully accord with the general policy announced by the President.

They desire also to express their obligations for the uniform courtesy and cordial co-operation which has everywhere met them in the performance of their duties.

The papers herewith submitted are: first, report of sub-committee and appendix; second, letter of J. V. Farwell, member of commission; third, letter of Vincent Colyer, member of commission, on Indians in Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona; fourth, letter of Vincent Colyer, member of commission, on Indians in Alaska.

Respectfully submitted,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
H. S. LANE.
W. E. DODGE.
NATHAN BISHOP.
JOHN V. FARWELL.
VINCENT COLYER.
GEORGE H. STUART.
EDWARD S. TOBEY.

C 1.

OCTOBER 20, 1869.

To the Board of Commissioners:

The sub-committee, charged by the board with the duty of visiting the Indians in the southern part of Kansas and the Indian territory, having performed so much of the duty assigned to us as our time would permit, respectfully report:

The committee met in Chicago on the 23d day of July, and, after an interview with Brevet Major General Hartsuff—General Sheridan being absent—proceeded immediately to Fort Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Harker, for the purpose of interviews with the military commander of the district, Superintendent Hoag, and Brevet Major General Hazen, the last named having just arrived from Fort Sil. It was the design of the committee to visit first the agencies in Southern Kansas, but, becoming convinced that the time at our disposal was too limited for the performance of all the duty intended, we decided to proceed at once to the reservations of the wild and roving tribes in the western part of the Indian territory. Leaving Fort Hays on the morning of the 30th of July, we arrived at Fort Dodge on the 3d of August, and Camp Supply on the 7th. After consultation with Colonel Nelson and Major Page, the military officers in command, it was decided to hold a council with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, on Monday, the 9th, at Colonel Nelson's quarters, and messages were sent to both tribes to that effect.

Camp Supply is situated near the junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which together form the North Fork of the Canadian River, a few miles east of the one hundredth parallel of west longitude. The post consists of low stockade cabins, roofed with timber and earth for the officers'

quarters, and cabins partially dug out for the barracks and storehouses. The cavalry command of Colonel Nelson occupied tents.

The camp is not within the limits of the reservation, as defined in the treaty of Medicine Creek Lodge, and is more than one hundred miles southwest of the place which has been selected for the agency.

The Arapaho village, at the time of our visit, was about two miles from the post; that of the Cheyennes about twelve miles distant. The number of the Arapahoes was stated to be 1,600; that of the Cheyennes, 1,800.

On Monday the entire tribe of the Arapahoes came to the post, but the Cheyennes did not arrive, and it was deemed inexpedient to postpone the council. On the 10th both tribes were assembled at the appointed hour. All the chiefs and warriors took part in the council, and gave indications during its progress, in their peculiar way, of deep interest and general satisfaction with the proceedings. Oh-lus-tee, or Little Raven, and Medicine Arrow, the chiefs and orators of their respective tribes, expressed very earnestly their determination to maintain the peace to which they pledged their people, and to follow the advice of the commissioners, and do whatever the government required of them. A report of the address of the commissioners and the replies of the chiefs was forwarded to General Parker on the 10th of August, to which you are respectfully referred, as properly forming a part of the present report. Medicine Arrow pledged himself to bring all the northern Cheyennes to Camp Supply, in consideration of which the commissioners gave him, in behalf of the government, a written promise of protection on their way and after their arrival. Some of those present understood Medicine Arrow to mean by the "northern Cheyennes," that part of his tribe still at war in Kansas. If he intended the entire band of northern Cheyennes, and can fulfill his pledge, the result will be still more satisfactory. A band numbering —, being the same which was so severely punished by General Carr, reached Camp Supply in September, and another party of about one hundred crossed the railroad forty miles east of Fort Hays in the beginning of the present month, on their way southward.

The following is the report above alluded to:

CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Herewith send you a copy of the minutes in full of the council held to-day with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

The paper forming the concluding page is deemed of much importance, and if the chief of the Cheyennes has the power to accomplish his pledge, the result will amply repay for the expedition of the committee.

Colonel Nelson is to give a small escort, and Medicine Arrow will at once send five of his principal men who will find their way to the northern Cheyennes, and it is hoped be successful in bringing them to the reservation. At the close of the council the committee distributed one thousand pounds sugar, five hundred pounds coffee, and about one thousand four hundred pounds hard bread, for reasons deemed important.

The committee have agreed to recommend earnestly that ration of coffee and sugar be regularly issued as a part of the ration of these Indians. We are, also, fully impressed with the belief that the reservation marked on the maps, as defined by the treaty, is in many respects unfitted for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are willing to remain on the North Fork of the Canadian, occupying the country not too far eastward from Camp Supply. It seems to be a good country, capable of cultivation, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to force them away from it. Mr. Darlington, their agent, arrived here to-night with the Quaker committee, but we have not seen them; after an interview in the morning, our committee propose to start for Medicine Bluffs. If it is decided to allow the Indians to remain on the North Fork of the Canadian, the location of the agency should at once be selected and preparations made for the winter. The carrier waits for my letter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman Special Commission, &c.

Hon. E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

The committee of the United States special Indian commission arrived at this place on Saturday last, and to-day have held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The talk was in many respects more satisfactory than we anticipated, and the result we hope will be very important.

The Indians seem to have been expecting us for some time, and during the afternoon Medicine Arrow, head chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, came to know when we would have a talk. Monday was appointed; and yesterday the Arapahoes arrived in full force, but the Cheyennes did not come. In the evening Medicine Arrow came with several other chiefs, making excuse that they were not notified. They were made to understand that the council would be held Tuesday, and the commission would go away Wednesday morning, and did not care whether they came or not. If they did not want to come they could stay away. Medicine Arrow then said they would all come in the morning. About ten they arrived, and by noon both tribes were assembled. Most of the chiefs were present, the absent ones being engaged in a ceremony which began three days ago and would end to-morrow. Mr. Brunot opened the council by saying: "God who made the plains, the buffalo, the white man, and the Indian, is looking into our hearts. When the white men hold a great council we ask Him to make all our hearts right and our tongues good, and our words true. We want to ask God to make our hearts right, and our speech clear as the sun, and straight as an arrow. He would ask one of the commissioners to pray for this?"

After the short, appropriate prayer, during which the Indians stood reverently, with clasped hands, he resumed:

"The Great Father at Washington has sent us to shake hands with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. He wants to know how you do. He wants to know if you like your reservation. If you will promise to remain upon it and try to do right, you are now his brothers. The white people in Kansas and Texas are his sons and daughters. His brothers must not kill his children. They must not steal their cattle and horses.

"When the wolf prowls about the camp he must be killed; let not our brothers, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, be like the wolves. Let them be the white man's brothers everywhere. The great Washington Father told us to talk straight from the heart and tell you he wants you to be his children. Also, he wants you to live like the white man. When there is much wood the camp-fires burn bright and high; when the wood is scarce the camp-fires burn low; when it is all gone the fire dies out. When the sun shines it is bright and warm; when it goes behind the hill it does not die—it is bright and warm every day. It will never die out. The white man is like the sun. The red man is like the camp-fire.

"The buffaloes are getting scarcer every day. If you do not learn to live like the white man your nation will die out like the camp-fires. If you learn to be white men you will always grow bright like the sun. There are some bad white men; you must not be like them. There are good white men; the Great Father wants you to be like them. He wants to send you good agents and teachers to show you how to live like good white men. Do you want to do this? If you will try, the Great Father will help you. The commissioners sent by the Great Father have come a long way to see you; we are your friends; I have talked straight from the heart. What do the Arapaho and Cheyenne chiefs say? We will carry your words to the Great Father at Washington; we want them to be good."

After some talk among the chiefs, Little Raven spoke in reply with great earnestness, appealing first to the Cheyennes. They had been brothers for a long time; they had camped, and made war, and hunted together. He hoped they would listen to his words and make them their own. Here are white chiefs from Washington and soldier chiefs. What they say is good. Here is the opportunity for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It is their good chance; they must keep it. (Then turning to the commissioners:) We will do right. Many bad things had been done; this day all the bad is washed out. We are here together at peace; we will always remain at peace; we wish our children to live and not perish. Tell the great Washington Father this. We love our wives and our children. We do not want any more soldiers to come here to take away our wives and our children. We will try to do all that our Great Father wants us to do. As to the reservation we want it to be along this stream, (the North Fork of Canadian, on which Camp Supply is located,) not too far down from this, for we do not want to be near bad men. We do not want to go near the Osages, who steal our horses, and we do not want to go further north on account of troubles; we want to stay on this stream. Another thing, we want the traders to come with goods and they will not be molested. We are prepared to trade with them. From this day is peace. He wanted to tell the commissioners that they did not want to be understood as promising to make peace with their enemies the Pawnees and Utlahs. We have made peace to-day in the presence of the Great Spirit, in the presence of the Great Father's chiefs, in the presence of the soldier chiefs, and of our own soldiers. It will last always. Our young men would like to be glad. Your soldiers have a feast, they would like to eat with them and be glad.

He asked about their goods when they would come. In reply, he was told the commissioners would only say their goods were kept away on account of the war. They must expect the Great Father to do right and send some goods as soon as it can be done. He wanted their rations of sugar and coffee to be given, even if bacon, and salt, and corn were taken away. In reply, he was told we would tell the Great Father what he said.

Mr. Brunot said: "Do the Cheyennes agree to Little Raven's words? Does Medicine Arrow agree? What does Medicine Arrow say?"

MEDICINE ARROW: "His father always loved the white man. He was raised from his childhood to love the white man. He was brought up all his life holding the white man by the hand. But the white man, overrunning his country, made trouble. Only a short time ago, white men at Medicine Bluffs—*white men*—took his horses; and only lately, up at the north, the white men had destroyed a village of his people. But notwithstanding all this, we have made peace this day. Whatever words the Arapaho has said, the Cheyenne takes them for his own. I am chief of all the Cheyennes, but more than half my people are in the north. I think they will all come in, and I will try to get them to come in and be at peace. They will all come some time. When all come, they may want some changes in the reservation. Some of his people were in prison; he wanted us to intercede for them. He also said that now, having made a lasting peace, he wanted the right to trade for ammunition. They had very little, and they wanted to make their fall hunt soon. The commissioners replied, in regard to the prisoners they had nothing to say, but would carry the words to the Great Father. As to the ammunition, Colonel Nelson said they could not have it.

He (Medicine Arrow) said they were now ready to go with the Arapahoes. They did not come in as soon as the Arapahoes, but as soon as he was sent for he came to Colonel Nelson, and it seemed strange that as soon as the Cheyennes came in the rations were changed. He wanted the commissioners to ask the department to give them coffee and sugar."

Mr. Dodge said: "Brother of the Arapaho, and Cheyennes, we, the commissioners from the President, the Great Father, have come this long journey to see you and to let you know that the good white people love the Indians and want to do them good. We have come to see you and take you by the hand and say good words to you. We know there are some bad white men who have come among you and have cheated you and made you think the white man is your enemy. We want you to look at your present position and see that the white man is inclosing and surrounding you, and that railroads will be built through the country and will soon drive away the buffalo, and soon you will have nothing to depend on. We want you now to decide to settle down in one place, and each to select your home, cultivate the land, and learn to support yourselves, and become part of the American people, and children of the Great Father. There are a great many people east who love the Indians and want to do them good. They wish to save the Indian from ruin. They remember that many moons ago the red man lived where the white man now lives, but they are gone. The great tribes called the Narragansetts, Mohicans, Mohawks, Stockbridges, the Delawares, the Oneidas, Senecas, and Fuscouras have passed away before the white man, while the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, who have gone on reservations, have lived and prospered. Now we want you to begin to live like the white men. Cultivate your land, and we will send good men to teach your children to work, to read and write; and then they will grow up able to support themselves after the buffalo has gone. You must not drink whisky if you want to do well. We are glad to see you here to-day, and hope all will be peace."

Mr. Brunot said that hereafter the Cheyennes and Arapahoes must not regard the stories of bad white men, who come to them with evil reports. They must go to Colonel Nelson, or the commander of the post, or their agent, and they will always tell them the truth.

The commissioners invited Colonel Nelson to speak if he desired to do so.

Little Raven then said his young men wanted to go against their enemies, the Utes, in a few days. Would Colonel Nelson give them a paper, so that when they young men went to war against their enemies they could show it, so as not to get into trouble with the whites.

Colonel Nelson replied, that they must be at peace with all men while they were under the United States protection; the United States will not allow them to go to war with any one, and will not allow any one to molest them.

Medicine Arrow spoke: "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Why do your soldiers fight our Cheyennes in the north?"

Colonel Nelson said: "Because they fight our soldiers. If they will submit, as you have done, our soldiers will not fight them."

Medicine Arrow said: "If the Washington Father's commissioners will promise protection and peace to them, I will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities, with the lodges, women and children."

Whereupon the commissioners immediately assented to the proposal, and the following paper was at once drawn up and signed, and a copy given to Medicine Arrow:

"CAMP SUPPLY, Aug 10, 1869.

"Whereas, Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, has, in the presence of the committee of United States special Indian commission, Colonel Nelson, and the officers of the garrison, and of all the chiefs of the southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, pledged himself that if the commissioners would promise protection and peace to them he will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities forthwith, with their lodges, women, and children:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, commissioners and officers in behalf of the United States, promise the said north Cheyennes the protection of the United States upon the Arapaho and Cheyenne reservation, as soon as they shall comply with the said pledge and place themselves under the protection of the United States.

"FELIX R. BRUNOT,

"NATHAN BISHOP,

"WM. E. DODGE,

"Commissioners.

"A. D. NELSON,

"Brevet Colonel United States Army."

From information received at Camp Supply, the committee deemed it important that the issue of coffee and sugar, as a part of the Indian ration, should be resumed, and advised the department accordingly by letter, August 10. The very low estimate they placed on the corn ration seemed to make it expedient that flour, rice, or soap should be substituted in its stead.

In the same communication the belief was expressed that "the reservation marked upon the map as being that defined in the treaty is in many respects unfit for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are willing to remain upon the North Fork of the Canadian River, eastward of Camp Supply. This seems to be a good country, capable of cultivation, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to force them from it." It is proper here to give some reasons for this conclusion.

The history of these Indians, since first brought into treaty stipulations with the United States, is one of almost unmitigated wrongs endured. In peace, they have been the frequent victims of murderers and marauders, and the constant prey of traders and agents. In war, their own barbarities have, on some occasions, been more than emulated by their white enemies. The simple narration of their story would compel, from mere feelings of commiseration, the most generous treatment on the part of the government, and it would be seen that no amount of generosity now practicable would be sufficient to make just amends for the past. We do not propose to tell the story further than is involved in a mere business statement of the land transactions between the parties.

In 1851, September 17, a treaty was concluded which, while it did not deprive the Indians of the right of transit and hunting over any other land claimed by them, confirmed their title to the country within the following boundaries, viz: "Commencing at the Red Buttes where the road leaves the North Fork of the Platte River; thence up the North Fork of the Platte River to its source; thence along the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the Forks of the Platte River; thence up the Platte River to the place of beginning." Within these lines is included the largest and most valuable part of Colorado, a portion of Dakota and Nebraska, and the western part of Kansas, equal in all to about one hundred thousand square miles. In consideration of their abandonment of all title to other lands, except their hunting, fishing, and transit

rights, and consent given to the United States to establish roads and military posts, the United States bound themselves "to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the United States after the ratification of this treaty." They also further agreed to pay to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the term of fifty years.

After the Indians had signed the treaty, the United States Senate reduced the term for which the payment was to be made from fifty to ten years. To this change the Indians never gave their assent; nevertheless, with the change, the treaty was proclaimed and assumed to be operative by both parties. No one has ever pretended to aver that the Indians broke the treaty, nor, on the other hand, do we find anything on record to show that the United States ever seriously attempted to comply with their agreement to protect said Indians against the commission of "all depredations by the people of the United States." The wonderful influx of population into Colorado, and the subsequent events, indicates the extent of protection afforded. The white man, in his greed for gain, robbed them of their homes and hunting grounds, and when he dared to complain, found justification only in the heartless and brutal maxim that "the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," a sentiment in which the government quietly acquiesced.

In 1861, the United States having utterly failed to carry into effect the stipulations of the existing treaty, the Indians were induced, on the 18th of February, to make another, which designated their lands as follows, viz: "Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, and extending westwardly along said river to the mouth of Purgatory River; thence along up the west bank of Purgatory River to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas River, five miles east of the Huerfano River, would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork at the place of beginning."

It will be seen that by the new treaty the Indians yielded their right to the immense territory before confirmed to them, and accepted a comparatively small district in the southern part of Colorado. In lieu of the lands conceded, the United States agreed to pay the two tribes \$60,000 per annum for fifteen years, and to break up and fence lands, build houses for the chiefs, stock the farms with horses, cattle, &c., and supply agricultural implements, erect mills, and maintain engineers, millers, farmers and mechanics among them, and to protect them "in the quiet and peaceable possession" of their reservation.

The savages, it is alleged, maintained inviolate their part of this treaty also, and in 1864 the government had commenced some of the permanent improvements promised. In April of that year, an officer of the United States, in command of forty men, attempted to disarm a party of Cheyennes, supposed to have stolen horses, and whom he had "invited forward to talk with him." (See report of peace commission.) This naturally brought on a fight between the parties. The small portion of Colorado still occupied by the Indians was too much for the cupidity of the inhabitants of the Territory, and they seized with avidity upon the pretext of this affair to set about their expulsion or extermination. For the honor of humanity, it would be well could the record of their deeds in this behalf be blotted out. The entire history of Indian warfare furnishes no more black and damning episode than the massacre of Sand Creek.

After the expenditure of \$30,000,000 in the prosecution of a war which, in the language of the late peace commission, was "dishonorable to the nation, and disgraceful to those who originated it," a treaty of peace was concluded at the camp on the Little Arkansas, October 14, 1865.

This treaty deprived them of the remainder of their Colorado possessions, and designated for their occupancy a district of country bounded as follows, viz: "Commencing at the mouth of Red Creek, or the Red Fork of the Arkansas River; thence up said creek or fork to its source; thence westwardly to a point on the Cimarron River, opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek; thence due north to the Arkansas; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be, and is hereby, set apart for the absolute use and undisturbed occupation of the tribes who are parties to this treaty." The United States also stipulated to expend annually, for the benefit of the Indians during forty years, a sum equal to \$40 per capita; and until removed to their new home, they were "expressly permitted to reside upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of the country they claim as originally theirs, between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers." Article IX provided for the payment of all arrears accrued under former treaties. When the treaty went before the Senate for ratification, that body altered Article IX to read, "upon the ratification of this treaty all former treaties are hereby abrogated," and added further a proviso, that "no part of the reservation shall be within the State of Kansas," or upon "any reserve belonging to any other Indian tribe or tribes, without their consent." The largest and best part of the reservation was "within the limits of Kansas," and the remainder within the reserve long before granted, and "belonging to" the Cherokees. Thus, by the process of two treaties, between the civilized and the savage, the strong and the weak, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes were stripped of their magnificent possessions, larger than the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and left without a foot of land they could call their home. They had still left to them the hunting and "roaming" privilege, between the Arkansas and the Platte Rivers. The sequel shows that even that was considered too much for them.

The breaking out of the Sioux war of 1866 in Minnesota was made the occasion for suspicion that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes intended war also, and that suspicion was made the opportunity for driving them from their hunting grounds, where their presence was supposed to be "calculated to bring about collisions with the whites."

For the details of the origin of the war, and the manner in which it was conducted, we respectfully refer to the report of the peace commission in January, 1868.

On the 28th of October, 1867, the treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek was concluded by the peace commission, and is now in force. It designated the reservation by the following boundaries, viz: "Commencing at a point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of Kansas—to Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning." The country within these limits contains but little arable land, so almost destitute of timber, and has very little permanent fresh water. The numerous small streams of the map, it is said, are mostly either salt or such as usually dry up in the summer season. On the east it is joined by the Osages, the hereditary enemies of the Cheyennes, and the loca-

tion chosen for the agency is so near Kansas on the north as to render too easy the predatory excursions of both Indians and white men over their respective borders. The Indians themselves also urge these objections to the reservation, and claim that they supposed when they signed the treaty, that their country extended to the main Canadian, and consequently included the North Fork. When they arrived at this point—as the officers supposed on their way to the reservation—they refused to go further, saying this river was on their reservation. Little Raven and Medicine Arrow, the chiefs, both assert that they never, until it was made known to them during the present summer, understood rightly the real bounds of their reservation. The mistake seems to have originated in the different names given to the streams by the whites and Indians respectively. The latter call the Canadian "Red Fork," or "Red River," and were misled in the confusion of names, or the defect of interpretation. (See Appendix B.) To attempt to force the Indians to the reservation will, in all probability, result in driving them back to the plains again, while, on the other hand, consent to their occupancy of the banks of the Canadian will, we believe, greatly contribute to the perpetuation of peace and the success of the proposed means for their civilization.

The general provisions of the treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek give evidence of a wise and generous solicitude on the part of its framers to protect the Indians and secure their advancement in civilization, as well as to provide the means for their subsistence during the process, and it is important for economic reasons, in addition to those of justice and humanity, that the expenditures shall be made in a country which will give the best promise of a successful result.

We earnestly recommend, therefore, that Congress be asked early in the coming session for such legislation as may be necessary to secure the permanent settlement of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes upon the North Canadian River. The agency and fort should be located some fifty or sixty miles further down the North Fork than Camp Supply. There are several points in that vicinity which we visited and think well suited to the purpose, and in making the selection some reference should be had to the convenience of a road, via the new fort, from Fort Harker to Fort Hill. We suggest, also, for the consideration of your department, that the actual ownership of very large districts of country by the Indians is not expedient, and if, as is probable, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are disposed to cede their right to their present reservation in exchange for the country they desire to have, such an arrangement should be made. The country ceded will form a useful barrier to the nearer approach of the white settlers, and possibly some portion of it may hereafter be found suitable for the occupation of a smaller tribe.

While the history of the Cheyenne treaties must convince every one interested in the subject that the United States, by their own acts, owe to these Indians at least the degree of justice we have recommended, it also forcibly illustrates the injudiciousness and iniquity of the treaty system as heretofore practiced. In its notable features it does not differ materially from the history of other tribes. The United States first creates the fiction that a few thousand savages stand in the position of equality as to capacity, power, and right of negotiation with a great civilized nation. They next proceed to impress upon the savages, with all the forms of treaty and the solemnity of parchment, signatures, and seals, the preposterous idea that they are the owners in fee of the fabulous tracts of country over which their nomadic habits have led them or their ancestors to roam. The title being thus settled, they purchase

and promise payment for a portion of territory, and further bind themselves in the most solemn manner to protect and defend the Indians in the possession of some immense remainder defined by boundaries in the treaty; thus becoming, as it were, *particeps criminis* with the savages in resisting the "encroachments" of civilization and the progressive movement of the age. Having entered into this last-named impracticable obligation, the fact of its non-performance becomes the occasion of disgraceful and expensive war to subdue their victims to the point of submission to another treaty. And so the tragedy of war and the farce of treaty have been enacted again and again, each time with increasing shame to the nation.

The Indians at Camp Supply seem to be well disposed. The chiefs understand the situation, and will endeavor to keep their young men in the right path. Deprived of their accustomed mode of living by the chase, they are dependent upon the government for their daily subsistence; and unless the pangs of starvation shall at some time drive them to madness, it is believed that they will, if permitted to do so, remain permanently at peace. To suppose that there are not horse thieves, rioters, and murderers among them, who will with occasion ply their vocation, would be to count upon a degree of virtue hardly to be found in an equal number of white men taken indiscriminately anywhere on the border.

There are also among the Indians, as among the whites, those who will desire and endeavor to bring on war; but it is confidently hoped that the time is gone by when the acts of a few individuals, however heinous they may be, could be deemed to warrant the involvement of the nation in a costly and dishonorable war. At Camp Supply the committee had the pleasure to meet with John Butler and Achilles Pugh, who had been sent out by the Society of Friends to visit the agents lately appointed from their body. They were also present at the council we held at Medicine Bluff. They corroborate our favorable opinion of the operation of the new policy.

Leaving Camp Supply on the morning of the 11th, we arrived at Medicine Bluff, or Fort Sill, 205 miles distant, on the 10th instant. The country through which we passed, with the exception of sixty-five miles along the North Fork of the Canadian, twenty miles at the end of the journey, and a small district near Fort Cobb, is of the same general character as that north of Camp Supply, viz., extensive plains and rolling or broken prairies, chiefly covered with buffalo grass and quite destitute of timber, save where occasional streams are scantily margined with scrubby trees. There is nothing to invite settlement, and, except in small isolated patches on some of the lesser streams, nothing which promises the possibility of successful cultivation. The larger streams are usually margined for a width of several miles by sand hills. We are informed that the character of the country lying west of our route is still more barren, and this feature we deem to be an important advantage to the Indian occupation of the other parts of the territory, as precluding the probability that it will ever become a thoroughfare for the white people to reach regions beyond. The country around Fort Sill is beautiful; well watered and covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the timber along the streams is more abundant and of a better quality than we saw anywhere else on our route in the territory. In salubrity the region compares favorably with most other parts of the western country. The location of the new fort, the erection of which has been commenced, is believed to be the best possible selection, and there are points in the vicinity equally well adapted for the agency. (See Appendix B.) An

agency building and store-house have already been erected on a farm near the fort. About seventy acres of corn had been planted, which produced an abundant crop, and fifteen hundred acres of ground have been broken up in different parts of the reservation, which it is proposed to plant during the fall and coming spring. None of the promised houses have yet been erected for the Indian chiefs.

The tribes belonging to the agency are the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, Waco, Towacaroo, Keechi, Caddo, and Anadagheo. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are confederated, and the others named are remnants of tribes affiliated with the Wichitas.

The camp of the Kiowas and Comanches is at Cache Creek, some fifteen miles from the agency. The Wichitas and others are located about thirty miles distant, where they are cultivating small patches of corn and "trying to walk in the white man's road." We were informed that several of the Kiowa and Comanche chiefs also had raised creditable patches of corn. One of the latter applied to the commissioners for the premium promised by the government for the best crop. Such premiums are provided for in their treaty, and can only affect their intended purpose if paid promptly when earned.

The best crop was raised by a Comanche chief, who it is said had never been at a fort or Indian agency until last spring.

The agent, Laurie Tatum, seems to be gaining the confidence of the Indians, and bids fair by his energy and honest spirit to demonstrate the wisdom of the so-called Quaker policy. He is himself hopeful in regard to the future of Indians.

On Friday, August 20, notice having been given to the chiefs by Agent Tatum, we met them in council at the agency.

The principal chiefs present were, of the Kiowas, Santanta, (or White Bear;) Tn-ne-on-koo, (Kicking Bird;) To-han-san, (Little Mountain;) Cor-pe-ah, (Raven Lance;) Sy-tem-year, (Stumbling Bear;) Mah-yet-tem, (Woman's Heart;) Al-koe, (Timbered Mountain.) Comanches, of the Pe-na-teth-ca or Honey-eater band, Es-sa-hab-et, (Milky way;) Es-sa-too-yet, or Grey Leggings; Yam-hi-re-coe, or Root digger band; Boe-wa-too-yah, (Iron Mountain;) Tip-pe-nah-hor, (Painted Lips;) Hoc-we-oh, (Gap in the woods;) No-co-nie, or Wanderer band; To-ha-yer-qua-hip, (Horse back;) Que-m-ha-vey, (The Eagle;) Co-o-cho-teth-ca, or Buffalo-eater band; Mow-way, (Shaking Head;) Pat-ro-o-komo, (He Bear;) Fitch-ah-ku-na, or Lewet band; Kut-squi-ip, (Chewer.) Wacoos, Auch-tay-fu-dus, (Buffalo good,) chief. Wichitas, E-sad-a-wa, (Stingy,) chief. Dewe, chief of the Towacarroes, and the second chief of the Wichitas and others. An account of the council, and the speeches of the chiefs was transmitted to General Parker on the 21st, as follows:

FORT SILL, I. T., August 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the committee of the United States special commission now visiting the Indian Territory, I wrote to you from Camp Supply, on 10th instant, inclosing minutes of the council held with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, recommending the issue of coffee and sugar rations to be resumed, and, in reply to your letter of July, expressing the committee's approval of your change in the articles proposed to be purchased for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

The committee reached this place on the morning of the 19th, and on the evening of the 20th held council with the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, Wichitas, Wacoos, Caddoes, and Tawacarroes, who were represented by their principal chiefs. A brief of the conference will be prepared by Mr. Finlady, secretary, and forwarded with this letter.

The committee instructs me to urge upon the department the importance of immediately resuming the issue of coffee and sugar rations to these Indians. This part of the ration is more highly valued by them than anything else, and will be more effective in holding them here in peace than any other measure which the government can adopt.

There is much reason to believe that the Kiowas and Comanches, in part, will again go to the plains if this measure is not adopted at an early day, and that the sugar and coffee will certainly hold them. The committee also approve fully of the change of blankets and the drillings in the proposed purchases, in lieu of stockings, &c., the latter article being utterly useless to the Indian at present.

We also recommend that for a part of the coats, and all the pants proposed to be purchased, there should be substituted a good article of saved list cloth for leggings, (blue-fast colors,) and some cooking utensils, such as wrought-iron frying pans, iron-timed cups, Dutch ovens, or skillets, kettles, &c.

We cannot too strongly urge the early purchase and shipment of the goods for these Indians at the earliest possible day, and also, that a special agent should be sent in charge, and the transportation from the railroad secured through the army Quartermaster's Department, and not by the ox train as heretofore.

The corn and meal rations is entirely useless to the Indians and ought to be discontinued, even if a good article could be had; they care nothing for it. As it is, they either throw it away, feed it to their ponies, or return it to the contractors for a trifle, to be re-supplied to the government and again issued, &c.

Respectfully commending these subjects to your earnest and immediate attention,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

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

Report of a talk at the Kiowa and Comanche agency near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, between the committee of United States special Indian commission and the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Wichitas, Wacoos, and other small bands, August 20, 1869, in presence of Major General Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, and L. Tatum, esq., United States Indian agent.

General Grierson introduced the commissioners by informing the assembled chiefs and headmen, that the so-called white men, the commissioners from Washington, for whose coming they had been anxiously looking. They were men specially selected by the President to visit them and make him a report of the true condition of things among them. He had sent these gentlemen, because he could rely on them, and on the report they would make. They had not come for money, which they did not need, but had come to try to benefit their own people and to do good to the Indians. He advised the Indians to listen well to what the commissioners would say to them, and assured them that the commissioners would faithfully report to the President what they (the Indians) should say. Mr. Brunot, as chairman of the committee, then stated that when the white people held a great council they always asked the great God and creator of all men to give them wisdom, and incline their hearts to speak the truth. Mr. Dodge then opened the council with a short prayer, the chiefs rising and standing respectfully.

Mr. Brunot then said that the commissioners had been sent by the great Father at Washington to inquire into the condition of things in the Indian country, and to hear what the Indians had to say, and report all they could learn to the Great Father, in order that he might know what was best to be done for the benefit of both whites and Indians. He urged strongly on the Indians the necessity of their remaining at peace and submitting quietly to the authority of the United States government, and of abandoning their wandering and savage habits and learn to live like civilized people, assuring them that the government would assist them in doing this, by aiding them in making houses and fields, planting crops, establishing schools for the training of their children, and would feed them as it was now doing, until they should have time to be able to support themselves, and would also give them clothing and goods, while they continued in the white man's road. He then invited the Indians to speak and said the commissioners would carry their words to the Great Father.

ESSE-HA-HAHBE, of the Pe-na-teth-ca band of Comanches, first spoke. He said: "To-day my heart feels glad. I have long heard of your coming, and to-day I see you and hear your words, and hope now all will be straight. I am not an old man, but in the prime of life. I suppose you are great captains, and what you say is good. I want to walk according to your advice. I have been working with General Grierson and our agent trying to do what is good for my people. You can see now how we live, also the Wichitas and Caddoes, and can see that we are some way on the white man's road. But though I have been walking on this road some years I have not seen a house on it yet, though we were promised that some should be built for us; we are trying to do what we were told to do, but the promises made to us have not been fulfilled. I think those who promise and do not fulfill their promises are not much captains. There are

some white men who have lived among us for a long while and been of benefit to us; we are desirous that they should continue with us.

SAN-TAN-TI, Kiowa Chief, said: "To-day we meet the commissioners from Washington, and our hearts are glad; all our women and children rejoiced when they knew you had come. We have heard your words to-day, and are glad of them. We have tried the white man's road and found it hard; we find nothing on it but a little corn, which hurts our teeth; no sugar; no coffee. But we want to walk in the white man's road. We want to have guns, breech-loading carbines, ammunition and caps. These are part of the white man's road, and yet you want us to go back to making arrow-heads, which are used only by bad, foolish Indians, and have always been a mark of what was barbarous and evil. We want to have civilized weapons to hunt with. You want us to go back to the savage ones. There are five tribes that we consider our brothers, the Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, and Caddoes. All this country always belonged to us, all the way to the Arkansas, with all that is on it. But the white people have undertaken to divide it out to suit themselves. For some years, (it seems to me,) the great business of the whites has been to divide and appropriate lands. I do not know that my heart feels good about this business. You say you come to do us good, and that the United States government wants to do us good. I hope this is so, and that they will show their liberality by paying us well for the land they have taken. As to the land that is left, (this reservation,) we love it and all the hills, woods and streams on it, and will never part with any of it. I have said this, not because I am angry, but because I wanted to tell you truly what is in my mind."

"Last winter, Lone Wolf and I were arrested by General Sheridan and kept prisoners. We were released and thought we should have some compensation, but have got nothing. Others of our people were carried far away, as prisoners. They are released now, but are very poor, and received no compensation."

"The commissioners who made the treaty at Medicine Bluffs, proved that they came from Washington, and were chiefs, by giving us presents. I hope you will give us the same evidence that you are chiefs."

BUFFALO GOOD, Waco chief, said: "I am glad to see my brothers. The Washington has sent you a long way to see the red men. The Good Spirit is looking into our hearts, and I hope you will do what you say. You can see how poor the Indians are; many chiefs have come from Washington, but we are all poorer now than when we first saw them. When my people first made peace with the whites, we lived in Texas, and had a reservation on the Brazos. Then the agents and those who had business with us were Texas people, and all their promises were kept; since we left there we have been badly treated. We have been on the white man's road a long while; have always been friendly, and willing to listen to what you say to us. At first, the agents kept their promises to us, but they grow worse and worse, till we believe now they tell us nothing but lies. Our first agent (Major Neighbors) was the best one we ever had. All the land around here belonged to us; our fathers lived and died here. Right where this house stands, some of our chiefs are buried. This is truth. The Great Spirit knows what I say, and would bring some judgment on me if I spoke falsely, as he did on one of our agents, who told so many lies. We have a good country, and get poor on it. When the Good Spirit gave us the country, he gave us corn the same as he did to the white man, but the white man seems to have more sense to make more out of the land; but we have always planted and raised corn, and will continue to do so."

"When we first made a treaty we were promised help to live like white people, to have houses built for us, schools for our children, &c., but we have not got any of them. I want to see some of them. When we ask our agent for anything he says he has no money. We get nothing but promises. During the war we had to go to Kansas; an agent was sent to us there; when we asked anything, he said he would write to Washington, and that was all we ever got from him. They have taken the traders away from us, so we cannot buy anything. What have I or my people ever done that we should be treated in this way? And you have taken away the ration of beef, as well as the sugar and coffee. You ask the Kiowas and others to settle down, but they will not do it on the ration you give them. Not long ago Lusked Superintendent Hoag why something was not done for the Wichitas and Caddoes. He said these commissioners were coming from Washington, who would fix all these things. Now you are come it will be a good time to settle all about the ration, and the annuity goods which have been promised a long time, but have not come yet. These white men (interpreters) have been with us a long time and know these things are true. When we were moved out of Texas we were promised pay for our improvements and stock that was lost, but have never got anything."

"I have said a great deal because you asked us to say what we had to say. You told us in the beginning what you would do; I hope you will do it; I had rather you had promised nothing than for you to promise and not perform."

MAN-O-WA, chief of the Co-cha-tiu-ka, or Buffalo band of Comanches, one of the

prisoners taken at Santa Fe, and lately set at liberty at Fort Leavenworth, said: "There are a great many braves and chiefs, both Indians and whites; they are all trying to find one good road; I hope you will succeed. My heart is like a woman's heart. I have little to say. My brother Esse-hah-bit has spoken for us. I hope the houses will be built for him and for us. The country left is not large, but I know it is all we can get. We want to follow Esse-hah-bit's track, and do as he does, and we are ready to listen to General Grierson and the white chiefs, and do what they say."

Mr. Dodge said: "We have come a great way from the east to see you. We are not Indian agents; we live at home and have our own business, but the Great Father sent us to see you. We have not come to make treaties, or to make presents. But the Great Father has heard many stories. There are good Indians and bad ones, good whites and bad ones. We are come to hear what you have to say, and will report it to the Great Father. He and all the good whites want the Indians to do well and to come and live here on their reservations, and they will be protected; but if the young men wander off and go on the war path into Texas or elsewhere they must be punished. The Great Father does not want to give you guns or powder, but wants you to have clothing, food, and farming implements, and help you to raise corn and support yourselves. He will be careful to send you good agents hereafter, who will give you all that is promised. We promise you nothing; we did not come to give you anything, but will carry all your words to the Great Father. He wants you to cultivate your lands, and become a part of this great nation. I advise you not to drink whisky; it has been the ruin of all the Indians who indulge in it, and will be yours if you do not keep away from it."

Mr. Hinton said: "When the Indians meet white chief in council they always like something good to eat and drink; therefore we are going to give you some sugar and coffee, which you will get to-morrow when you draw your rations. This is given you by the commissioners and is not part of your regular ration. When you go to Washington we will ask that sugar and coffee be sent you for your rations every day. We do not promise you that it will be done, but we will ask for it."

Mr. Burxor: "There is one thing I am afraid the chiefs do not understand: Washington is very strong and has many soldiers. He wants you all to stay on your reservation, and if your young men will go into Texas or Kansas, he will send soldiers after them, and they will be killed. We are your friends and don't want this to happen. Some of the Cheyennes have been behaving badly, and some of them have been killed. Their chief has sent for them to come in and stay on their reservation where they will have peace, and we want you to keep on your reservation, and not leave it without permission from our authorities."

Mr. Dodge said: "Mr. Tatam, your agent, has left his family and home to do you good. He is a good man, and we advise you to listen to him. He will tell you the truth and will not bring whisky into your country. Bad white men have given whisky to all the tribes in the east and they have all perished from it; it is bad; keep it away from you."

Some remarks were made by Mr. Tatam, the agent, and by Mr. Pugh, of the Society of Friends, after which the council broke up.

CHAS. FINDLAY,
Secretary to Committee.

It will be seen from the speeches that they are desirous to live in houses and have farms like white men. It is of the greatest importance, and we respectfully urge that houses should promptly be erected for Esse-hah-bit, Mow-wa, and other influential chiefs who have given proofs of their honesty of purpose, so that their example may induce others.

To the Wichitas the promise of aid in the direction of civilization is an old story, and their past history is one which might well paralyze hope in stronger minds than theirs. They are not named in the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty, and, in consequence of the omission, are here, as they seem to think, on sufferance. Their ancestors inhabited the Wichita Mountains, where from time immemorial they were tillers of the soil, as well as hunters and warriors, and around which they claimed dominion over a large district of country. When visited by an officer of the United States in 1834 they were living in thatched huts, cultivating corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, &c., and exchanging the products of their prolific land, and bows and arrows which they manufactured, with the Indians of the plains for mules, horses, and buffalo robes.

They subsequently removed their village to Rush Creek. When the government sent a party of engineers to mark the ninety-eighth parallel, the western boundary of the country given to the Chickasaws, the Wichitas were assured that the Great Father at Washington would pay them for the land he needed, and give them a home and take care of them; whereupon they guided and guarded the party with great kindness. The result disclosed the fact that their village was in the Chickasaw country. Soon after, their chiefs were induced by the United States officers at Fort Arbuckle to visit the Comanches on the plains to solicit the restoration of stolen stock, and to invite them to a peace council to be held with the officers at the Wichita village. The chiefs were successful in their mission; and when a band of six hundred Comanches reached the neighborhood of the village, they were surprised at daybreak by Major Van Dorn, with six companies of cavalry, many of them killed, and all their property taken or destroyed. Major Van Dorn, it is said, had not been apprised of the arrangement. To escape the vengeance of the Comanches for their supposed treachery, the unfortunate Wichitas fled from their homes and became wanderers. In 1851 General (then Captain) R. B. Marey, with Major Neighbours, a special agent of the government, was sent to the Wichitas with the promise of a permanent home. They were also promised schools, instruction in agriculture, implements, &c., and subsistence until they had become able to subsist themselves. They were accordingly settled on the Brazos River. From thence they were again driven by the Texans, and took refuge in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle and old Fort Cobb, where the beginning of the rebellion found them. True to the United States, they once more abandoned their homes, following the troops north into Kansas. After the war was ended, greatly reduced in numbers by starvation and disease, they returned to the vicinity of their old home, Rush Creek. The treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek has given that home and the surrounding country—the bones of their fathers and the bread of their children—to others.

With such experiences in the past, the Wichitas and affiliated bands are greatly disheartened and naturally incredulous as to the good intentions of the government toward them. They are nevertheless submissive and patient. They wish only to live in peace, and be permitted to own the ground they cultivate and occupy. It is believed that an arrangement can readily be made with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, by which the district the Wichitas occupy may be secured to them; and we recommend that immediate measures be taken to that end. There should be no delay in erecting the long-promised school-house, which is so earnestly desired by them, and in other ways redeeming the broken pledges of the government.

We have been informed that the Wichitas claim a money compensation for the extensive country said to have been owned by them and never ceded, and that the prosecution of their claim is in the hands of parties residing in Washington and elsewhere. However large a sum might be allowed, there is reason to believe but little benefit would accrue to the Indians. Assuming, as we do, that the proper relation between the government and the uncivilized Indian is that of guardian and ward, the government is the only proper custodian of the funds due or belonging to them. Whatever may be allowed to the Wichitas should be invested or held by the government for their proper education and maintenance.

The present relative position of the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches suggests an evil demoralizing to both, which should at once

be corrected. The former being patient and obedient, are neglected and poor, and their lands are taken from them; the latter being wild and troublesome, are made the recipients of the lands. It is rewarding evil and punishing good. The one lives under a sense of the injustice; the other is taught to think war profitable. In dealing both with the tribes and with individuals special pains should be taken to reverse this treatment.

From Fort Sill the committee recommended changes in the Indian ration, as at Camp Supply, and that the transportation of Indian goods be done by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, as tending to secure greater promptness and safety. Until the Indians are fairly settled in their reservations, and have been led to understand and believe in the good intentions of the United States, and that the vacillating policy, which has heretofore excited their contempt, is permanently abandoned, it is important that they should have before their eyes the evidence of the power of the government. Although the probabilities are now that they will remain in peace on the reservation, they are yet in a comparatively unsettled state, and are naturally impulsive and easily excited. There are and will be, necessarily, real or imaginary causes of discontent, such as the refusal of ammunition, impatience with government delays, the punishment of individual transgressors, &c., which the restless or bad spirits among them will greatly exaggerate for the purpose of inducing large bands to go to the plains or upon raiding expeditions. The presence of an adequate military force will greatly strengthen the peace and submission party, and prevent any serious outbreak on, or exodus from, the reservation. For these reasons we recommend that the military force should be increased at both reservations, but especially at Fort Sill. In view of the location of the new military post and agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the North Fork of the Canadian, and the opening of a new road, via that point, from Fort Harker to Fort Sill, the committee are of the opinion that Fort Dodge should be abandoned. It is probable that there are several more posts upon the railway which are no longer useful. The policy of concentrating the military force upon the reservations, and maintaining a more efficient surveillance, would probably be found better than to distribute them at so many points as now. The necessity of the presence of troops among the Indians is greatly to be regretted, as presenting one of the most serious obstacles in the way of their elevation. The evil cannot be cured, but may be greatly palliated by the enforcement of such regulations as will secure, as nearly as possible, absolute non-intercourse between Indians and soldiers. The personal and moral character of the officers will continue to be an important consideration in selecting those who shall be located in the Indian country.

In locating agencies they should be not less than eight or ten miles distant from the fort. In employing farmers, mechanics, engineers, &c., and in the licensing of traders, the selection should be made as far as possible from married men, who will be accompanied by their families, and they should be in all cases persons of good moral, religious character.

The regulation of trade with the uncivilized Indians is a subject needing attention, and is surrounded with difficulties. The success of the Hudson's Bay Company in retaining friendly relations and the confidence of the Indians, was in a great degree due to the fact that the articles allowed to be furnished by the traders, as well as their quality and price, were strictly defined, and were permitted to be exchanged only for peltries. (See Appendix C.)

The United States government stands to their incompetent wards in

the relation of parents or guardians to minors, and should protect them against the trade which tempts them, with trinkets and sweetmeats, to part with the clothing, blankets, subsistence, or implements given to them. How far the purchase of mules and horses from the Indians should be permitted, or whether it should be prohibited strictly, is a question of importance. To furnish a market for them upon the reservation would certainly seem to encourage raids for their acquisition. The paramount importance of the enforcement of the laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors, need hardly be urged by the committee. (See Appendix D.) The efforts of Brevet Major General Grierson, commanding Fort Sill, and of Colonel Nelson, at Camp Supply, in this direction, challenge our commendation.

The Indians need to be managed in a kindly and benevolent spirit, yet with firmness and without fear. They should be allowed to gain nothing by threatening or bad conduct, and much by submission. Every treaty obligation of the government should be observed to the letter, and they should be taught that like good faith on their part will be expected and enforced. Patience and moderation are eminently necessary for their successful control.

Brevet Major General Hazen, who had charge of the Kiowas and Comanches under the orders of the War Department, managed the affairs of the agency wisely, and it is hoped that his successor will be furnished with whatever funds may be necessary to carry on his judicious plans for their benefit. The military command of the reservation has been held by Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson. The efficient and discreet manner in which he has performed important duty in collecting and controlling the Indians, and our conviction that he is peculiarly adapted to this command, leads us to express the hope that he will be retained in it. The military headquarters should continue at Fort Sill.

The plan of collecting these Indian tribes into the Indian territory with a view to civilize, educate, christianize, and elevate them to the privileges of citizenship, meets our hearty approval. The location of both reservations is in several particulars the very best that could be found. We look forward to success in the effort to civilize the nomadic tribes with confidence, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which interpose; but their elevation can only be the result of patient, persevering, and long continued effort. To expect the civilization and christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history—all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundations laid broadly and firmly of a policy which the newly-awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result.

The committee left Camp Supply on the 23d, and arrived at Fort Harker on the 4th of September, taking the route through the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, and passing by the location which had been selected for the agency. In passing through, our opinions of the propriety of changing the location were confirmed. Several buildings had been erected under the direction of General Hazen, and a considerable amount of Indian goods stored in anticipation of their coming. There was also a herd of several hundred cattle in readiness for their subsistence. We had already advised Agent Darlington to leave the reservation and remain with the Indians, and we learn that the stores have since been removed.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our obligations personally, as well as officially, to the United States military officers at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Hays, Camp Sully, Fort Sill, and Fort Harker, for many courtesies and attentions.

Respectfully submitted.

PELIX R. BRUNOT, *Chairman.*
NATHAN BISHOP.
WM. E. DODGE.

Appendices to C 1.

A.

In 1819-'20 Colonel Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers, on his return from the exploration of the Missouri River, and the country lying between that stream and the head of the Arkansas, undertook to descend the Red River from its sources. The colonel, in speaking of this in his interesting report, says: "We arrived at a creek, having a westerly course, which we took to be a tributary of the Red River. Having traveled down its valley about two hundred miles we fell in with a party of Indians of the nation of 'Kaskias' or 'Bad Hearts,' who gave us to understand that the stream along which we were traveling was Red River. We accordingly continued our march down the river several hundred miles farther, when, to our no small disappointment, we discovered it was the Canadian of the Arkansas instead of Red River that we had been exploring."

"The Mexicans and Indians, on the borders of Mexico, are in the habit of calling any river, the waters of which have a red appearance, 'Rio Colorado' or Red River, and as many of the prairie Indians often visit the Mexicans, and some even speak the Spanish language, it is a natural consequence that they should adopt the same nomenclature for rivers, places, &c. Thus, if a traveller in New Mexico were to inquire for the head of Red River, he would most undoubtedly be directed to the Canadian, and same would also be the case in the adjacent Indian country. These facts will account for the mistake into which Baron Humboldt was led, and it will also account for the error into which Colonel Long and Lieutenant Pike have fallen in regard to the sources of the stream which we call Red River."

B.

The following extract from a report of Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson to headquarters of department of Missouri, made July 11, 1868, describes more fully the location of the fort:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that for the purpose of controlling the Indian tribes northwestern Texas, and of protecting the Chickasaw and Seminole herders, and the peaceable tribes still further west, who are endeavoring to fulfill their obligations to the government, from molestation by the wild bands, a new post to be garrisoned by cavalry should be at once established west of Fort Arbuckle. I gave particular attention to the selection of the best location for such a station.

"At a point eight miles north and seventy miles west from Fort Arbuckle, the most practicable route being about seventy-five miles, I found what I considered, on the whole, the best location for a military post in the southwestern portion of the Territory. It is a tract of high level prairie land, containing about two hundred acres, situated just at the base of the range of hills which are the eastern extremity of the Territory. Mount Scott, the highest peak of the Wichita chain, is seven or eight miles west by north; a perpendicular cliff of trap rock, known by all the Indians as Medicine Bluff, is a mile and a half in the same direction; and immediately west of the plateau, in a deep pebbly bed from springs in the mountains north and west of Mount Scott, and skirting the foot of the cliff mentioned, called Medicine Bluff Creek.

"In passing the plateau the stream joins the main Cache Creek, which from the junction flows at the northeast and east sides, there being between the creek and the high ground a meadow of two or three hundred, fully fifty feet lower, but dry, never over

flowed, and of remarkable fertility. To the southward, traversed only by ravines, dry water-courses, and Cache Creek, with its branches, the high prairie extends to the Red River. The water of the creek, than which none could be more pure and healthy, is abundant for the men and animals of a large command. There are also, within a short distance, a number of fine never-failing springs, some having strong mineral properties. Timber suitable for building purposes is not at all abundant anywhere in the southwestern portion of the Territory, but there is more oak of different kinds, cottonwood, walnut, cedar, ash, elm, hackberry, mulberry, and china upon Cache Creek and its branches than anywhere else.

"Excellent stone for building, of several varieties and in unlimited quantities, can be easily quarried within a short distance. Good limestone is also abundant. The grazing in this section surpasses anything I ever saw. The varieties of grass are numerous, and among them are buffalo, mesquite, and gramma grasses, all abundant and especially nutritious. Buffalo, cattle, and horses graze here the year round, keeping in excellent condition. While old Fort Cobb was garrisoned, all the hay used was made here and hauled almost forty miles to that post. The climate is delightful, and can hardly be otherwise than healthy. I examined the country in all directions, and found no standing water or moist bottoms; all is high and dry."

C.

At Camp Supply the price paid for a buffalo robe is from seven to ten cups of sugar, and two to five cups of coffee, according to quality. "Porcupine robes," which is the designation for robes finely ornamented with quills, sometimes command as high as fifteen cups of sugar.

A cup of sugar contains about three-fourths (¾) of a pound. A cup of coffee, half (½) a pound.

D.

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY.

Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains, April 1, 1869.

The introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country, or the disposal of the same therein, by sale or otherwise, is prohibited by act of Congress.

Officers and enlisted men, as well as all civilians, are hereby notified that the law will hereafter be rigidly enforced within the limits of this command.

Commanding officers of posts, garrisons, and detachments are hereby specially charged with the detection and arrest of all offenders at or in the vicinity of their respective stations. They will at once prefer charges against persons in the military service, and will hold citizens in confinement, subject to orders from these headquarters, or the demand of the proper civil authorities.

Liquor or wines, except for medical purposes, in the hands of the properly authorized persons, will be seized wherever found, and turned over to the nearest medical officer of the army.

By order of Colonel and Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson:

R. H. PRATT,

First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, Brevet Captain, A. A. A. G.

C 2.

CHICAGO, November 4, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I will attend the meeting called for the 17th, unless something unforeseen should occur to prevent. In regard to my giving you the result of my observation and inquiry while on my recent trip to California, I will simply state a few general conclusions, without going into any details, or at least but a few facts.

First. I think the only correct basis for the government to act upon in dealing with Indians is, that they are simply wards, and not independent sovereignties.

Second. Such a basis fixed, to compass the settlement of all difficul-

ties that exist, or may arise hereafter, the government should fix permanent locations for all the tribes, grouping them according to circumstances, in the southern territories now occupied by Indians, in which stock-raising and farming can most easily be made successful. This will be the work of years, but should be entered upon at once.

Third. If such a policy is inaugurated, it must be done by large expenditures of money, and the general management of its execution should be in the hands of some one thoroughly competent to deal with Indian character, from a knowledge of it practically, and who has influence with the leading men among at least some principal tribes.

Fourth. The expenditure of money should be made with the end always in view of providing permanent individual homes, without which the institutions of civilization or religion can never be established among them. The Indian now thinks that the government is seeking his ruin. He must be made to feel that it is seeking to benefit him as a race, by raising him above his present mode of life.

Fifth. The expense of such a course, in my judgment, will not be one-half the amount that a hostile policy would entail, while it would end in making the whole race self-supporting.

Probably all will agree that the rapid development of our western Territories, by which the Indians have been gradually driven from one reservation to another, together with dishonest management, and execution of treaties by bad agents, have caused most of our Indian wars.

Brigham Young stated to me that the Mormons had never had any serious difficulty with the Indians, from the fact that they had always considered it cheaper to feed than to fight them, and had therefore treated them kindly, learning them to cultivate the soil and raise stock.

Colonel Head, the Indian agent for that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves, in a very few years, with the proper kind of treatment.

One tribe of 2,500, with the aid of \$5,000, had this season raised \$30,000 worth of crops.

Another of 1,500, with \$500 aid, had raised \$10,000 worth of crops.

Another of 1,000, with \$500 aid, had raised \$5,000 worth of crops.

Another of 500, with \$350 aid, had raised \$1,000 worth of crops.

Another had four farms, and with \$500 aid had raised \$7,000 in crops. One tribe had five thousand peach trees that they had planted and raised.

All the above results were reached in three years' work by the government.

I am convinced that our commission can do nothing, and it will be worse than useless for them to spend their time, and the government's money, in taking observations, unless active measures are at once taken to concentrate them as tribes, and then individualize them, by making them feel that each one must have a home, and a responsibility of his own.

With great respect, I am yours, very truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL.

Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT,

President of Indian Commission.

C 3.

Report of the Hon. Vincent Colyer, United States special Indian commissioner, on the Indian tribes and reservations of Eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, Northern Texas, New Mexico, Northeastern Arizona, and Southeastern Colorado, obtained by personal observation and inspection among these tribes during the year 1869.

DEAR SIR: As the facts contained in this report were obtained under the auspices and at the expense of the United States Indian Commission of New York, without cost to the United States government, and previous to the organization of our board of Indian commissioners, and my appointment thereon, it will be necessary, for an intelligent understanding of the present extensive movement on behalf of the Indians, that I shall briefly refer to the doings of that association.

Two years ago we received from Hon. E. D. Morgan, then United States senator from New York, a copy of the report on the condition of our Indian tribes, made by the joint committee of Congress, at its session in 1867. The distribution of this report and its perusal by the Christian philanthropists of our country, led to the formation in the city of New York of the organization referred to. A list of the officers of the commission, appointed at a large public meeting held in the Cooper Institute, on the 18th of October, 1868, and a copy of their first memorial addressed to Congress, will be found in the Appendix A.

In this memorial reference will be found to the kind-hearted action of General Sherman towards the Indians, and our association made earnest effort to have a portion of the Indian appropriations of 1868 and 1869 placed under his supervision.

The United States Senate soon after this appropriated half a million of dollars, to be expended under General Sherman's direction, and the General selected Generals Hazen and Harney, and gave them control over the two great reservations in the southern Indian territory and Northern Dakota, with funds sufficient to commence the experiment of restraining and civilizing the more troublesome tribes of these territories.

As the public generally seemed quite indifferent to the condition of the Indians, and our representatives in Congress, officers of the Indian Bureau, and of our army, gave this as the reason why they were unable to effect any permanent reformation on their behalf, our commission felt it to be their duty to endeavor to remedy this evil.

To this end circular letters containing selections of the more startling facts contained in the congressional report of 1867, at first referred to, and an address to the people, prepared by our president, were published in nearly all the great newspapers of the day, and widely circulated.

Early in January, 1869, the commission received a letter from Major General Hazen, (see Appendix B,) dated in November past, asking that one of our number be sent to examine personally and report upon the condition of the tribes under his care at Camp Wichita, Indian territory.

The commission promptly responded to this, and I was selected for the duty. Our commission having subscribed the necessary funds to defray expenses, with the understanding that I was to receive no pay for my services, and securing from General Grant an order providing me an escort and transportation whenever necessary, (see Appendix C,) in the middle of February I started on my journey.

A heavy snow-storm which met me at Fort Leavenworth, a prolonged interview with Brevet Colonel (now General) G. A. Forsyth, then in the

surgeon's care at that post, suffering acutely from wounds which he had received in his encounter with the Indians on Big Sandy Creek, in September, 1868, and some very loud curses which greeted me as an "Indian peace commissioner" by a Kansas official, reminded me that I was not on a "pleasure excursion."

I first visited the half-civilized tribes along the southeastern border of Kansas—the Saes and Foxes, Chippewas or Christian Indians, the Senecas, Shawnees, Qnapaws and Osages. I wished to see the effects of advancing civilization upon their condition, and to compare them with white people under similar circumstances. Their situation appeared to me deplorable; while in nearly every respect, as to cleanliness of person, decency of appearance, character of their habitation, condition of their fields, fences, out-houses, stock, and crops, they compared favorably with the majority of their white neighbors. There was a sadness of look, a settled melancholy of tone in their manner and words that was as depressing as unmistakable. Under the prevailing impression that it is the Indian's fate to depart, and the white man's destiny to displace him, nearly all these tribes had been induced to sell their lands, either to gigantic railroad corporations—private, yet powerful speculators—or to squatters, who had located themselves on their reservations, without even the pretense of a right. Powerless alike against the one, the other, or all combined, these worthy people, who, under a more Christian, just, and humane treatment, might have been redeemed and made citizens, were once more being driven from the lands assigned them, from their farms and their cabins, and forced to seek new homes in another country, probably to be, at some future day, driven from that country also.

The Osages, who number over four thousand souls, I found to be in a state of almost complete destitution. Their extensive tract of land, containing about eight million acres, nearly one-third of which is as good as any land in Kansas, they had been induced to part with, at a price so low (nineteen cents per acre) that the transaction had become a public scandal.

For some time past the War Department had been feeding them at a cost to the treasury of nearly thirty-four thousand dollars for the winter. (See Appendix D.)

Believing this purchase to have been an outrage, and the ratification of the treaty confirming it, by the United States Senate, would be a public calamity, I sent a telegram east, which was widely published in the associated press, calling general attention to its unfair character, evil effects, and the starving condition of the Osages.

Our executive committee in New York promptly followed up this notice by a petition to the Senate, which will be found in the Appendix marked E, remonstrating against the passage of the treaty.

That the Osages, who are a warlike tribe, and less civilized than some of the tribes living among them, should have remained peaceful, under their ill treatment and poverty, speaks volumes for their general good character. It is a dangerous condition of things, however, and at any moment we may hear of robberies, and their attendant evil fruits, of murder and devastation in their country. (See Appendix E, No. 1.)

THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS, SEMINOLES, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS.

These nations so nearly resemble each other, that I include them in one group. They are by far the more civilized of all the tribes in the southern Indian territory. They owe their civilization to the justice

and humanity of the United States government, and pre-eminently to the missionaries, who have most efficiently and faithfully labored among them for the past half century. These missionaries have been supported by the liberal contributions of the Christian people of the States. With the exception of the excellent mission among the Osages, Mr. Schoemaker's, which is Roman Catholic, they are all Protestant missions. Presbyterian, Moravian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, have all united in the good work.

THE CHEROKEES—BRIEF HISTORY.

This tribe originally inhabited the southwestern portion of Virginia, and extended into South Carolina, as far as the Atlantic Ocean. By some it is supposed that Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas, was a Cherokee, upon the general assumption that we have no record of any other tribe thereabout. Bancroft speaks of them as the "mountaineers of America."

The first record which we have of an effort to civilize them was by Rev. Mr. Blackburn, an independent missionary who acted upon his own volition. This was about 1808.

The first systematic effort was made by the Moravians of Salem, North Carolina, who in 1818 established schools at a station called Spring Place, then in the old Cherokee country, now in the State of Georgia, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Gambold. The Moravians of the same branch of the church continued their work unto this day; the Rev. James Mack being their efficient and faithful representative at a station of the same name, Spring Place, in their present locality west of Arkansas.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Baptist Home Union, and the Methodist Episcopal, about 1819, commenced their work among the Cherokees, and as early as 1807 some of the Cherokees came west and settled on the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, a short distance above Memphis; from there they came to the Arkansas River, near Dardanelle.

The first treaty of which we have record, acknowledging on the part of our people the rights of the Cherokee Indians to these lands, dates as far back as 1783, under the confederation, and secured to the Indians all that extensive tract of land lying within the limits of the present States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, guaranteed them protection, and accepted their allegiance to our government.

The first treaty recognizing the rights of that portion of the tribe which had settled on the Arkansas River was made in 1817, and foreshadowed the policy of the removal of the others east of the Mississippi.

The western Cherokees, in 1828, exchanged the country about Dardanelle in Arkansas for the extensive country they now occupy west of that State.

The Eastern Cherokees early experienced the oppressive power of their white neighbors. Before they were sufficiently civilized to cope with them, they were overrun, the State of Georgia distributed their lands by lot to the white citizens in 1835, and these citizens immediately entered into and took possession of their houses, farms, &c. The house of the late John Ross, who was for many years the honored and most able chief of this nation, was thus appropriated, and on his return from a mission in behalf of his people, he found himself a tolerated intruder in his own house and on his own bed. The believers in retributive history, in verification of their theory, point to the fact that General Sherman has since "marched to the sea" over that same tract of country, and the

descendants of the same intruders have been cast out with violence, if not as equally unjust at least quite as irresistible.

In 1835 the treaty removing them to the west of the Mississippi passed the United States Senate by one majority, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of a majority of the tribe, the Cherokees were removed at the point of the bayonet, under General Scott, to the home of the western branch west of the Arkansas, their present location. They have had a written form of government, constitution, laws, &c., since 1828. The tribe numbers about fourteen thousand (14,000,) which includes one thousand (1,000) Delawares now incorporated among them and 1,500 colored people who are citizens. They suffered greatly during the late war, the tribe being fiercely divided, two regiments faithfully standing by the Union, and one going with the rebels. In no part of our country was the war waged with greater destruction of property or loss of life; nearly one-quarter of the people died, either from wounds received in battle, or, as in the case of the women and children, large numbers of whom perished from starvation. On every hand the traveler sees the charred and blackened remains of ruined homesteads; and the swollen graveyards at Neosho, Missouri, Dry Wood Creek near Fort Scott, at the Saes and Fox agency, Kansas, to which place the people fled for safety, and at Fort Gibson, Cherokee country, tell the sad story.

From this brief sketch of the history of the Cherokees let us now turn to the present condition of these people, and also to that of their neighbors, the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHEROKEES, ETC.

The present condition of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, requires in an eminent degree the care of government to prevent not only gross violations of our national faith, but to save them from being overwhelmed and destroyed. In their present country they support themselves by agricultural labors and stock-raising. Many thousand cattle were exported from these nations annually before the war. A considerable number still are, and much larger numbers will be, as soon as the wounds of war are healed.

The lands now reserved for them are no more than sufficient for their support. Any further invasion of them would drive them to starvation or pauperism. Much of the land now held by them is rocky and only suitable for timber or pasturage. Three-fifths of the area of the present Cherokee country is of this kind.

There are two classes of interests threatening the happiness of these wards of the government. First, railroad companies, who, entertaining the hope that the government may despoil these people of their property—or, what is the same thing, take it for a nominal price—expect by the proposal to build a road through their country, to make vast profits out of lands or other property thus seized, on pretext of developing the country. It is well known that there is, at present, more speculation in the West in building roads than in running them. By claiming to develop the country, these corporations are clamorous for the speedy destruction of these Indian governments that stand in the way of their schemes. The other class, a very large one, comprises those who wish to occupy their lands. In the West an immense business has sprung up by which squatters make a living, not by cultivating the soil, but by dealing in inchoate titles. To this class of frontiersmen, an Indian reservation is a God-send. The desire to keep good faith with the Indian has maintained its integrity long enough to give it value. It is then

either seized by some company at a nominal price—say from a few cents to a dollar an acre, and the profits used to build a railroad—or, on the plea of justice to squatters, those who have intruded on it in violation of law and the rights of the Indian are permitted to keep it, sometimes as homesteads, for nothing, or for \$1 25 per acre, they realizing by their illegal act from \$5 to \$10 per acre, selling out to some industrious settler who comes after them, and again pouncing on some coveted reservation, and clamoring to the government for a fresh violation of public faith. (See remonstrance of Cherokee chiefs, Appendix F.)

The avowed policy of the government, so far, has been to keep certain reservations, and among them the Indian territory south of Kansas, intact for the use of the Indians, and to use the more civilized to elevate them by degrees to be self-supporting by new habits of life. In this emergency, it behooves the government to look at the matter candidly. If it is contemplated to let railroad corporations get foothold in the country, which would further interest them in destroying Indian governments that they may find purchasers, or passing a territorial bill under cover of which there will be a lawful or lawless invasion of Indian rights, it would be better at once to dismiss the former plan and frankly say to the Indians that the government of the United States does not intend to keep good faith, and instead of congregating other Indians there, proceed at once to build pauper houses, in which they may be imprisoned and fed, as they cannot be permitted to practice their nomadic life, and it is inexpedient to teach them to be shepherds and agriculturists. Whether it be most humane so to coop up and pauperize them until they gradually die of such misfortunes, or turn loose a few squadrons of cavalry to massacre them, men, women and children, is a problem too nice in its distinctions to be easily determined. One thing is certain, the government cannot entertain both plans, and the policy ought to be determined, as neither whites nor Indians could be expected to improve with such uncertainty hanging over them.

The problem of a purely Indian territorial government requires much care. These Indians are very different in their degrees of civilization. From the Cherokee government, with its complete judicial system, and thirty-two schools in operation, (fifteen more provided for at the late session,) and the Cheyenne nomads who have just been placed in that territory, there is a wide difference. That these unequal elements may be trained to form a harmonious common government in time, and by judicious fostering, is likely, but the statesman who proposes to abolish the only governments that are of any use, and trust to the new experiment before it has had time to develop, only plays into the hands of the land speculators, individual and corporate, who hunger and thirst for the destruction of the existing governments, and will make haste to pronounce its successor a failure.

It is understood that the Indians are willing that a large portion of the proceeds of their lands be employed to build roads through their respective countries. Each State demands jealously, and has conceded to it, the right to build its own roads. Why should these Indian governments be turned over to the tender mercies of outside corporations, not amenable to them, and directly interested in their destruction?

Nor can it be forgotten that the integrity of the lands menaced by these movements are guaranteed by the national honor. Washington, and the fathers of the government, gave the Indians the assurance that the government of the United States would make their elevation its care. When the Creeks and Cherokees were ruthlessly driven from Georgia, a large portion of the consideration they received for their old

homes was the guarantee that their new titles being from the United States could never be invaded. These solemn guarantees are to-day threatened. Are the only Indians who can aid in raising the others, to be driven from their homes as vagabonds, or is the experiment of Indian civilization to be developed until this people are fully prepared for the battle of life?

The war, in its dreadful ravages among them, has done great good to the Cherokees. It has killed the old factions and broken down the middle wall of partition between the half-breeds and full-bloods. All of them now see they must be united, or the Cherokee nation goes to the wall. The half-breeds are looking more affectionately upon the full-bloods as the proper field of labor for their most devoted efforts; and both factions are now so poor that there is nothing for the one to be envious of in the other. Even the old animosities of "North and South" have to be abandoned, and a common adversity has made them common friends.

They have a glorious heritage:

1. In a good name, earned by an unselfish, heroic life in the past.
2. In the advantage which that reputation gives them in placing them at the head, or nearly so, of all the Indian tribes of America; and,
3. In natural resources of soil, climate, and geographical position.

Their country is superior; agreeably diversified with hill and plain, well wooded and watered; coal, iron, and fertilizers of the soil near at hand; mild and temperate climate; sheltered from the colder north winds by their hills, and refreshed against the hot air of the south by the many springs and streams which water the valleys, and located on a line where, very soon, many railroads must meet, their situation is most hopeful.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY AND ITS RESOURCES.

I was quite weather-bound at Fort Gibson for a few days, (March 10, 1869.) The streams were all up and impassable. The rain cleared off with a great wind-storm from the northwest. They are subject to these torridoes in this country; sometimes they sweep everything before them; a man can only retain his position by assuming the horizontal, and in many places I have observed prostrate trees of large size. That night the wind made the solid log-cabin in which I slept quiver like a tent. I saw but one reasonably tall frame building thereabouts, and I should think it unsafe. I suppose it is the broad prairies surrounding them which gives the wind unobstructed sway. Pecan nuts are quite plentiful; they grow on trees large as, and similar to, our hickory. The meat of the nut is very similar in flavor, though the shell is thinner and more tender; the thin inner shell contains a large amount of tannin, and has to be avoided in eating, on account of its peculiarly pungent flavor. The Cherokees being anxious to discourage the destruction of this tree, which is popular for its tough, close-grained wood, have ordered a fine of five dollars against any one who cuts a tree down. The pecan flourishes best further south, in Texas.

Another tree which is highly prized just now is the Osage Orange. This is used most extensively on the prairies for hedge or fence making. It is grown from the seed, which is about the size of a muskmelon seed. It runs up rank and straggling, with many small branches, armed with thorns. It is somewhat similar to the hawthorn, which also abounds here, though the Osage Orange is larger, tougher, and stronger. It will turn the largest cattle, and can be made to grow so close that rabbits

cannot penetrate through it. To succeed with it in the latter efforts, the young saplings must be kept trimmed down monthly. On the prairies, where lumber and stone are scarce, and where room is in abundance, it is the most successful fencing that the settlers can find. I commend its use to the careful consideration of the Indian superintendents on the plains.

There are several varieties of oak, but none grow so large as some with us. Sycamore, elm, walnut, cottonwood, ash, and yellow pine abound.

The hawthorn, with its white flower and sweet perfume, also makes an excellent hedge.

The mistletoe, a parasite, is found with its bunch of olive-green leaves clustering on the upper branches of many trees. One sees that it is an intruder that is stealing away the life-blood of other trees.

This is the country for the grape-vines. In passing through the woods yesterday I found a vine which measured around its trunk twenty-four and one-half inches, eight inches in diameter, and was upward of one hundred feet in length, covering the greater part of two large oaks standing twenty feet apart. Its first sweep from the ground before it separated into two branches was over thirty feet in length. It was truly a magnificent fellow, and was sound as a dollar.

The flowers of this country must be something superb, if one can judge by some specimens of dried bunches which hung up in my room. There is one bunch of coxcomb which measured one foot in diameter, one solid crimson mass.

The people—even the poorest Cherokees—seem to highly prize their flower-beds, as I saw them daily digging up the ground around the roots and plants.

Of building material there is an abundance. Good clay for making brick is found near Tablequah, and plentifully in other places. A rich yellow sandstone is most in use. It is about as hard as our common Jersey brown freestone. Marble crops up in many places between Fort Gibson and Tablequah, and is said to be of fine quality. Limestone of the purest quality abounds. Flint rock is seen scattered about on the surface of the ground at intervals, and black slate, which usually accompanies coal, I noticed by the road side.

Most of the houses are built of logs, usually rough-hewn on the four sides, not generally either perfectly square or plumb. They usually build two at a distance of about ten feet apart, and unite them with a roof and rough-boarded front and back, which makes a wide hall.

BUSINESS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY.

There are four steam saw-mills and three water-power saw-mills, and four mixed grain and saw mills.

Three stores at Tablequah, six stores at Fort Gibson, and five or six other stores at various other places in the nation. There are two tobacco manufactories.

MISSIONARIES AT PRESENT AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

They are Rev. Mr. John B. Jones, Baptist; Reverend Mr. Mack, Moravian; Hamilton Ballantyne, colporteur and teacher, from the Southern Baptist Board.

Reverend John Farrell and Mr. Ewing are presiding elders.

Reverend Mr. Forman, Mr. Springfrog, and about a dozen other native preachers.

Isaac Sanders, Walter Duncan, and Walker Carey are native Methodist preachers.

There are five post offices: at Fort Gibson, Tablequah, Weber Falls, Prior's Creek, and Cabin Creek.

GOVERNMENT OF CHEROKEES, CREEKS, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS

consists of an executive, legislature, and judiciary.

The executive consists of a principal chief and assistant.

The legislature is divided into two houses, senate and council, who meet annually in November, and hold sessions of thirty days.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, of three judges, elected for three years, one each year.

Three circuit judges, who receive a fixed salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Nine district judges, one for each county, at two hundred dollars per annum.

Prosecuting attorney, or solicitor, and sheriff for each district, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The chief and assistant chief, members of both houses in council, circuit and district judges, and sheriff, are elected by the people. The chiefs are elected for four years; the members of the senate and council for two years, and the circuit judges for four years; sheriff and county judges for two years.

The superintendent of schools is elected by joint vote of the council for two years; his salary is five hundred dollars per annum. The school teachers receive two hundred dollars per annum.

The principal chief receives eight hundred dollars a year; the assistant chief, six hundred dollars per annum.

Members of the senate and council receive four dollars per day.

Supreme court judges get five dollars per day.

Each court appoints its own clerk.

The treasurer of the nations receives five hundred dollars per annum, and is elected for four years, by joint vote of the senate and council.

My route was down south from Baxter Springs—over prairie undulating into wooded hills—to Fort Gibson. Settlers, mostly half-breeds, were scattered at intervals, and all along the road we passed droves of cattle coming north to market from Texas. It was in March, and the roads were heavy from the late rains. Many white men had married Cherokee women, and the road-side inns, which were poorly kept, belonged to them.

By the kind help of Hon. Wm. P. Ross I was enabled to visit Tablequah, the capital, Spring Place, Park Hill, and the country west of the Illinois River, and the hospitalities of this gentleman, as well as that of Colonel Floyd Jones, Colonel Rockwell, and other officers of the post, I shall always gratefully remember.

PAY-DAY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

While delayed at Fort Gibson, in Cherokee country, we were for several nights in succession awakened from our sleep by the noisy shouts and oaths of drunken men. Wondering who could thus disturb the peace of a quiet town like this, and why the police did not arrest them,

I was surprised and mortified to find that it was a party of drunken soldiers from the fort.

One Sunday morning, a few days later, we were sitting by the window in the house of a Christian friend, soon after service, when our attention was called to the sudden egress of a number of peaceable Cherokees and half-breeds from the door of a small meeting-house. Out they came, tumbling in the highest degree of alarm, pursued by four drunken United States soldiers. The Cherokees scattered in all directions, while our "national police" came up reeling, shouting, and swearing like all possessed. One of them flourished a revolver, another a bludgeon, a third had his hat off, shirt sleeves rolled up, arms bloody; and all four looked the picture of riot and disorder. I went out and remonstrated with them; they bullied and threatened, but one of them having his senses sufficient to remember that he had seen me with the colonel a few days before, persuaded the others to take my advice and go home to the post. The explanation of this disorderly conduct was that the paymaster had been around a few days before. How long would our city people content themselves with such an excuse as this, if their police should conduct themselves in that way whenever they were paid?

It is but just to say that Colonel Floyd-Jones, then commanding the regiment, was absent at the time, and that Major General Grierson promptly issued the following order when I reported these irregularities to him:

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains, April 1, 1869.

The introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country, or the disposal of the same therein, by sale or otherwise, is prohibited by act of Congress.

Officers and enlisted men, as well as all civilians, are hereby notified that the law will hereafter be rigidly enforced within the limits of this command.

Commanding officers of posts, garrisons and detachments are hereby specially charged with the detection and arrest of all offenders at or in the vicinity of their respective stations. They will at once prefer charges against persons in the military service, and will hold citizens in confinement, subject to orders from these headquarters or the demand of the proper civil authorities.

Liquor or wine, except for medicinal purposes in the hands of the properly authorized persons, will be seized wherever found, and turned over to the nearest medical officer of the army.

By order of Colonel and Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson:

R. H. PRATT,

First Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, Brevet Capt. U. S. A., A. J. A. G.

Official: R. H. PRATT,

First Lieutenant, Brevet Capt., A. A. A. G.

Copy furnished to P. Colyer, Esq.

I next visited the Seminoles. What American, forty years old, does not remember the old cry about the Seminoles of Florida, twenty years ago or less? They were called "rattlesnakes, vile reptiles, only fit for manure, and to be shot whenever seen." We were told, and our people believed, that nothing could ever be done with the Seminoles; and yet, there I found them, living quietly in their neat log-cabins, working their farms, and sending their children to school with as much earnestness as their white neighbors. About fifteen years ago they were removed from Florida, and placed where we found them in this country.

Rev. Mr. Ramsey, the missionary from the Presbyterian Board, has charge of one of their schools. It was in vacation, April, when I was there, and he was at work on his farm. The Seminoles gather around

him as he ploughs, and watch his straight furrows with the intensest interest. His Virginia rail fence, run by line, straight as an arrow, attracts their intelligent attention and imitation.

I visited the cabin of John Chapko, their chief. He is a splendid specimen of his race, tall, well formed, with a cheerful and open face. In the late war he was a sergeant in the Indian regiment on the Union side. On the walls of his bedroom he has a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, which he regards with peculiar affection. He called my attention to it with a most expressive wave of his hand from his heart towards it in reverence and manly esteem. He has an ingenious contrivance for raising up the box from the running gear of his wagon, so that he can substitute the frame of a hay-rack in its place. It is all under cover, sheltered from rain. Mr. Ramsey told me that he was an earnest and consistent member of his church, and yet he is one of those who fifteen years ago were "rattlesnakes, and to be shot on sight like other reptiles."

THE SEMINOLE MISSION.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE COUNTRY,
Indian Territory, March 9, 1869.

DEAR COLYER: The Seminole mission was at first organized in 1818, at Oak Ridge, in the Creek nation, twenty miles southeast of Wewoka, its present location, the Seminoles being located there at that time. The missionaries comprising it were Rev. John Lilly and his wife, with John Beno, a native. The Seminoles, after a long warfare, had been forcibly removed from Florida; on their arrival in the Indian territory, they felt themselves as deeply injured by being driven from their homes, and looked upon all white men with suspicion, and as their enemies.

When the mission was established they were entirely heathen, having no schools, no civilization, and no religion. After much toil and many privations, the earnest prayers of the missionaries were answered. Some of the Seminoles began to inquire the way of salvation; a church was organized, small at first, but God's blessing continued to be poured out, and they went on increasing, until in 1861 it numbered about seventy members. In 1856, the Rev. J. R. Ramsey, the present superintendent, was sent out by the board, and continued to labor until the autumn of 1859, when he went East with his family on a visit, expecting to return in a few weeks, but the war breaking out, he was obliged to remain East until its close. Mr. Lilly and his family remained at the mission, endeavoring to do what good circumstances would permit, but all the time living in the midst of alarms, until Colonel Phillips, commanding this post, (Fort Gibson,) sent out a detachment of troops, who rescued them, and brought them in. Some of the most terrible scenes of suffering and privation in the history of the rebellion transpired among these different nations; the pages of history will probably never record them.

Mr. Lilly and family went North. He is now residing in Southern Nebraska, much debilitated, but preaching and colporting.

The war split the Seminole church, as it did some others, into two factions. The then principal chief, John Jumper, went off to the Baptists, and took all that part of the church that went South, with him; this was much to be regretted; he was among the most promising fruits of the mission. During the war he was zealous for Christ, and at present is the chief pop of the Baptist church among the Seminoles, and believed to be a true man of God.

The remainder of our church went North, and nearly all the young men enlisted in the federal army, doing good service. I have heard officers speak in the highest terms of their conduct.

There were seven zealous Christians among them; they banded together, held religious meetings, sang hymns, prayed and exhorted. In consequence of their faithfulness, in 1867, when Rev. Mr. Ramsey returned, he collected together a church of sixty-six members; the church has since continued to increase until it now numbers one hundred and ten members, orderly growing Christians, many of whom continue to render the missionary much assistance in spreading the gospel among the Seminoles; one of these members has started a branch station. The present principal chief, John Chapko, is a very orderly member of the Presbyterian church; also, several others of the head men of the nation. The Seminoles number about two thousand, the Creeks about fifteen thousand.

The Seminoles were always poor before the war; they had no national school fund, and consequently their means of education was quite limited. At present there are

two good national schools in operation and a third soon to commence. Brother Ramsey is teaching one of these schools, with sixty pupils in attendance. Where have we greater encouragement than in these schools and churches? This field is in the center of our proud republic; our flag floats over it; it must be cultivated. Oh, send the gospel to the Indians, and gather them under the sheltering folds of the banner of the cross. Do not, I beseech you, give way for a moment to the sentiment; so rapidly spreading in certain quarters since the commencement of the present Indian war, that the plains Indians cannot be civilized and must be exterminated. It is not true; the age in which we live forbids it, and the Lord God omnipotent, who governs and watches the flight or fall of the sparrow, will not permit it.

W. MORRIS GRIMES,
Chaplain U. S. A., Fort Gibson, I. T.

The mission among the Creek Indians I had not time to visit. It is said to be the most successful of any in the United States. The Rev. J. M. Grimes has kindly given me an account of it, which I insert below. The Rev. Mr. Robinson has charge of it, assisted by Mr. Worcester, son of the distinguished missionary, Dr. Worcester, who labored so heroically for forty years among the Cherokees. A daughter of Dr. Worcester also had a school for the colored children at the Creek agency, which has done much good.

THE CREEK MISSION AT TALLAHASSEE.

FORT GIBSON, C. T., March 10, 1869.

DEAR COLONY: This mission was commenced in 1842, twelve miles from this place, by the Rev. Robert Loughbridge. On a visit to the mission I found it situated in a beautiful section of the country. The buildings are brick, and conveniently constructed for the great work of the mission. I found Rev. W. S. Robertson and his devoted wife alive to the work to which they have consecrated their lives. It was their communion Sabbath. I preached and aided in the administration of the supper through an interpreter. That was a Sabbath long to be remembered. Far from the dust, strife, and fashion of the East, to spend a Sabbath with such surroundings and such manifest power of the gospel through the labors of these devoted missionaries, not only made one wish that they could transport the scene into some of the wealthy home churches, as an argument for a contribution to the board of missions; but impressed upon them longings to do more for the cause of their divine Master. The bitter personal enemies of the mission and boarding school were in power in the Creek nation when the rebellion commenced, and in July they sent an order to vacate the buildings in twenty-four hours, with a party of light horse to see it executed. Imagine the scene, the scattering of the school teachers and students. The ladies, Miss Mills, Miss Vance, Miss Shepard, and Miss Turner, left the next morning, going down the river to Memphis, where the celebrated Bishop General Polk was gallant enough to refuse them a pass to their homes. After some little suspense and annoyance, they reached our lines in safety. Brother Loughbridge, the superintendent, went with the rebels, and to Texas, where he is at this time. Brother Robertson and family went North.

As soon as the war was over and the Creeks began to return to their homes, they invited Reverends Robertson and Ramsey to return and resume their labors among them. They arrived at Tallahassee in December, 1867. In the spring, Brother Ramsey removed to the Seminole mission, of which I have already given you an account, (Appendix A.) The school was opened with thirty pupils; at the present eighty, all that can be accommodated, are in attendance. The school was never more encouraging than now. There is much interest among the people, and a great desire for their children to be educated, and the children, seeing all their predecessors who did well filling important places of influence and trust, appreciate the importance of education. There is a large farm connected with the school. The boys like to work, as there are no gangs of slaves on the adjoining plantations with which to compare them as before the war. The Creek library now consists of a Creek "Hymn-book," "First Reader," "Child's Catechism," "Come to Jesus," "I will go to Jesus," Sabbath tract, "Matthew's Gospel," "Muskoke Laws." A second reader is ready for the press, but cannot be published for want of \$200. John's epistles are translated, and will be printed by the American Bible Society. Acts of the Apostles also nearly ready for the press, but Brother Robertson fears that there may be delay in our board furnishing money to pay translators. Mr. Perryman, a devout young Christian, a former student of the mission, has recently, aided by Mrs. Robertson, translated a tract, which is published and sent out on the great mission. He is now clerking in one of our dry-goods houses at this place, but has his heart set on studying for the ministry. Who will aid him? What Christian will think

of him and help him in his creditable desire? He has a brother who was sent to the Choctaws, and is doing a good work. He was educated at this mission, and is now president of the senate of the nation, though only 26 years old. Other scholars are filling important positions, such as speaker of the house, judge of the courts, States attorney, United States interpreters, &c. Some twenty or thirty of them have been successful teachers in the schools of the nation. The present chief is an ordained minister of the M. E. Church. Brother Robertson is minister, teacher, translator, farmer, and doctor.

Affectionately yours,

J. MORRIS GRIMES,
Chaplain United States Army, Fort Gibson, I. T.

At last (March 29, 1869) I arrived at the extreme southern end of my journey, Wichita agency, Indian territory, just one month and nineteen days from the day I left New York. The route for this last trip of seventy-two miles, from Fort Arbuckle to Camp Wichita, was the most desolate and by far the most interesting of any I had yet traveled over. The wild character of the scenery, so barren, and, in a large part, so entirely uninhabited; the quantity of game, wild ducks, geese, plover, quail, prairie chickens, swans, antelope, deer, &c., constantly in sight, made it particularly exciting.

The wolves were very bold, being frequently within easy musket range and surrounding our lonely camp at night with their watchful cries. The deer and antelope at times were equally near, and the flocks of birds spoken of were in sight every hour.

We had the full moon and clear, beautiful weather: one slight thunder-shower of half an hour being the only exception.

The grass was beginning (March 29) to appear green and refreshing, and the mules thrived on it finely.

General Hazen kindly prepared a tent, with fireplace, bed, &c., for my comfort, and Major General Grierson, who commands the military of this department, (General Hazen's duties being really only those of Indian agent, &c.,) received me, as did all the other army officers, most cordially.

There were many Indians encamped about our tent of the most uncivilized and warlike of all our tribes, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and affiliated bands. (For names of tribes and numbers see Appendix II.) The women and men were, some of them, half naked, and nearly all were in their native costume of blanket and buffalo robe, with bow and arrow, carbine, or revolvers. They were nearly all mounted on ponies and seemed awkward when dismounted. They are the finest riders in the world, and when seen moving about on their ponies and horses, with their bright-colored blankets, are the most picturesque people imaginable. The children were especially interesting, bright and intelligent-looking. While I was in the general's tent at dinner three of the warlike tribe of Cheyennes, the first that arrived since the attack made upon them by General Custer at Washita, presented themselves at General Hazen's tent door. He was delighted to see them. They were the advance party of a band of six hundred that were coming in a day or two. They were each over six feet high, wiry and tough in their build, and quite dignified and grave in their manners. How I wish a Horace Vernet had been there to fix upon canvas the superb pictures of Indian life around us.

On April 5, 1869, the Indian chiefs Roman Nose, Little Big-Mouth, Yellow Bear, and Old Storm, with six hundred of their people, the Arapahoes, came in and reported themselves as ready to go on their new reservation north of the Cimarron River. At the suggestion of General Hazen I had a talk with their principal chief, Roman Nose. I told him what the President had said in his message, "that he would favor all

efforts to civilize, christianize, and admit to the rights of citizenship the Indians," and asked him if he thought his people would care to learn to read and write, plow the field, plant corn, and live in cabins. He replied that his people wished to follow the face of the white man and learn his ways; that they would welcome teachers on their new reservation and treat them as good brothers."

April 9, 1869, I had an interview with Oh-has-tee or Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, in the tent of Major General Grierson, and received a distinct statement from him as to the entire ignorance of himself and his people, and also of the Cheyennes, about the precise location of the reservation set off for them by United States peace commissioners, in 1867. It was because the Cheyennes, under Black Kettle, and the Arapahoes, under Little Raven, were not on the reservation, that they, with their tribes, were held guilty, and this was one of the reasons why they were attacked by General Custer at the battle of the Washita, last fall. You may remember that Colonel Wynkoop stated that he thought they were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. By the following statement, you will see now how easily these people are made to sign treaties of the character of which they are not familiar, and are afterwards so severely dealt with for not understanding:

Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, being questioned as to his knowledge of the location of the reservation allotted to his people and the Cheyennes, by the Medicine Lodge treaty, in 1867, declared in our presence, that at the time he signed the treaty he fully supposed that the land upon the Upper Arkansas, between Bent's Fort and the Rocky Mountains, was the reservation, being the same as previously set apart to them in the treaty of 1865; and he believes that the Cheyennes were also of that opinion. Nor had he any doubt about it until he met General Sheridan at Medicine Bull headquarters, 15th February, 1869, and until to-day he did not know precisely where the new reservation was located.

Little Raven says he supposes that this misunderstanding arose from the hasty way in which the treaty was made and read to them and by mistaken interpretation.

LITTLE X RAVEN,
Chief of the Arapahoes.
 B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel and Brevet Major General United States Army.
 H. P. JONES,
United States Interpreter.
 HENRY E. ALVORD,
Captain Tenth United States Cavalry.

After the above interview with Little Raven, a party of twenty-six southern Cheyennes with their head chiefs, Little Robe, Minnimie, and others, came up and had a talk. They are a fine-looking body of men, and when on horseback beat anything in the way of cavalry I have ever seen.

This is their version of General Custer's meeting with them, on his way home to Camp Supply, after his raid last spring:

Statement of the Cheyenne chiefs.

At an interview had with Little Robe, Minnimie or Bald Eagle, Red Moon, Gray Eyes, and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, held in the headquarters tent of Major General Grierson, they gave the following account of their interview with General Custer on the 5th or 9th of March, 1869:

They (the Indians) were on their way to Camp Supply, and this interview with General Custer turned them back and delayed their progress there.

The first notice they, the Cheyennes, had of the approach of Major General Custer and his regiment was from a Cheyenne woman who had been captured by General Custer in the fight against Black Kettle, on the Washita. She had been freed loose, or ran away, from General Custer some days before. The chief went out to see and met General Custer coming in with two men, no other soldiers at that time being in sight. He

went into Medicine Arrow's tent and shook hands. Soon afterwards a young man came in and told them that there were a great many troops coming on the war-path, which frightened the women, and they immediately began to saddle up their ponies; but the chief went out and quieted them down. General Custer then left them, and thirty of the chiefs and warriors went over to visit General Custer and his camp. He surrounded them with his soldiers, and told them he was going to keep them. They immediately drew their revolvers, and said if they were to die, they would die in trying to escape; and they made a rush, and all but three broke through the guard. They were desperate and determined and brave about it, so they were allowed to go unguarded. General Custer told the chiefs to go and bring in two white women who were in their camp, or he would hang the three young men. They brought him the two white women, and then expected that he would release the three young men; but he would not do so. Sometimes he would talk good and sometimes bad to them; they could not understand him. He staid near them only a little while, and started for Camp Supply. He told them he wanted them to follow him on to Camp Supply; but he talked so strangely to them they would not trust him. This over, seventy lodges started for this post, (Camp Wichita.) They left the others, about one hundred and twenty lodges, on the headwaters of the Washita; but the interview with Custer was on the North Fork, or a small branch of the Red River. They say that there were only thirteen men, sixteen women, and nine children killed at the Washita fight. (General Custer reported one hundred and —— killed.) Eagle Head, or Minnimie, then said he wanted to speak. He first shook hands with us, and then said, "He wanted to speak good only." That three of their men (the three Cheyennes spoken of on the second day of my arrival, &c.) came down to see us, and returning, reported that we had treated them kindly, and wished to see others, and that they had now come to see us. He said that they were hungry, and wanted some food for themselves and for their people. That they were willing to go up to their reservation with Little Raven and the Arapahoes, if he and they were willing. Little Raven being present, was asked, and he said he was willing, and would be glad to have them to go with them, if the Cheyennes were willing.

So it was agreed upon that they should go up to the reservation together.

HENRY BRADLEY, *Interpreter.*

March 31st General Hazen, Colonel Boone, and myself, visited the farms of the agency, set the plows in motion, and selected the location for the mission school. The buildings and farms occupy a beautiful island plateau of nearly two hundred acres of rich bottom land, surrounded by Cache Creek and one of its branches, fringed with tall trees. On our way home we passed by the deserted camps of the Seventh cavalry, General Custer's. The scarcity of corn and forage during the previous campaign was here painfully evident.

The dead carcasses of dozens of horses that had belonged to that command lay scattered about, tainting the fresh spring air with their disgusting stench. Landseer's two pictures of peace and war do not more graphically illustrate the contrast than did this costly and repulsive scene compare with the simple and attractive prospect we then just left.

The War Department reports show that nearly all the horses of the command were sacrificed, and the regiment, performing so much of its return trip on foot, was known in Indian parlance as the "walk-a-heaps."

Brave officers and patiently enduring men as they were, and are, a change in our Indian policy that will relieve them from the necessity of making any more such sacrifices will probably be welcomed by none more heartily than by them.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED TRIBES.

April 7.—I visited the agency of the affiliated bands of Indians at the Wichita agency. They number about seven hundred souls, and are the remnants of what were once quite important and intelligent tribes, the Wichitas, Keechies, Caddoes, Wacoos, and others. Their agency is located about twenty-two miles north of Camp Wichita, on the

Washita river in the midst of a beautiful and fertile plain, named the Eureka Valley. All the way up we found the prairies dotted with daisies of blue, purple, pink, and white colors, with other small flowers, some of which were quite fragrant. The valley was covered with new grass, long enough to wave in the wind. Our mules, which had suffered for the want of hay, enjoyed themselves highly in the evening, munching it, omitting their usual practice of taking a roll immediately after unloading. The first evening was spent in sketching the ranch and some of the squaws and papooses, and the night was passed in General Hazen's ambulance. Our party consisted of the general; Colonel Boone, Indian agent; Mr. R., a gentleman invited; Mr. Jones, interpreter, and Captain Gray, a witness required by law to vouch for the correctness of the issue of goods to the Indians.

We were up in time to see a beautiful sunrise across the prairie, and after an hour or two spent in sketching the locality we saw the Indians arriving on horseback.

They came in groups of two or three, and as most of them were attired in gay colors with shining ornaments, and all are superb riders, they made a most picturesque scene.

I kept my pencil busily at work all the morning, interrupted occasionally by the curiosity of the squaws and papooses, looking over my shoulder. They manifested great interest in what I was doing, and with mingled expressions of wonder and delight called each other's attention to it. On another occasion, with the Apaches, I found myself very unpopular while sketching, the art being considered by them as possessing magic, and they declared it to be "bad medicine;" a name they give to all offensive or injurious things. They sent for their medicine man, or doctor, whose skill consists chiefly in performing certain incantations and magic arts, whereby the evil spirit and disease is driven away. When this medicine man, a most ill-favored Indian, arrived, he looked over my shoulder, being watched intently by the other Indians, and declared that it was "bad medicine," spit at it, and soon they all looked daggers at me. Of course I discontinued the work, and ever since then I have been particular either to make my sketches when they were not observing me, or first explain through the interpreter what I wished to do. When it is thus explained to them, I never have any trouble.

But to return to my story. When the affiliated tribes had all assembled, and the goods had been parcelled out to them in five separate lots, one for each tribe, the chiefs met together, and sent for General Hazen and me. The interpreter, Mr. Philip McCusky, intimated us that the chiefs wished to speak to us, and invited General Hazen to commence the talk.

INTERVIEW WITH THE WICHITAS, WAGOOES, ETC.

General Hazen commenced to talk by informing the assembled chiefs that he was happy to meet them, that the goods which would be distributed among them were not a part of their regular annuity, but were those which had been sent on for the Comanches and Kiowas last year, who burned their store and grain house and destroyed their corn. That he had given them these goods because they were peaceful and industrious. That he had bought plows and garden seeds for them, and employed farmers to instruct them, and would continue to watch over their interests.

Colonel Boone, the Indian agent, then spoke to them in the same

friendly way, and assured them that the government would do all it could for them.

General Hazen then introduced me to them, telling them that I had been sent out here by a society of good men of much power and influence, and that the new Father at Washington had told him and all other generals and soldiers to see that I was protected and allowed to see the Indians. They said, "good, good," to each other, and waited to hear from me.

I told them "they had many warm and strong friends where I came from. That there were good and bad white men, as well as good and bad Indians. That now the good white men had united together to take care of the good Indians, and that, relying on the Great Spirit, they would help them. That when the Indians were at peace, prosperous, and happy we rejoiced and were glad; but when they were at war, unfortunate, or in distress we were unhappy and much troubled. I told them that our new Father at Washington was their friend, and repeated the words of General Grant's 'inaugural' to them. That we wished to establish schools among them, and asked them if they would send their children to them."

The Chief of the Wagooes, Good Buffalo, then replied, "that he was glad to see our faces. That this was a happy day for himself and for his people. That the Indian was like the white man. The Great Spirit had made them both, only He had made the white man wiser than the Indian. That He had put him on a broader road, and told him to take care of the Indian and show him the way. That so far they had not found the road. That they were worse off than when they started, but that to day they hoped to find the road. Long time ago his father took the white man by the hand, and now they wished to do the same. This land they saw all around them, for many miles, belonged to their fathers. That the bones of his people lie where the post is being built. That he hoped his people would never be made to leave this country. That they had been a long time looking for a school-house and a teacher, and were glad to now hear that they were to have them."

Wa-rupi, chief of the Caddoes, then said that he wished to speak. That I had come a long way to see them, and he was glad. That he was much pleased to see so many chiefs present to hear his talk. The Caddoes, when they first knew the white people, had been helped by them; but they were now forgotten. His people, like the Wichitas, knew how to plow and plant corn. He hoped I would look and see how poor his people were."

I told him "I saw it, and it made me very unhappy."

The Caddoes once owned and occupied the country which now forms the State of Louisiana. At present they have no land assigned to them, and are literally homeless wanderers. What a pity they have not some able advocates like our talented friend Mrs. General Gaines.

The chiefs noticed that I was taking notes of their reply, and asked the interpreter "what I was doing that for." He told them it was to show my friends at home, and the Great Father at Washington. They said, "bueno, bueno," "good, good." They said they hoped I would put it all down.

After the talk the squaws took the goods and distributed a share to each squaw and papoose present. The women and children sat around in a circle, and the squaws with the goods occupied the center.

About three o'clock we left the agency grounds and rode over to the Wichita village, about three miles northeast, up the Eureka Valley.

"What a strange spectacle met the eye—a level plain, dotted with

"huge hay-stacks!" exclaimed friend R—; "but how symmetrical and beautiful; thirty to forty feet high, and as regularly built as though they were laid out by rules of geometry!"

As we neared them we soon discovered that our hay-stacks were the houses of the Wichitas, built of straw, thatched layer upon layer, with stout bindings of willow saplings, tied together with buffalo hide, or stripped hickory. Out of the top the smoke issued, and around an oval opening or door at the side a crowd of naked men and women hovered in questioning solicitude at our coming.

On one side of the door a porch is erected, running along some twenty feet or more, with coverings of small branches for shade, and a raised floor of hickory poles, two feet from the ground, for a summer afternoon's siesta.

The men are good-natured, and the women cheerful, though more naked than any we have seen. Their dwellings are commodious, clean, and comfortable.

In the center is the fire, small and economical as the Indian always makes it. Around the sides the beds are fitted upon banks raised three feet from the floor, built of split boards, tied together with cords made from buffalo hide. The floor is hard-packed earth, clean as it well can be. The builders have wisely and unconsciously made the best of their circumstances. The grass, willow saplings, buffalo hides, &c., are all found close at hand; and out of these, which would have been to us impracticable materials for house-building, the Wichitas have constructed most convenient habitations.

Watermelon patches, with neat fences, are near at hand. The fields show marks of earnest cultivation, and the people, though evidently very, very poor, are yet glad-hearted and hopeful.

Driving back home at a rapid pace, our teams started from the willow-brakes great flocks of plover. The general let fly his shot, and brought down eight as fat and delicious birds for supper as any one crack of the gun ever brings.

As the twilight deepened, we left the straw-houses, cool verandas, naked men and women, gardens, and plover, of the poor Wichitas, and it was quite dark when we returned to the agency building. An Indian lament over the death of a warrior arrested our attention, and mingling with the plaintive cry of the "whip-poor-will" in the ghostly branches of the cottonwood near by, lent a melancholy tone to the close of the day.

The Indian women were in a smoke-blackened "tepe," (tent,) across the Washita. The flickering light of their nearly extinct fire revealed their shadowy forms kneeling prostrate on the earth, cutting themselves with knives, and pulling their hair. They sobbed and cried with a grief piteous to hear.

Turning from this painful picture, we went into the ranch. It was in this ranch that General Hazen held his final talk with Black Kettle, the chief of the Cheyennes, when that unfortunate chief came to sue for peace, and search for his reservation.

FRIENDS SEEKING FOR A WHITE CAPTIVE AMONG THE KIOWAS.

A stout, vigorous, intelligent-looking negro came to headquarters one morning, to see if he could get an interview with the Kiowas. Five years ago they had made a raid upon the settlement in Texas where this man Jackson and his family lived. The Kiowas carried off his wife, and a white woman and her two daughters.

The white woman and one child, and the colored woman, were recovered; but one white girl remained in captivity, and Jackson was now, five years after the raid, in search for her. He remained around the camp for a week or more without finding any trace of her. I gave him quarters in my tent, and tried in every way to prosper him on his errand; but up to the day of my leaving Camp Wichita, without success. Afterward, on my journey across the Staked Plains, I met a white girl among the Kiowas, who I thought might have been her, as I will by and by relate.

DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WICHITA.

Having completed my examination of the tribes of the southern plains at Camp Wichita, Indian Territory, I applied to Major General B. H. Grierson for an escort and transportation to conduct me across the Staked Plains to Fort Bascom, in New Mexico. The general was somewhat surprised at my request, as the Staked Plains had been the recent seat of the war on the Indian tribes, and it was not then known, with any certainty, how many roving bands of hostile Indians were yet out there on the war-path. He said it would take at least one hundred men to make a safe trip, and he had not that many horses in sufficient good condition to make such a journey. After consulting General Hazen, however, General Grierson said if I was willing to move slowly with an infantry escort, he would "put me through." I gladly consented to this, and on the morning of Monday, 12th of April, an escort of seventeen men of company C, Sixth Infantry, under Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacobs, with rations for thirty days, we started for Fort Bascom, New Mexico.

ACROSS THE STAKED PLAINS.

The four-mule ambulance and the four-mule forage team, with their drivers, which had brought me from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, continued with me, and a six-mule wagon, to carry the rations for the men, was added by General Grierson. The journey lasted about thirty-one days, the distance, four hundred and fifty miles, being somewhat greater than we supposed—thus averaging about fourteen and a half miles per day.

The ambulance was shared about equally by the officers, men, and myself, when either of us were tired, or under the weather. The trip was deemed sufficiently hazardous to keep all hands constantly on guard against surprise.

On the sixth day out a large party of Kiowas, under Lone Wolf, their chief, came out from their village on the upper waters of the Wichita, and escorted us a day's march on the journey. There were about sixty of them, men and women, dressed in their best. Among them was a white girl named Molly, who I at first thought might be the one Jackson, the colored man from Texas, was after, but she was too old. She had been taken when young from her parents in Kentucky, and seemed to like her present wild life. While she was riding along, chatting with the soldiers, some buffalo came in sight, and the Kiowas made chase for them. Instantly Molly, all excitement, came riding up to me, demanding my "butcher-knife," a sheath-knife which hung by my side. As I handed it to her, I reminded her that she was a white girl, who ought not to go into the butchering business. "No," she exclaimed, shaking back her long auburn hair in the wind, "no Kiowa!" and

putting spur to her pony, with the knife gleaming in the sunlight, she went bounding over the prairie after her wild companions.

We soon overtook them, and there on the plains lay the dead buffalo, with Molly standing on his huge carcass, carving it with as much apparent delight as a Fifth Avenue belle touches a quail. The ladies brought us some of the choicest pieces, and the men had a good feast.

Through the kind forethought of Colonel Boone I was fortunately provided with some calico, so that I could make them a suitable present in return.

We followed Howe's trail along the banks of the Big Canadian, (the route of the Southern Pacific railroad,) and after leaving the headwaters of the Washita River, we came upon the tracks of Colonel Evans's late expedition. Colonel Evans, it will be remembered co-operated from Fort Bascom, New Mexico, on the west, with General Sheridan in the late military forays against the plains Indians. The skeletons of dead horses, from which the wolves had devoured the flesh, cast-away saddles, bridles, axes, camp coffee-kettles, &c., strewed the way of the Evans' route with the same ghastly and expensive marks of an Indian war as we had seen on Sheridan's trail.

Beyond the Antelope hills we came across the remains of several army wagons in so good a condition that I most heartily wished I had the wheels on my farm at home. We had seen similar wastefulness near the abandoned camps at Fort Cobb. I mention these things to show how willingly our people will waste thousands of dollars in a costly war, and begrudge a few cents, comparatively, on school-houses and instructors in the interests of peace.

We arrived at Fort Bascom on the 11th of May, greatly to the surprise of the officers and men of that garrison, who had not before had any visitors from that part of the world, Bascom being the extreme eastern outpost of New Mexico.

AT FORT BASCOM, NEW MEXICO.

We found the officers here considerably exercised about the retention by Major General Getty, in the guard-house at Santa Fé or Fort Union, as prisoners of several of the Comanche and Kiowa chiefs. After a day or two's rest at Bascom, we left for Santa Fé, New Mexico. On our way down, at nearly all the white men's ranches, we found anxiety about the Indians, an attack by the Comanches being feared in retaliation for the detention by General Getty of the Indian chiefs above referred to, and the white citizens drew up, and quite numerous signed, a petition to the general asking him to release these prisoners. On my arrival at General Getty's headquarters, he gave me a copy of a talk which he had held with those chiefs a brief time before. He said that it had been thought that the chiefs tried to escape from the guard soon after the above referred to interview, and so they had been kept as prisoners until General Sheridan could be heard from.

These prisoners were afterward sent around to Fort Cobb by the way of Kansas Pacific railroad.

At Santa Fé, New Mexico, General Getty kindly provided me with transportation to Fort Defiance and the Navajo country, and after a very brief visit, I left for there via the Pueblo villages on the Rio Grande.

THE PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO.

There are no better people in New Mexico than the Pueblo Indians. They are better than the majority of the citizens of that Territory, and

yet they have no rights except exemption from taxation and partial protection on their reservation.

General Getty, commanding the department of New Mexico, and the majority of the officers of that Territory, will indorse what I say; so will General Sherman.

They have never had a school, nor any instructor of any kind. Many of them are rich, one family being worth over one hundred thousand dollars. They have large flocks of sheep, goats, cattle, asses, &c., and cultivate extensive fields of corn and wheat.

Grapes, peaches, and other fruit they raise in large quantities, and supply the half Spanish people of New Mexico.

They ought to pay taxes, and out of the same have schools and instructors in our language, and industrial arts provided for them, and they ought also to be admitted to citizenship. They are far better qualified for this latter privilege than three-fourths of the freedmen of the South.

The account given of this tribe—the Pueblos of New Mexico—by John Ward, in the Commissioner's report of 1861, is full and generally accurate. I visited several of their towns, and was deeply impressed with their cleanliness, industry, orderly conduct, intelligence, capacity for civil government and ability. In passing through one of their towns, San Felipe, on the Rio Grande, I asked if they would care to have a school. They eagerly replied "Yes," and although I could not promise them when they might have one, when returning home I again passed by there, six weeks later; they had the school-house nearly built and said it would be ready for occupation in a fortnight. They said they would gladly pay for an instructor in the industrial arts and in our language.

Please refer to Mr. Ward's statistics concerning them, on page 199, report of 1861.

THE NAVAJOES.

The Navajoes now number about eight thousand five hundred souls.

They are more like the Irish than any people I can compare them with. Brave, hardy, industrious, restless, quick-witted, ready for either mischievous play, or hard work, they are people that can be guided into becoming the most useful of citizens, or, if neglected, the most troublesome of outlaws.

There are too many for one superintendent unassisted to manage. There should be at least two assistant superintendents provided for them.

They were equally given to the vices of stealing, gambling, and licentiousness when not employed, and to the virtues of the most indefatigable perseverance in farming, stock-raising, trading with their neighbors, the Moquis Pueblos, and weaving garments, when at work. Mr. Roberts, missionary of the Old School Presbyterian board, had a school commenced among them at Fort Defiance, and reported them uncommonly bright and promising, but the vagabonds of the tribe stole his chickens, milked his cow, threatened his kitchen by burglariously breaking in at night, and kept Mrs. Roberts on the rack of anxiety daily. Per contra: Our ambulance broke down in a quagmire far back on their reservation. They came running from their farms in all directions, and pulled the wagon out of the mud, ran for ropes, saw, hammer, and what-not, and repairing our vehicle, sent us rejoicing on our way.

Barbenchitti, Damedetto, Mamuletto, and others of their chiefs, are

as intelligent and reliable men as you wish to meet with. As I have said before of the Cheyennes, they need police more than military guardianship; give them a good, simple, and practicable code of laws, and a police force of equal or one-half the number of soldiers they now have, and you will not have any trouble with them. In other words, treat them precisely as you treat the rougher classes in our large cities, promptly suppressing all petty misdemeanors, and they will behave just as well as the whites of equal culture and ability. They have no rights under our present mode of dealing with the Indians.

While I was there a New Mexican citizen shot down, in cold blood, a Navajo man and wife, who were walking quietly by his door. He gave as a reason for this murder, that some Navajo had stolen his cow the day before.

He was caught by the military, escaped, went to a Mexican sheriff, gave himself up, wrote an impudent letter to the commanding general, stated his willingness to stand trial "by a jury of New Mexicans," and snapped his fingers in the faces of all of us. The Navajo chiefs, assembled in council, asked us what we were going to do with him. We told them "try him by a jury of his countrymen." They burst out in sardonical laughter. "Try him by a Navajo jury," said they, with a fierce grumness on their faces, that would have made the villain quake if he had seen it. They knew that the whole thing was a farce. I don't think there is any use of my going into a long and tedious account of the tribes of Indians I met with in New Mexico, Arizona or the Indian country. The records of the Indian Bureau are already full of these facts, where anyone can read them. The usual story of useless goods purchased and forwarded at immense expense, by wagon, thousands of miles; of moneys appropriated for building school-houses, blacksmith's shops, &c., &c., yet never erected; of promises of cattle and sheep to be furnished, yet never forwarded, &c., &c., applies to the Navajos as well as to many other tribes. For details of what they raise, I can only say that, although it is only one year since they were restored to this their old reservation, they had nearly three thousand acres of grain planted, many flocks of a dozen or twenty each of goats, sheep, &c., in keeping, and were doing as well as possible for human beings to do under a system at once so incomplete and unjust.

THE MOQUIS.

There is a good trail, and there could easily be made a good wagon-road, from Fort Defiance, west through the Navajo country, to the villages of the Moquis, one hundred miles. The country is well wooded, and with the aid of irrigation, much of it could be made productive. The scarcity of water is the greatest drawback. The Moquis are particularly interesting, as being the descendants of the ancient Aztecs, with whom the white people, since the days of Columbus, have had but very little to do. As they are in nearly all respects as far advanced in civilization as their brother Pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley, the boast so often put forth by the Spaniards that these Pueblos owe their present orderly condition to them, is completely disproved. Their pottery, blankets, dresses, ornaments, and the construction of their houses, are similar and equally as good.

They received us with great rejoicing, one or two thousand of them, men, women and children, turning out of their houses and welcoming us with cheers as we mounted the rocky cliffs, on the top of which their villages are constructed. They have large flocks of sheep and

goats, which they drive up to their pens for safety on the top of the cliffs by the side of their own habitations, nightly. They cultivate many acres of corn, wheat, beans, and have peach orchards in the valleys below. Having no other weapons than bows and arrows and the wooden boomerangs, they live in constant fear of the better-armed Apaches and Navajos, their neighbors. There are seven villages of them, and they number about four thousand. They ought to receive more attention from our government, and I am happy to learn that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent an agent, Major Palmer, to see to their wants.

I received a letter from this gentleman a few days since, in which he asks for a few needful articles for the Moquis, which I trust will be forwarded to them. They asked me, with the same earnestness as their brother Pueblos of the Rio Grande, for schools.

Our party returned by way of the beautiful Cañon De Chelley, the seat of the famous struggle of Kit Carson and the Navajos. It was pleasant to see the Navajos at their old homes again. They were replanting their peach orchards and wheat fields, destroyed in the war, and treated our little party kindly.

The scenery in this great cañon is so surpassingly fine, I submit to the commission some sketches of it, as well as other portions of the Indian country.

The Indians living in Arizona and in southern California, bordering on or near that Territory, are as follows:

Extract from report of *Brevet Colonel Jones*, of *Inspector General's Department, United States Army*.

Name of tribes.	Number.	Pueblo villages.	Remarks.
Yumas	1,500		Reservation.
Chimichewis	750		Do.
New River Indians	750		Do.
Cocopis	1,800		Do.
Pah Utes	2,200		Do.
Mohaves	400		Wild.
Budapits	2,000		Do.
Yacopits of Apache Mohaves	4,000		Reservation.
Pinos	700		Do.
Mariopis	1,000	Pueblos.	
Pipagos	1,000	Pueblos.	
Moquis	300		Wild.
Cashos	600		Do.
Tonto Apaches	3,000		Do.
Pinal Apaches	3,000		Do.
Coyotles Apaches	3,000		Do.
Sierra Blanco Apaches and Navajos of New Mexico	2,000		Do.
Total	31,500		

Number who are peaceable, 16,000; number wild and hostile, 2,500.

The white or Mexican population of Arizona is estimated at less than 7,000, as follows:

Arizona City	1,200
Settlements along the Gila	500
Tucson and vicinity	2,500
Tubac and settlements along the Santa Cruz and Sonora	250
Settlements along the San Pedro	50
Total south of the Gila	4,500
	1,500

The white population north of the Gila is as follows:

Phoenix settlement on Salt River	150
Wickenburg	300
Prescott	800
Settlements in Prescott's district	200
Hardyville, Mohave City, and La Paz	700
Total north of the Gila	2,150
	2,150
Total white population	6,670

One-third of these are engaged in farming; one-fourth in trades, and one-sixth in mining.

It will be seen by the above that more than one-third of the Indians in Arizona are at war with the whites.

Whenever complaints are made by the whites the Indians are pursued, if it is practicable.

When the whites commit outrages upon the Indians, there are no complaints made, the Indians probably thinking it is of no use.

The law of Congress of February, 1862, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors in Indian territory, is being constantly violated under license of the territorial laws. The military seldom interferes, except when liquor is sold in the vicinity of military posts. An exception is noted in the case of Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Alexander, Major Eighth Cavalry, commanding sub-district of the Verde, who has notified citizens and traders in his district that he would enforce the law.

The Yumas, Cococheris, Navo River, and Cosopas are much alike, are peaceable, and live along the banks of the Colorado, from Fort Yuma to Fort Mohave; they are fast dying out. They prefer the neighborhood of Fort Yuma to their proper reservation on the Colorado above the La Paz. The issue of goods to them is now merely nominal, though formerly it was quite different. The New River Indians fish, the Chemeluevis hunt, and the Yumas and Cosopas work for the steamboat company.

The Pah-Utes are a great tribe, which live by hunting and fishing. They are spread over the vast tract of territory between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado River, going as far south as the thirty-fifth parallel, and extending to the northwest through California and Nevada, into southern Oregon and Idaho. They have been at peace with us since 1867. They have received a few presents from the superintendent at La Paz. Occasional issues of flour are made to these Indians at Fort Mohave. They own many ponies.

The Mohaves—2,500—on a reservation, were formerly warlike, but now peaceable. After some severe drubbings by our troops, they are located on the east bank of the Colorado River, south of Fort Mohave. They cultivate along the Colorado, raising melons, squashes, and beans; until recently they have received regular issues of provisions from Fort Mohave.

They own some horses and cattle, and are at peace with neighboring tribes. They are, like the Yumas, much decreased by contact with the whites, and are fast disappearing.

The Hualapais—600—warlike, located along the Cerbat, Aguaris, and eastern slope of the Black Mountains, from Bill Williams's Fork on the south to Diamond River on the north. They live by the chase; are very poor, having but little stock. Prior to 1866 they were at peace with the whites, but in that year their head chief, Wamba Yuba, was killed by a freighter named Miller, on the mere suspicion that some of his young men had assisted in the killing of a white man at the toll-gate, near Aztec Pass, a point east of the usual range of the tribe, since which time they have been in open and bitter hostility with our people. They are brave and enterprising race, and their familiarity with the whites, and the possession of a large number of fire-arms have greatly increased their power for mischief. It is believed that they obtain ammunition from Mormon settlements on the Upper Colorado, either directly or through the Pah-Utes. Hopes of peace with this tribe are entertained at army headquarters in Arizona.

The Yavapais or Apache Mohaves—2,000—warlike, the bravest and most inveterate foe to the white man in Arizona, located in the rugged mountain country, between the Aztec and Aguaris Mountains; they have been on the reservation at La Paz; on one occasion they killed their agent Mr. Leiby, and his clerk, and an Indian in their employ, who were on their way to Prescott.

General Devin, in a recent report not yet published, says of these Yavapais, "that during the spring of 1868, between one and two hundred were again induced to go on the reservation, but soon left, declaring they were made to work, but could get nothing to eat. No immediate result followed their leaving, beyond a few unimportant

depletions, until August of the same year, when a freighter named Chenoweth, ambitious of the fame of his predecessor, Miller, the killer of Wamba Yuba, attacked with a number of his teamsters, in the same treacherous manner, a band of Apache Mohaves, who had been induced to come to the town of La Paz by a number of citizens thereof, under promise of making a treaty. A dozen or more of the Indians were killed, among them several chiefs, none of the attacking party, of course, being hurt.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding sub-district of Upper Colorado, at once took summary measures to arrest those concerned in the outrage, some of whom were apprehended. The territorial government also took action upon the subject, but owing to the (as charged) disgraceful connivance and sympathy with the Indian killers of the United States district judge, the accused were set free; and Messrs. Chenoweth and Miller, the originators of two Indian wars, that have cost the lives of probably more than one hundred better men, still pursue their calling unmolested, and boasting of their readiness to do again what they have done before.

Since the date of Chenoweth's outrage, the Indians have been bold and daring, beyond all former precedent; a number of citizens and several soldiers have been killed; the mails are regularly attacked, and the operations of the Vulture mine, (the only independent lucrative enterprise in the Territory,) nearly brought to a standstill by reason of persistent attacks upon its trains.

The troops do the best they can, but the Mohave Apaches are too much for them; twice they have been defeated by the Mohave Apaches.

Another band of these Indians range down as far south as the capital of the Territory, Tucson, and north to Prescott, east to Camp Grant, and west to McDowell.

The Pimas—3,000—are peaceable Indians, located on a reservation on the south bank of the Gila River; they cultivate extensively, raising large crops of wheat and corn, much of which is purchased by traders and sold to government; eight hundred of them are capable of bearing arms. They own large quantities of stock and are self-supporting. They are brave and enterprising, and frequently accompany our troops as scouts and guides. They are always at war with the Apaches, yet otherwise remain closely united to their reservation.

The Maricopas, seven hundred, are a much smaller tribe, and resemble the Pimas in every particular. Their reservation is on the opposite side of the Gila River to Pimas. They are among the best and most useful of all the Indian tribes in America. Four or five hundred settlers above them, on the Gila River, have built acequias and diverted the water from the Pima reservation, instead of returning it to the river, as they should.

The Pimas and Maricopas assert very justly that in a dry season their crops will be ruined in consequence of this action of the settlers, and so an inefficient feeling has sprung up. The Pimas, having remonstrated in vain, are beginning to assert themselves by firing over the crops of the settlers, and in some cases by stealing their stock, &c. In due time this will lead to open war, if it is not checked. Complaints are made that the agent of these Indians, Mr. Buggles, should be removed for neglecting his duty; he lives thirty miles away, takes no interest in their welfare, and sees but little of them; he violates the law of Congress, which requires that he should distribute his goods in the presence of an officer of the United States Army.

The Papagos, peaceable; a numerous tribe of industrious and civilized Indians, who have of late years been wholly ignored by the Indian department; their number is not known; they support themselves by farming and in the manufacture of mats and pottery, in which arts they excel.

They occupied the southern edge of Arizona, along the line of Sonora, but of late years the white and Mexican have been taking up their best lands, and the Papagos are gradually being driven over into Mexico or Sonora; they have no reservation assigned to them.

The Moquis, four thousand, peaceable. I visited in June last; they are an intelligent and very industrious class of Pueblos, living on the top of high rocks in the midst of the arid plain east of the Little Colorado and west of the Navajo reservation at Fort Defiance; they have never been under the care of the Indian Department; they live by farming, raise large herds of goats and sheep, cultivate fruit, peaches, &c., and manufacture cloth, blankets, pottery, &c. They are overawed by the Navajos, who, having access to the supplies from the United States, are enabled to trade axes, hoes, blankets, and sometimes ammunition with them at very high rates.

They received us with great hospitality, feeding our animals with an abundance of corn, of which they have a small supply, and giving us dried peaches, cooked beans, and corn meal for ourselves to eat.

They say that schools may be located and the mechanical and industrial arts taught among them, and wish for a supply of tools, and with an agent from the United States government to take care of them. I trust that an agent may be sent to them, and schools, farming implements, guns and ammunition, be furnished them.

The Casinos, three hundred, peaceable; but little is known of them. They live near St. Francisco Mountain, east of the Moquis; they are harmless and few in numbers. Thought to be very poor.

The Tonto Apaches, six hundred, warlike; inhabit the Tonto basin from the Mogollon Mountains on the north to Salt River on the south, and between the Sierra Ancha on the east to the Mazatzal Mountains on north; cowardly and murderous; they killed more pioneers in northern Arizona than any other tribe; they hang around the highway and small ranches, and lie in wait for small parties of lonely ranchmen working in the fields. They are well armed, which it is supposed they obtain from the Zunians and Coyotereros Apaches. Prior to 1865 they were peaceable. At that time some of the white settlers around Prescott killed some of them, as they alleged, for stealing some of their stock. They have been constantly on the war path since, until the fall of 1867 and '68, when Dr. John's band came into Camp Reno, and were living there up to May last. They appeared very contented with their new relations with the troops, and were already making themselves useful as cooks, guides, &c.; and were also gathering hay for the contractors, who found their employment most profitable, as they only paid them in trade, at rate of one-half cent per pound for hay, while the government paid him nearly three cents. Another band came in lately, and in less than a year it is believed that all of the Tontos will be at peace. Their former depredations were mostly in the Prescott district. They are at peace with all neighboring tribes.

The Pinals Apaches, warlike. There are none bolder, braver, or more enterprising than the Pinals. They occupy the rugged country surrounded by the Sierra Ancha, Mogollon, Pinal, and Apache Mountains. Their country abounds in game, deer, rabbits, quail, turkeys. Their land is fertile in the valleys, and water is plenty from the mountain streams. The squaws cultivate the soil, and the men hunt, fish, and fight. They range over an extensive country, from Camp Grant, Camp Goodwin, down through the Chiricahui and Guadalupe, Dragon and Huachuca Mountains, ranging down into New and Old Mexico, Sonora, and back again with droves of captured stock to their homes in the Pinal Mountains. They move in such large numbers and so rapidly that the troops are ineffectual against them. Two years ago, this tribe drew rations at Camp Grant. Their families remain at home in the inaccessible cañons while the warriors are absent on their raids.

The Coyotereros, or Sierra Blancos, three thousand, warlike. This tribe has a famous chief named Cochis, of the Chiricahui Apaches, from the mountains in which they once lived; well known to the whites up to 1863, when he was friendly. He is reckoned the ablest and most vindictive Indian in southern Arizona. His animosity is attributed to an ill-advised attempt to take him and his family prisoners, with a view of holding them as hostages for the return of property stolen by some other Indians. They are a warlike tribe, though considered less so than the Pinals. They also range far into New and Old Mexico and Sonora.

Miguel, a renegade Mexican, is considered an able man, and is reputed chief of the Coyotereros; while a full-blooded Indian, named Miguel, is chief of the Sierra Blancos. They get ammunition from the Zunians. A reservation was set apart for them at Camp Goodwin in 1866. Fifteen hundred of them drew rations there at one period. But on their refusing to deliver up some prisoners who were reported to have attacked a train, they were alarmed and ran away to the mountains, and have been at war ever since.

I have given in brief the state of the tribes in Arizona. It is only cursory, but all my time allows.

THE APACHES.

A deputation of the chiefs of the Apaches (Coyotereros) came to visit the chief of the Navajoes while I was there; they proposed to the Navajoes to come in and settle on or near their reservation, and arranged for a grand council of the chiefs of both tribes at a place called Ojo Caliente, a month later. I wanted very much to attend this meeting, believing that it was the first step toward a peace with these troublesome Apaches, but the military authorities thought it was useless, or impracticable. (See Appendix I.) I finally made a formal application to Major General Getty, commanding department of New Mexico, and asked for the escort my orders from General Grant entitled me to, but the general replied that it would take a much larger escort than he could then afford to spare. Besides, he said he thought that the chiefs would come to see him. (See Appendix J.)

It was with great regret that I left New Mexico without attending that council with the Apache chiefs, though I have no doubt but that General Getty did the best he could, and from the kindest motives. I

am greatly indebted to him for many generous attentions, as I am also to Colonel Ludington, chief quartermaster of the department, Colonel Evans, and the officers at Fort Bascom and Fort Wingate.

I was very much interested on my return to San Francisco from Alaska this fall to read of the capture of two gold miners, Messrs. Cooley and Dodd, among the Apaches of Southern Arizona, this summer. These two gentlemen had arranged to accompany me on this tour to Ojo Caliente if the commanding general had approved. They went alone, however, and, as it illustrates the bravery of our western gold miners, I add it to the appendix, marked J.

Since I left New Mexico the Apaches have been gathered together at a place called Alamosa, near Fort McRae, waiting like a flock of sheep, to be placed on a reservation. Through the faithful efforts of their agent, Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, they have been waiting patiently for now over four months, with no other aid from the government than a small allowance of subsistence. They should be attended to without delay, and many lives and much treasure can be thus saved. (See Appendices L, M, N, O, and P.)

On my way home I passed through the reservation of the Utes, at Maxwell's. They had been out on a hunt for buffalo on the prairies, and had got in a fight with the Comanches, and been worsted. Such fights should be prevented, and the guilty parties who commence it should be punished.

The Utes don't like the idea of removing to their new reservation in Western Colorado, and complain that they did not agree to the change; yet Governor McCook thinks that he can induce them to consent to their removal.

VINCENT COLYER,
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman of Board of Indian Commissioners.

APPENDIX A.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, on behalf of the general committee of the United States Indian Commission, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the condition and treatment of one Indian tribe.

We are the more encouraged to make this appeal by the humane spirit which has been so distinctly manifested in your recent legislation. The appointment, amid the excitement of impending hostilities, of the Peace Commission, and the gratifying results of that commission in averting an apparently inevitable and general Indian war, one year since, afford assurance of a deep desire to do justice, and a willingness to make sacrifices for that end, which it gives us the most sincere pleasure to acknowledge.

It has long been the conviction of the humane among us, that our aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties and outrages; but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character, and the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly before us. The recent reports of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and of the joint special committee of the two houses of Congress, have in some degree disclosed the nature and sources of them; and the disclosure is at once so painful and humiliating as to call for the most prompt and vigorous measures of redress and remedy, for the reason that it concerns alike the honor and the interests of the nation.

We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our own witnesses, with having been "uniformly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by General Sherman and his associate commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us.

Among the chief causes of these wars, which have entailed the loss of many lives,

and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned treasure, we enumerate the following:

1. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.
2. The constant failure of the government to fulfill in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.
3. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.
4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in those courts.
5. The unlawful occupation, by the whites, of lands not ceded nor treated for.
6. The shameful fact, that of all the appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of a small part, ever reaches them.

It is also affirmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most leathsome disease, which infests our civilization; that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously enfeebled; and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threatens their utter extinction.

This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these, and many other deplorable facts, are attested by responsible officers of the government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens.

The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Colonel Chivington, as detailed in the official evidence above referred to, is enough to brand with lasting infamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unresisted. Our community was shocked by the action of the British authorities in 1812, in blowing from their guns the prisoners of war whom they had captured, but their deed of blood gave before the infamous murders by Chivington, perpetrated under the authority and in the name of the United States!

It is not our purpose to dwell unnecessarily upon the senseless and unprofitable expenses and doubt of the desire of Congress to deal justly with the noble warriors of the powerful tribes that once covered and occupied the fair land which we now occupy. But we respectfully submit that it is our national duty to make such provisions as will insure the faithful performance of our national obligations.

No nation can safely disregard the just claims of even the humblest class of its citizens. The promise made by General Sherman to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary infringement of those rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more sensitive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indians' wrongs is laid before our community with a united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall not be sacrificed to the unscrupulous lust and avarice of unscrupulous men.

The good intentions of Congress toward the Indians have, in great measure, been frustrated by the want of honest and faithful agents, with sufficient power to resist the rapacity of frontier practice. It is the object of the association which we represent to array on the side of justice and humanity the influence and support of every right-minded public opinion, in order to secure to the Indians that treatment which, in their position, we should demand for ourselves. To this end we believe it will be necessary to employ the services of capable and reliable men, independent of political party bias, who shall not be remunerated from the public treasury, and who shall be held responsible in respect to every thing done from the objects of their appointment.

Deeply impressed with the vast importance of our Indian affairs, as involving both our national interests and our national honor, we desire respectfully to call your attention to the wisdom, the patriotism, and the justice of Congress.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the general committee aforesaid,

Howard Crosby, D. D., <i>President,</i>	David Dows, <i>Wm. T. Blodgett,</i>	Vincent Colyer, <i>Rev. H. W. Beecher,</i>
Peter Cooper, <i>Vice-President,</i>	Henry Bagley, <i>LeGrand B. Cannon,</i>	<i>Rev. S. S. Tyng, jr.,</i>
Benjamin Tatham, <i>Treasurer,</i>	Jonathan Stogges, <i>Jackson S. Schultz,</i>	<i>Rev. H. Crosby, D. D.,</i>
William T. Blodgett,	James A. Roosevelt, <i>Edward Croswell,</i>	<i>Rev. Jas. M. Bulkeley,</i>
LeGrand B. Cannon,	George C. Collins, <i>Benjamin Tatham,</i>	<i>Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.,</i>
Edw. and Cromwell,		<i>Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.,</i>
Vincent Colyer, <i>Secretary,</i>		<i>Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D.,</i>
<i>Executive Committee,</i>		<i>Prof. Benjamin S. Martin,</i>
Peter Cooper,		<i>General Committee.</i>

COOPER INSTITUTE,
New York, July 11, 1864.

APPENDIX B.

[Received in January, 1864.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
Fort Cobb, I. T., November 10, 1863.

Sir: I would respectfully call the attention of your commission to the fact that there is collecting at this point, for the care and protection of the government, under my direction, some 8,000 or 10,000 of the wild Comanches and Kiowas, and other Indians, who of all those upon the plains have been least affected by contact with the white man. The purpose of the government, here and elsewhere, being to place all these Indians upon lands for permanent homes, where the evils so loudly proclaimed against them cannot continue, and where they will ultimately become self-supporting. Feeling that the purposes and intentions of your commission are humane and worthy, I would most respectfully suggest that one of your number, or some person chosen by you, come to this place, accepting my hospitalities (the coming white), and here study and learn the condition and wants of these people. Here an intelligent and true remedy may be found for the evils that surround them. I will further say that practical missionaries of good moral character, who should be young and active of the following avocations, farmers, horse-builders, gardeners, fruiters, and cattle raisers, with such aids as will enable them to instruct in all these branches, can do much in the cause of humanity, and assist greatly in solving the true problem of Indian amelioration.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. HAZEN.

Brig. Major Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Southern Indian District.

Hon. PETER COOPER,
President of U. S. Indian Commission, New York City.

APPENDIX C.

Authority of protection from General Grant.

FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

Commanders of troops in the Department of Missouri will please give Mr. Vincent Colyer facilities, when necessary, transportation and escort, to reach Fort Cobb, and such other military posts as he may desire to visit in the Indian country.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

APPENDIX D.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

February 23, 1864.

DEAR MORGAN: Please let me know about what it will cost to fund the Osages from the time you commence, till the 1st of April? Mr. Colyer wants to know.

Yours,

M. V. SHERIDAN.

Reply—Between thirty-three and thirty-four thousand dollars, (\$33,000 and \$34,000.)
M. R. MORGAN,
Chief Comptroller of Subsistence, Dept. Mo.

APPENDIX E.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1864.

To the *Senate of the United States:*

The petition of the executive committee of the United States Indian Commission respectfully shows that your petitioners have heard, with grave apprehensions, that a certain agreement with Indians for eight millions of acres of land, commonly called Osage Indian treaty, now pending before your honorable body for confirmation, is likely to obtain the assent of the Senate.

* About 1st December.

Your petitioners respectfully ask, on behalf of the association that we represent, that said treaty be rejected by your honorable body, for the following and other palpable reasons:

First, because said treaty has been formally denounced as "a pretended treaty," improperly obtained, and as "an outrage on the rights of the Indians," and as unjust in other respects, which denunciation fully appears in the report No. 63, presented by Hon. Sidney Clarke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed June 18, 1864.

Secondly, that the Osage Indians are reported by our own agent to be in a condition of extreme destitution, and therefore should not be prevented, as they inevitably would be by the confirmation of this pretended treaty, from realizing the full value of any land they may be obliged to sell. Whether the damaging allegations and eminent reports are true or otherwise, they tend to bring dishonor upon the country, and are of themselves sufficient reason for the rejection of this treaty; and that its passage through the Senate, under all the circumstances, without full inquiry by disinterested and incorruptible parties into all the facts and interests involved, will tend to the dishonor and injury of the nation.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully but earnestly appeal to your honorable body to reject said treaty, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to protect the national honor, as well as the rights and interests of the Indians, who, in the absence of political power, must be regarded as the wards of the nation.

PETER COOPER, <i>President.</i>	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
BENJAMIN N. MARTIN,	J. E. GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD CROMWELL,	VINCENT COLYER, <i>Secretary.</i>
BENJAMIN TATHAM, <i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
DAVID DOWS, <i>Esq.</i>	Rev. H. W. BEECHER,
JONATHAN STURGES, <i>Esq.</i>	Rev. H. CROSBY, <i>D.D.</i> ,
HENRY BERGH, <i>Esq.</i>	Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, <i>D.D.</i> ,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, <i>Esq.</i>	Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, <i>D.D.</i> ,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, <i>Esq.</i>	Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, <i>D.D.</i> ,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, <i>Jr.</i> ,
Rev. JAMES M. BUCKLEY,	<i>General Committee.</i>

E 1.

The reports of agents in the Osage country represented that white settlers, to the number of over two thousand, had trespassed upon the Osage lands, and during the absence of the tribes on their hunt last summer, had occupied their cabins, taken possession of their cornfields, cut the logs, &c., refusing to move and threatening the lives of the Indians if they troubled them. One agent writes as follows:

"Have received no mail yet. I heard two days since that Nosta-wa, chief of Little Osages, had just arrived at his town on Elk River. Two men were in last evening to see me—had come direct from the mouth of Walnut to report the threatening attitude the Osages had assumed out there. It seems that Hard Rope and Chetopa are there, and have notified all the settlers to leave, creating much alarm. I think these men expected to obtain encouragement and protection, or permission to remain. If so, they were disappointed. Hard Rope will probably settle the disputes in the valley when he returns, if something is not done before that time. A young, industrious half-breed was in yesterday, with two of his friends, representing that he had built a cabin, and had enclosed and cultivated several acres of ground; had been there four years. Now the whites have surrounded him, and one has built within a few yards of his own house, and threatens his life if he does not leave his houses; don't allow him to cut timber for rails, &c. There is no language used among Friends that fully describes the meanness and ingratitude of some of those settlers; at least I am ignorant of the terms. I went to see another case last week. The man came last spring; found a full-blood living on a very desirable piece of ground. He told the Indian if he would let him build a cabin by him he would plow his ground for him, and do many other good things for him. The Indian took him in, and now he threatens the life of the Indian if he comes on the claim. I reasoned the case with him, but to no purpose; told him to pay the Indian a reasonable price for his improvement, or he must get off the claim. He refused to do either. In conversation with the Indian, I asked him if he felt like taking revenge. He answered that he was trying to live a good Catholic, or he would not take such injustice. This is a sad case otherwise, for as they were going out to the hunt, this Indian's wife's brother (a lad) accidentally shot dead an Indian man. The lad's life was only saved by this Indian's giving ten ponies, which was all he had, to the dead Indian's family. So he was unable, for the want of ponies, to continue on the hunt, and returned to find the torpid serpent he had taken in, warned to life and ready to kill him."

APPENDIX F.

The Cherokee chiefs themselves say, on the proposal to give their nation a territorial government, a subject which was attracting the attention of the Cherokees while I was there, and is now daily increasing in interest before Congress:

The Indian—living for more than a hundred generations where the supply of game was inexhaustible; his clothing, what little custom or climate rendered desirable—to a great extent the result of his sports; under circumstances which rendered it undesirable and utterly impossible to accumulate wealth; a state of existence in which each day provided for itself—has been developed into a type of man, as peculiar as the circumstances which have surrounded him, a type in which the idea and consequently the habit of accumulation is entirely dormant and undeveloped; but through all the long ages past more has been no protection against neighboring hordes, except his activity, his cunning, and his valor. Hence the development of the warlike traits of his character. That character has been made what it is by the laws of nature, as universal and inexorable as those of gravitation. The people of Holland, for instance, have been for many generations developed under extremely dissimilar circumstances. A dense population on a small territory render failing industry and frugality necessary to their well-being. Hence accumulation naturally comes to be the ruling idea of their lives. Trained for many generations under a well-regulated government and in a country monotonously flat, the Hollander is mild and peaceable.

The Indian is called indolent; and so he is, for lack of a motive which can arouse his peculiar development. Place an Arapaho and a German on the plains alone; make revenge or friendship the motive; and a school-boy can tell you which would display the most incomparable energy; braving fatigue, hunger, danger, and death itself.

Change the scene to Washington. To labor for hire the German would toil day and night, while the Indian would not earn his bread—would sleep and prove worthless.

Such is the difference between the red and white races, as we now have them. The difference in their developments cannot be effaced by an act of Congress, nor can the result of peculiar training, through a hundred generations be entirely changed by one generation of a different training.

The Cherokees are now, by a forward movement through two generations, far in advance of the Arapaho, but equally far behind the white races in that industry, habit, and energy of character which is the result of the development of the idea of accumulation.

To mingle the Cherokees and white men together in the same community would result in the white men soon owning everything, the Indian nothing; and he becomes a worthless outcast in the country which was once all his own—his home.

We wish to avoid this. Will a generous and great nation deny to a weak and defenseless people existence?

We know that all the varied forms of territorial government are but an initiatory step to crowding white settlers among our people. We are told that it would make no difference how we are secured and protected so it is effected, and that it would be done as effectually by legislation as by treaty; but to us it appears that when once cut loose from our treaty moorings, we will roll and tumble upon the tempestuous ocean of American politics and congressional legislation, and shipwreck be our inevitable destination. We now have our moorings. We have the protection of this powerful government to look to; its pledges to rely upon. Need we apologize for thinking that the government of Washington and the Adamses is still generous and honorable?

The Cherokees wish to build and own, by such company of Cherokee citizens as shall be organized under the authority of the Cherokee National Council, the railroads crossing their own lands, meeting and connecting with such roads as approach their border. They wish to do this for reasons above all pecuniary considerations. They know that to have the roads contemplated through their country owned by capitalists who are strangers to them, who will only look upon their nationality as an incubance, and, perhaps, their presence, in any form, as a nuisance, would result in the loss of their lands and destruction of their people.

They have the means to build their roads, as above indicated. By allowing them to do so a nation will, perhaps, be saved. By refusing the privilege to them the first successful experiment in the civilization of the Indian will be checked and cut off in the midst of its success, and the last eager hope of a race extinguished. For the lands in the Indian territory, the last and only spot in North America owned and controlled by Indians, and it has been finally hoped should finally be the last refuge of the remnants of all the tribes exterminated by operation of natural laws before referred to.

Do Cherokees ask too much when they ask for existence? Cannot they be allowed those conditions necessary to existence; especially when all they ask interferes with the rights of no living man? Have the Cherokees anything claimed or owned by any other man? Whom do they wrong? They ask the privilege to live on and enjoy their own lands, which the United States have given them its most solemn pledges to protect

them in. Do they ask too much? They believe the government will be faithful—fulfill all its pledges. Do they wrong the government or the people in believing this?

LEWIS DOWNING,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.
WM. P. ADAIR,
ARCH. SCRAPER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
J. P. DAVIS,
C. N. VANN.

APPENDIX G.

Public schools of the Cherokee Nation, March, 1869.

Names of the districts.	Nr. of children in each district.	Condition of school houses.	Names of teachers.	Qualification of teachers.	Amount paid to teachers per month.	Average attendance of scholars.	No. of males.	No. of females.	No. of scholars attending school.	Total No. of children.	
1. Sequoyah district.	3	Poor.	William Patton	Medium	\$40	40	62	51	52	15	121
			Ready Taylor	do	40	40					
			Jane Aiken	do	40	40					
2. Illinois district.	4	Poor.	Wm. H. Campbell	do	40	132	131	117	50	289	
			N. B. Boyton	do	40	40					
			Bridges	do	40	40					
3. Canadian district.	3	Good.	J. B. Hitchcock	do	40	40					
			E. P. Fitzerald	do	40	40					
			Anna Pope	do	40	108	101	121	15	237	
4. Flint district.	3	Good.	M. E. Archer	do	40	40					
			Ruth Adair	do	40	40					
			Wm. H. Davis	do	40	84	58	69	15	139	
5. Going Snake dist.	5	Good.	Samuel Lynch	do	40	40					
			C. E. Bushyhead	do	40	40					
			C. McCrary	do	40	40					
			Wm. Thompson	do	40	168	113	131	25	289	
			C. E. Tranchibidge	do	40	40					
6. Tablequah district.	4	Good.	Florence Wilson	Adv. med	40	40					
			Lizzie Bates	do	40	111	75	56	29	201	
			Lizzie Parks	Medium	40	40					
			Behl Pierson	do	40	40					
7. Delaware district.	1	Poor.	E. B. Sanders	do	40	40					
			D. Daniel	do	40	40					
			J. H. Freeman	do	40	69	41	62	33	166	
			Lizzie Keys	do	40	40					
8. Salina district.	3	Good.	Wm. H. Turner	do	40	81	69	59	15	131	
			J. Griffin	do	40	40					
			E. Archer	Adv. med.	40	40					
9. Cooweescoowee dist.	3	Poor.	John C. Adair	Adv. med.	40	40					
			A. E. Adair	do	40	81	69	56	15	131	
			Susan Harris	do	40	39	31	30	15	81	
Total	32				1,220	486	331	321	160	1,611	

The superintendent says: "The progress of our common schools during the past year has been great; our people are manifesting the interest which the importance of the subject demands. It is manifest to all thinking persons that we are trying to keep pace with our ever-advancing age; the hatred of men is every day lessened by the gradual improvement of our people; let us have our high schools put into operation. I trust that when you are called upon to act on this question we shall all take lofty ground and cast our votes that the blessings of education shall be conferred on every child of the nation."

SPENCER S. STEPHENS,
Superintendent Public Schools.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of all Indians of all sexes and ages belonging to the southern Indian district, from actual count and the best authority, February 1, 1869.

	Present.	Absent.	Average, &c.	Remarks.
COMANCHE AND KIOWA AGENCY.				
Comanches.				
Pennelakas	215			Accurate.
Neconces	312			Accurate.
Yamparokas	356			Accurate.
Quahadis		161		Approximate.
Coohacakas		500		Approximate.
Yachakemces		290		Approximate.
Monchis		100		Approximate.
Kiowas	785	300		785 accurate, 300 approximate.
Apaches	221			Accurate.
	1981	1860	3783	
ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE AGENCY.				
Arapahoes	360	500		360 accurate, 500 approximate.
Cheyennes		1500		Approximate.
	360	2000	2360	
WICHITA AGENCY.				
Affiliated bands:				
Wichitas	298			Accurate.
Wacoas	94			Accurate.
Kuebles	99			Accurate.
Tawawitots	123			Accurate.
Caldeas	254	147		Accurate 147 at Cherokee town, C. N.
Delawares		50		50 at Cherokee town, C. N.
Shawnees		400		400 at Cherokee town, C. N.
Grand total of all tribes and bands	1981	3277	1193	

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIANA DISTRICT,
Camp at Medicine Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, February 16, 1869.
Official.
CHAS. G. PENNEY,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Disbursing Officer.

APPENDIX I.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters District of New Mexico.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that there arrived at this post to-day five Coyoteros Apaches (one a Mexican captive,) accompanied by the governor and three others of the men of Zunilo, the Apaches headed by their chief, Es-cha-pa, all as Miguol, the One-eyed. The chief bears with him two papers, both old; one given by General Carleton, dated September 11, 1865, being a permit to visit Santa Fé; the other given by R. Pollock, lieutenant colonel Second California Infantry, commanding post of Fort Goodwin, Arizona Territory, dated April 26, 1866, representing him to be a good Indian. Miguol stated that he was once held a prisoner at Fort Sumner, and was set free; that he has been in the habit of visiting Santa Fé every year, except this year; that his band is a small one, being at the Carregas, north of the Sierra Blanca and this side of the Rio Prieto; that he has had no connection with the hostile tribes, and that his people are now engaged in ploughing, and desire to remain at peace with us—that being the object of his visit here. I replied to him that we were now at war with all the southern Apaches, troops being in the field against them, (of which he seemed to be

aware;) that I could only guarantee his people from molestation of the troops at this post, and that only so long as I had assurances of their good behavior; and that if he desired a permanent peace he must go to Santa Fé, to talk with the commanding general. He answered that he would do that as soon as his health, which was bad, would permit him, and as soon as he had finished his planting; say two months.

I then promised him a paper stating his friendly expressions, with which to return to his home, to exhibit it to any troops that might come near him, and advised him to keep his people at work in their ranches, apart from all others. It is difficult to determine correctly whether the representations of Miguel be true, or whether his people have simply been driven north by the movements of troops below. His appearance and manner were in his favor. He seems to be on friendly terms with the people of Zuni, and desired the same with the Navajos. He brought his own interpreter, the language spoken by him bearing a marked difference from the Navajo, with many words the same.

I make this report for information, in view of the present state of hostilities with the Apaches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,

Bt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Major 3d Cavalry.

A true copy:

JNO. C. GRAHAM,

Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

APPENDIX J.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, N. M., June 28, 1869.

Sir: In reply to your letter dated Fort Wingate, June 30, 1869, I must state that in my opinion your contemplated visit to the council to be held between Apache and Navajo chiefs, at Qo Caliente, on the 5th proximo, will be attended with so much of personal danger to yourself as to render a larger escort necessary than can well be furnished you; large escorts might also make the Indians uneasy and suspicious and seriously interfere with your plans and intentions in being present.

I understand that the Apache chiefs intend to come to Santa Fé at the termination of the council, in which case a more favorable opportunity for communicating with them on the points mentioned in your letter will be offered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Direct Major General Commanding.

MR. VINCENT COLYER,
Secretary United States Indian Commission.

Interesting scout among White Mountain Apaches.

Lieutenant Colonel John Green, United States Army, furnishes the department of California an exceedingly interesting report of a scout after Apaches among the mountains of Arizona Territory. We have condensed the report as much as possible without destroying its interest. After detaching the personnel of his command, the start from Camp Goodwin, loss of pack-mules, and consequent reduction of command, he reports as follows from camp on the Gila River: (We have suppressed all non-essentials.)

July 29, owing to the roughness of the trail yesterday, and many of the horses and mules having lost their shoes, I had to remain in camp in order to have the animals re-shod. I had learned that there was a large amount of corn planted on the White Mountain River, for which point I started on the morning of July 30; marched about eighteen miles and went into camp on that stream. I started Lieutenant Upham with twenty mounted men and some scouts to look for the corn-fields. They returned in the evening and reported that they had found some very large ones, and that the further up they went, the larger they seemed to get; but they had not time that evening to explore further. About sunset a party was discovered approaching the camp, which proved to be two white men (a Mr. Cooley and Mr. Dodd), an Apache chief (Puh-dah-kiss or Miguel), another Indian, and a Mexican, who lives with them and acts as their interpreter. The white men stated they were prospecting for gold, and had come, with Miguel, from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, from the commanding officer of which post (Colonel Evans) Miguel had a letter of recommendation. He had also letters from General Carleton, former commander of the district of New Mexico, and General Getty, present commander. I placed the party under guard that night, and on the following

morning had a talk with them. Miguel stated his village was thirty miles distant, on the Rio Cariga; that he had never been at war with the whites, and always wanted to be at peace; and that he now saw, since the troops had found their way into that country, it was necessary he should get at a reservation where he could be protected. He also stated that he had been several times to the posts in New Mexico, and had always been well treated. I then informed him he did not belong to New Mexico, but to Arizona, and that if he wanted to make any arrangements with the military authorities he must go to camp McDowell and see the district commander. I then told him I had nothing more to say, but would send some officers and men with him to his village, to see if the white men were trading arms and ammunition with them, as I had previously understood; but that if everything was found right, the officer in command would have a further talk with him. I then detailed Captain Barry, Lieutenants Epham and Calhoun, and fifty mounted men; chief scout Mammel, with eight of his men; Gallegos, a guide; and Mr. George Collier, interpreter, for this purpose. They left my camp at eight a. m., (this July 31.) Believing that many of these Indians, if not all, had been guilty of marauding, I instructed Captain Barry, if possible, to exterminate the whole village, but gave no positive orders; he was to be governed by circumstances. Soon after Captain Barry left, I broke up camp and moved up White Mountain River about five miles, to where I supposed was the central points of the corn fields, and went into camp; then detailed all the men, except a small guard for camp, and commenced to destroy the corn. At least one hundred acres of fine corn, just in sill, were destroyed, and it took the command nearly three days to do it. I was astonished, and could hardly believe that the Apache Indians could and would cultivate the soil to such an extent; and when we consider their very rude implements, and the labor it requires to dig the *acequias* for irrigation, one cannot help but wonder at their success. Their fields compare very favorably with those of their more civilized brethren.

On the night of August 1 Captain Barry returned with his command, and reported that when he approached Miguel's village there was a white flag flying from every hut and from every prominent point; that the men, women, and children, came out to meet them, and went to work at once to cut corn for their horses, and showed such a spirit of delight at meeting them that the officers united in saying, if they had fired on them, they would have been guilty of cold-blooded murder. Even my chief scout Manuel, who has no scruples in such matters, and whose mind was filled with taking scalps when he left camp, said he could not have fired on them after what he saw. Captain Barry also found that the white men had nothing but some provisions and implements—being what they represented themselves, prospecting miners. Miguel reiterated that he wanted to go on a reservation where he could be protected, and Captain Barry repeated what I had previously told him, that he must go to Camp McDowell and see the district commander. He also gave him a letter for that purpose. Miguel promised to start on the following day, and commenced to make preparations at once. The white men were to accompany him.

The Apaches have but few friends, and, I believe, no agent. Even the officers, when applied to by them for information, cannot tell them what to do. There seems no settled policy, but a general policy to kill them wherever found. I am also a believer in that, if we go in for extermination; but I think—and I am sustained in my opinion by most of the officers accompanying my expedition—that if Miguel and his band were placed on a reservation properly managed, and had a military post to protect them, they would form a nucleus for the civilization of the Apaches, as they seem more susceptible of it than any tribe I have ever seen. I even believe the Apache, if properly managed, could be used against the Apache, and so end the war in a short time. Miguel said he had soldiers, and would place them at my disposal whenever I wanted them.

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

JOHN GREEN,

Major First Cavalry, Bt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Post.

The department commander regards this expedition as of great importance, and commends the zeal, bravery, and perseverance of the officers and men who composed it. He has forwarded a copy of it to the Adjutant General for the information of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking that steps be taken to protect and provide for the friendly Apaches in their own country, and he renews a previous recommendation that an additional brevet be conferred on Colonel Green, and that Captain Barry and Lieutenant Calhoun be brevetted one grade; that Corporal John W. Ward, Troop K, First Cavalry, and Private William Williams, Troop K, First Cavalry, have some mark of commendation conferred upon them for special gallantry in the field.

Furnished by command of Brevet Major General Ord.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

APPENDIX K.

FORT McRAE, N. M., September 3, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with instructions received from Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, I proceeded toward Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to endeavor to communicate with the southern Apache tribes of Indians.

I immediately proceeded to Fort Melne, and with the assistance of the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gilmore, Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, I found some Mexicans who were willing to go to the chief and endeavor to bring him in. After three days, Loco, chief of the Mimbres tribe, came, accompanied by three warriors and four squaws. I then, through the means of interpreters, had a talk with them, at which the officers of the post were present. From this interview I learned that he (Loco) is willing to abandon the war path, and says he can speak for all of his tribe. He says that they want peace, and good peace, and no lie, (as he expresses himself.) Loco also says that Lopez, one of the chiefs of the Gila Apaches, who range in the Burro Mountains, is at his camp, and that Lopez's tribe are willing to come in after they see what becomes of Loco. Lopez could not be persuaded to come in and have a talk, but said Loco could speak for him.

In speaking of what they wanted, Loco says they want to plant near the Cuchio Negro, where they used to plant before they were driven away; also to hunt on the east side of the Mimbres Mountains as far south as old Fort Thorn, and as far as the mountains east of the Rio Grande, known as the Sierra del Caballos, and to a distance of twenty miles north of Fort McRae. They want to have the fort left here for their protection. They appear very willing to make peace, and I think that with proper care and by treating them honestly and justly, the whole of the Apache tribes may be brought in from the war path. I am confident that this Loco and his tribe are the ones that have been committing the depredations north and southwest of this point, as some of the warriors are wounded.

In my opinion, no better place could be had to negotiate with them from than this, for should you go out to them with troops, they will hate, and if you go alone you are not apt to return. Loco has promised to remain camped where he now is, until I hear from this letter and know your wishes. Not having any funds or goods, and no authority to promise anything, it is impossible to carry out my instructions.

I would also strongly recommend that immediate action be taken, as we can now communicate with all the tribes from this point, which I deem the most practicable one, and perhaps save many valuable lives and much property.

If this opportunity is lost it will be almost impossible to again allay their suspicion, and I would beg that if anything is to be done with them, it be done as soon as possible.

I would request an answer to this communication as soon as practicable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. DREW,

First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX L.

FORT McRAE, N. M., October 11, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of a council on the 10th with the following named chiefs of the Apaches, viz: Loco, Victoria, Lopez, Chastine, and one whose name I cannot write or pronounce.

The first three I have met twice before. The last two are of the tribe known as the Mogollon Apaches.

There were some forty warriors, and I saw lookouts on almost every hill, besides a guard over their animals about half a mile distant.

The council was held on the outskirts of a small Mexican town called Cañada Alamosa, which is the northern boundary of what they want for a reservation. Loco seems to be the head of all, and does all the talking. Previous to my going to see them this time he sent four of his men to me for rations to enable them to cross the country to get some chiefs of the Mescaleros to come and see me. I gave them five days—they expected to be gone twelve. All the tribes mentioned were once under one chief called Mangus Colorado, who was killed by the California troops while a prisoner. The son of this chief was at the council, but is not a chief. Since his death they separated and are under different chiefs, and take their name from the mountains where they range.

They only know themselves as Apaches. Loco says they will all come in from the war path if their Great Father will give them food and clothing.

I cannot make them understand why I cannot give them blankets and tobacco now; they say it is much cold and they need them. I told them their Great Father was a long way off and it would take a long time to get them, and they say they will wait until I hear from their Great Father. They say I must hear pretty soon.

The Mogollons had fine animals, and they are in good condition. I was told by a Mexican there were eighty-four warriors of this tribe beyond the Hot Springs, and one hundred and thirty-two of the members, besides women and children. He thought there must be four hundred in all. They were very suspicious, and all came well armed, a great many with guns, the rest with lances and bows. I could not get them into town as I did before, on account of a citizen scout of twenty-five men, under Captain J. M. Hubbard, acting under General Order No. 1, issued by his excellency Governor Pile. They came into town while the chiefs were with me in a house having a talk. The scout behaved well, and moved out of town at my request. The Indians, however, took every precaution to prevent a surprise, and were very restless, with the exception of those who had met me before. It is impossible to get near them with soldiers, they are so suspicious.

The commanding officer of this post, Brevet Major Sherkley, Fifteenth Infantry, was present at this council. The Indians did not come in as they agreed until I went with my interpreter a mile or more from town to meet them.

The Mogollons are the ones that have been committing depredations below Fort Cummings and vicinity.

The Mescaleros commit the murders about St. Augustine Springs and Pass. All the warriors I have seen are young and hardy, and a great many of them have been wounded. I think it would be less expense to the government to feed and clothe them than to let them run as they do now.

There have not been so many together as at present for several years, and something ought to be done in the way of clothing and blankets now. This is the time of year they feel the need of such things, and in my opinion, if these that are here now could be placed somewhere and fixed up a little, it would be the means of bringing a great many more, which, perhaps, could not be done next spring.

I have been among them three times now, and do not feel disposed to go again without something to give them in the way of clothing.

They are getting together in such numbers, that if they are not kept at peace they will be able to give the troops in this vicinity a great deal of trouble, besides the loss of life and property.

I would earnestly request that you urge the department to do something at once, and give me definite instructions in the matter.

Loco says he will keep what there now are together where they now are, which is in the vicinity of the Sierra Negrette Mountains and the Hot Springs, and will also try and get as many more of them as he can. I am certain that Loco means peace, but he will have hard work to keep some of them, as I believe Victoria is not disposed to do so if he can keep enough warriors with him. At present he has a very small band and can do nothing unless some of the others get discontented. There will probably be depredations committed in different places by members of this same tribe, although they have to shoulder a great deal done by the Mexicans, for instance, the killing of the mail-carrier near Paraje, of which mention is made in the Santa Fé papers.

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

CHAS. E. DREW,

First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.

Major WM. CLINTON, U. S. A.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

APPENDIX M.

FORT McRAE, NEW MEXICO, December 1, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have visited the Indians of my agency twice this month, and find that they still wish to be placed on a reservation, and not be disturbed by any one. On my first visit they were only five miles from Cañada Alamosa; within the past ten days they have broken up their camp and moved to the Hot Springs, twenty miles from their former camp. I was in their camp two days this week, and find them in a destitute condition. I have given them some corn, but as yet no meat. I hardly know what to do. It is certain they must be fed regular, or they must starve. I believe they would do as near right as any of them do if placed on a reservation. At present they stay together in one place, willing to make a peace, but in danger of being attacked by any scout that takes a notion to go there, as every

one in this section of the country knows where they are, and the commanding officers of all the posts near have been informed of the fact by letter.

The position I am in is very unpleasant—not being able to promise anything to them—and they, like a lot of children, always expecting something.

I would respectfully request that you lay this matter before the department with the request that some action be taken immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. DREW,
First Lieutenant U. S. A., Agent for Southern Apaches.

Major WM. CLINTON, U. S. A.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, N. M.

Indorsement.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fe, N. M., December 9, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I agree entirely with Lieutenant Drew, and think that with proper encouragement these Indians might be made to cultivate the soil instead of roaming around pillaging, as necessity compels them to do at present.

WM. CLINTON,
Major U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

APPENDIX N.

HEADQUARTERS FORT McRAE, N. M., December 25, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to ask the consideration of the commanding general to the following statement of Indian affairs, as relates to the Apache Indians, now gathered in considerable numbers at or near Alamosa, a Mexican town, twenty-eight miles north of west of Fort McRae. These Indians, through Loco, principal chief of all the Apaches, have been gathered together and kept near where they now are under the conditions of an agreement or treaty made with them by Lieutenant Drew, United States Army, Indian agent, on the 10th day of October last.

These Indians, (who) I believe have faithfully kept every condition of the agreement made with them, and evince an earnest purpose of remaining permanently at peace, and upon the reservation designated. But they expect the issues of clothing, blankets, &c., as was agreed upon, which was to be made before the expiration of three months from the time of treaty. This time is nearly passed.

They are in an immediate need of an issue of blankets, &c., and I believe if the issue is not soon made it will be impossible to keep them longer together and at peace; they must scatter, and as a necessity revive their old warfare, a condition of affairs for which I must think the government would now be responsible. I am informed by Lieutenant Drew, and also by his interpreter, Mr. Patterson, a man of excellent character, that Loco assured them all the Apaches would come with him; that Cochise, chief of the Apaches ranging between Fort Bayan and Tucson, has sent him word that if the government would give them as to the Navajeros, and protect them, that he and all his warriors would join him. This would secure peace throughout Southern Mexico. I have visited these Indians, and am fully persuaded that they will come upon the reservation and remain permanently at peace, if the conditions of agreement are complied with by the government. In view of the above facts, and the government interest at stake, and knowing too that very diverse statements are made in relation to these Indians, by parties more or less interested, and for the information of the district commander, I make this statement.

I am perhaps unwisely trusting these Indians as at peace with us, certainly not making war upon them, and I most respectfully ask instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. SHORKLEY,
Captain 15th Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding Post.

The ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL,
District of New Mexico.

Official:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. General.

Indorsements.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, N. M., January 4, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major general commanding the department.

Major Clinton, superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, has informed me that a small sum (\$3,500) has been placed at his disposal by the Commissioner to be expended for the benefit of these Indians.

The commanding officer, Fort McRae, has been furnished with an official copy of the indorsement of the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Washington, December 2, 1869, on a copy of report made to the superintendent of Indian affairs, by Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Indian agent, of a council held at Fort McRae, New Mexico, October 10, 1869, with the Apache chiefs, Loco, Victoria, &c.

It is probable the information above referred to had not reached Captain Shorkley at the time the within communication was written.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the military division of the Missouri.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS M. D. MISSOURI,
Chicago, January 17, 1870.

Respectfully referred headquarters army, for the information of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1870.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX O.

FORT McRAE, NEW MEXICO, January 5, 1870.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make my monthly report of the Southern Apache agency, for the month of December, 1869. Since the 8th of November, 1869, I have been giving these Indians corn in small quantities, and since December 6 have issued beef at the rate of one-half (or less) ration, and shall continue to do so until I receive instructions to the contrary. I found this small issue necessary, in order to protect these Indians from great suffering, and, in some instances, starvation.

I assumed this responsibility, as it was the only way I could see to keep these Indians together. I hope my action will meet the approval of the department.

I hoped to receive definite instructions in regard to the treatment of these Indians ere this. Not receiving any, and construing the instructions I have received from the department to warrant me in using every legitimate measure at my command to bring about a permanent peace with the Southern Apache Indians, is the reason of my action thus far. I have been successful beyond my greatest hopes in treating with these Indians, and if I can only have support in carrying out the few promises I have made them, I have no doubt that these Indians, who for a long number of years have been the terror of this country, can be made to live on a reservation, and leave New Mexico in comparative peace.

On the 1st instant I visited the camp of these Indians and remained three days, and had talks with Loco, Victore, Salvadore, and the other principal men of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches. They seem to thoroughly understand the feelings of the government, and they frequently spoke of their readiness to comply with all the requirements made of them.

The most of the Indians in my charge are of the Mimbres tribe, (except the Mogollons, about forty in number, under Chastine.) I should judge the number to be over three hundred, all recognizing Loco as their head chief.

Before visiting their camp on the first instant, I was informed that several horses and cattle had been stolen from San José, and that the citizens accused Loco's people of being the thieves. On my arrival at the camp I informed Loco of the fact. He denied any knowledge of the case, and took measures at once to find out the truth of the matter—sent Salvadore, a son of the chief Mangus Colorado, and ten or twelve others to look for the trail. On the following day, Salvadore reported to me that he had followed the trail of the stolen cattle, and that he was convinced that Navajoes, or Mexicans, stole the stock, and if I would go with him, or send some one, he would track them to their camp, in order to show that the Apaches did not have anything to do with it. Being satisfied, I made no further inquiries. Mexican thieves are continually stealing from the citizens along the Rio Grande, and then start in pursuit of the Indians. This is a notorious fact; and time and again they have been exposed in their villainous efforts to saddle their rascality on the Indians. These thieves hang around the camp of the Indians and see what marks and brands are on their animals, and then claim them as their property.

This trick has been exposed on two occasions, and gives me a great deal of trouble, and requires careful dealing with the Indians, in order to keep down misunderstandings.

While on this subject I shall state that, in my opinion, the Indians in my charge have committed no depredations on the citizens along the Rio Grande since I held the first interview in September last, and if any confidence in their professions of friendship can be taken into consideration, I cannot doubt but what they will comply with all their promises. They certainly have done so thus far, and their anxiety to be placed on a reservation is proof of their acting in good faith.

I cannot too earnestly call your attention to the necessity of doing something for these Indians at once.

In September last they promised to wait until the 10th of January, 1870, for the government to take some action in their case, and notwithstanding many urgent reports I have made on the subject, I am yet without definite instructions. They are growing more uneasy and restive every day. They ask for a place to be set apart for them to plant and raise corn and wheat, for tools to cultivate with, hoes, axes, &c.

Spring is approaching, and in two months time they want seed and a chance to plant. Food and clothing are indispensable, and if they do not get them soon, they will be compelled to disperse in small bands in search of game.

I have issued in small quantities, but the amount has been insufficient to feed them all. But with what they could kill, there has been barely sufficient to support them. They have repeatedly informed me that they only wished to be treated as the Navajoes are; with this they would be perfectly satisfied.

They are well posted in regard to the Navajoes, and know all about the reservation system.

Loco informed me that Cochif, chief of the Gila Apaches, who is known to be the most daring robber and blood-thirsty of the Apaches, had said he would come in and join him as soon as a treaty was made, but he wishes to be satisfied that there is no treachery about it, and that if he comes in will not be betrayed and killed as his people have been in times past.

Loco thinks that several thousand Indians could be got together in a few months, if they can have the assurance that they will be cared for, and furnished clothing and food, and implements to cultivate the soil.

They are particularly anxious to have the limits of the reservation properly defined, and to know that they are safe from molestation by "Posses," organized under General Order No. 1, of which they seem to be in constant dread.

Scouting parties from Chihuahuá, and who are paid a premium for Indian scalps, are also allowed to hunt for Indians in this Territory. A party from Hannas, Chihuahuá, a few days since threatened to attack these Indians. They were warned by General Mason, commanding Fort Bayard, not to do so, but they left the Mimbres, with the avowed intention of attacking the camp. I was informed of this by Major Shorkley, commanding this post, who received notice from General Mason, and I remained in their camp two days to prevent such an outrage. It seems to me that some measures should be taken at once to prevent citizens of another government, with whom we are at peace, from committing outrages upon people that are looked upon by this government as its wards.

If allowed to hunt Indians at all in this country, they should be made to know that Indians on a reservation are not to be molested. It will be impossible to establish a permanent peace with these Indians if straggling bands of citizens from old Mexico are suffered to roam through at will and attack these Indians whenever and wherever found, and under any and all circumstances—people, too, who hunt Indians only for the few paltry dollars they receive for the scalp.

These people care not a straw for the depredations committed in this or any other country; they work for the money a scalp brings, and one from a friendly Indian is worth as much as one of any other. I call your attention to this fact, as it may eventually lead to an endless amount of trouble if allowed to go on.

I cannot close this report without again urging you to give me definite instructions in regard to these Indians. They are naked; how am I to clothe them? They want blankets; where and how am I to get them? They have nothing to live on save the stunted ration I have given them, which is not sufficient to feed half the Indians under my charge.

Most of those found in camp are women and children, and their destitute condition should not fall to excite the commiseration of any who sees them. If I could issue to the Indians I now have here, and who have been patiently waiting four months for something to be done with and for them, blankets, clothing, and farming utensils, I feel safe in assuring you that I could and would have in a few months three or four times as many as I now have.

These Indians are jealous of the Navajoes; they think them better treated and cared for than they are, and, like children, they think they ought to have the same; and, if they do not get it, think they are badly treated, and suspect they are being trapped into some place to be slaughtered; treatment of which they have had bitter experience in time past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

CHAS. E. DREW,

First Lieutenant United States Army, Agent Southern Apaches.

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 13, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded.

Lieutenant Drew was instructed, October 6, 1869, to issue food in small quantities to his Indians, which instructions he must have received, as he quotes the authority on his vouchers for November and December.

I fully agree with Lieutenant Drew that these Indians should be attended to as soon as possible. I suppose it is now too late to get farming implements from the States in time to be of service for this year's crop. But a reservation should be laid off for them and tools furnished, so that they could prepare their farms for the next year, and when tools are furnished, I would recommend that only such tools as they understand working with, viz: hoes, grubbing hoes, axes, and spades, be furnished them at present. Captain Bennett, agent for the Navajoes, complains that he has quite a number of broken plows, harrows, grain drills, &c., which he can make no use of, as the Indians do not understand working with them.

I have furnished General Getty with a copy of so much of this report as refers to Mexicans crossing into our country.

WM. CLINTON,

Major U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

APPENDIX P.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Santa Fé, N. M., January 5, 1870.

SIR:

I would further state that a copy of your communication of the 22d ultimo, in which you inform me that a requisition has been made for \$2,500 for the purpose of subsisting those Indians, has been forwarded to Lieutenant Drew, with instructions that he ascertain for what prices corn and beef, the principal articles they stand in need of, can be furnished them.

These bands of Indians have for a long time kept the whole of the southwestern part of this Territory, and also the southeast part of Arizona, in a state of constant alarm. Cochise, the chief spoken of, is now said to be ranging about the Apache Pass, to the dread of all who have to travel that way.

This Cochise has the reputation of being one of the bravest Indians in the country, in short, a man without fear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,

Major U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fe, N. M., October 6, 1869.

Sir: Your communication of September 29, 1869, has been received, and will be forwarded to the department for instructions. I have not money sufficient on hand to do anything of any account for them in the way of clothing them, nor do I think it advisable that they should be clothed until you are satisfied that they intend to settle on a reservation.

At the same time, I would issue food to them in small quantities, for which purpose you should have money enough on hand for the present, and you can make a requisition for more should you stand in need.

In making your requisition, you will bear in mind that the amount I have on hand is very small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,
Major U. S. A., Superintendent.

Lieut. C. E. DREW, U. S. A.,
Indian Agent, Fort Mella, N. M.

E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I take great pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following views regarding what I conceive to be the wisest policy that can be pursued toward the Indians at the present time. The civilization of the natives is a subject that has engaged the attention of philanthropists and Christians ever since the discovery of America; yet we seem to be to-day nearly as remote from an acknowledged satisfactory practical solution of the question as Columbus was when he landed upon the island of San Salvador, three hundred and seventy-seven years ago. Among the prominent causes of failure in the efforts that have from time to time been made to reclaim the American savages from a state of barbarism may be mentioned the salient fact that no consistent, just, and benignant national policy has ever been inaugurated and persistently adhered to for any great length of time. Numerous treaties have been made with the different tribes, and the negotiations attended by the observance of all the diplomatic forms and ceremonies practiced among independent, absolute nationalities. In some instances, however, these treaties, before they were ratified and carried into effect, have been so altered and amended as to very materially change their original signification, and this without the sanction or knowledge of the Indians. In other cases the failure of appropriations, or the malfeasance or negligence of unscrupulous or unfaithful agents, has prevented a strict adherence to treaty stipulations, and this has, of course, occasioned dissatisfaction among the Indians, as they expect every promise to be fulfilled to the letter, and when this is not done they regard the non-compliance as a willful violation of good faith and integrity. No excuse or explanation of unavoidable accidents, or delays contravening the possibility of a literal fulfillment of a compact, has the slightest weight with them, and for this reason no pledges should be made to Indians when there is not an absolute certainty as to the power of executing them.

The policy adopted toward the aborigines by the early colonists of New England, Virginia, and Georgia was eminently humane and praiseworthy, and the preliminary labors of missionaries among them were attended with results decidedly favorable. Unfortunately, however, the ultimate success of their efforts to civilize and elevate the moral

character of the Indians was then, as has often been the case since, thwarted by the machinations of avaricious and designing white men, who, for the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes, have inculcated and practiced among these simple-minded children of the forest all the vices that disgrace civilized society; and these baneful adverse influences have generally preponderated over the teachings of better men, and the Indians have retrograded upon the scale of human progress to a position far beneath that which they occupied before they came in contact with the pale faces.

A wide diversity of opinion exists among the masses of the thinking people of the United States at the present day in regard to the wisest course to be pursued by the government toward the prairie tribes. That these merciless freebooters have often made war upon our people without any sufficient cause and have cost us many valuable lives and a great expenditure of public money during the past three years, is unquestionable. Those who have come in contact with them and suffered from their lawless and diabolical propensities very naturally entertain feelings of implacable hostility towards them and advocate a war of extermination as the only effectual means of settling the perplexing question, while the benignant impulses of others who have but little knowledge of the idiosyncratic nature of these particular tribes dictate the more benevolent and conciliatory policy of purchasing their good will with annuities and presents. The exclusive adoption of either policy is, in my judgment, unwise and inadequate to meet the present exigency of the crisis.

It is probable that we might in time, with a large force and a heavy augmentation to our already gigantic pecuniary national liabilities, annihilate the Indians; but this would be a slow process, as they are inured to war and are familiar with all the arts and subterfuges necessary to prosecute a successful partisan campaign, and with their numerous fleet and enduring horses they are at all times, except in winter, enabled to elude pursuit upon the vast expanse of the great prairies, every inch of which is familiar to them. Moreover they are well supplied with firearms and ammunition, so that the discrepancy between them and our soldiers is nothing like as great now as it was when their only weapons were the bow and arrow and the lance. To act against an enemy who is here to-day and far distant to-morrow; who at one time stampedes a herd of animals upon the head-waters of the Arkansas, and when next heard from is in the very heart of the populated districts of Mexico, laying waste haciendas and carrying devastation, rapine, and murder in his steps; who leaves his women and children concealed in a locality far distant from the theater of hostilities, and has neither depots nor magazines to defend, nor lines of retreat to cover; who draws his rations and clothing from the country he operates in, and is not incumbered with a noisy moving town on wheels, in the shape of a baggage-train; who never comes into action without the advantage of numbers or position, and disperses and vanishes whenever the issue of a battle is against him; and who, under a preconcerted arrangement, assembles again at a point far distant—with such an enemy extermination would be a slow and exhausting process, exceedingly difficult of execution.

The humane peace policy would, in my opinion, be equally inadequate to accomplish the object desired, provided no other means were adopted but that of giving annuities and presents; for so long as the Indians are permitted to lead a roving life they will, whenever game fails to afford them sustenance, be compelled to steal or take from their neighbors. This policy has been thoroughly tested during the past twenty years,

but has not thus far been attended with anything like satisfactory results. The Indians of the plains do not seem to have the most distant conception of the sentiment of gratitude, and appear unable to comprehend the motive which inspires an act of benevolence or charity, and they (unlike their brethren who once occupied the eastern States, who were said to have been grateful for favors received) invariably attribute it to fear or the expectation of reward. When they make a present it is with a view of getting more than its equivalent in return. The Indian practice of giving and receiving presents, as well as their diplomatic attributes, do not seem to have undergone any great changes from the customs of their ancestors. When William Penn arrived among the Indians living upon the present site of Philadelphia, he wrote a letter to his friend, Robert Boyle, in which this paragraph occurs: "In treaties about land or traffic I find them (the Indians) deliberative in council, and as designing as I have ever observed among the politest of our Europeans. I have bought two large tracts, and had two presented to me, which cost me alike." D'Iberville, the first governor of Louisiana, in 1702, in a manuscript memorial on the subject of Indian policy, the original of which is in the archives at Paris, says: "It is imprudent to accustom the savages to be spoken to by presents, for, with us many, it would cost the King more than the revenue derived from the trade. When they come to us it will be necessary to bring them to subjection, make them no presents, compel them to do as we wish, as if they were Frenchmen."

In my humble judgment, the practice which has existed for many years of licensing white traders, who for the most part are of the most dissolute and unscrupulous order of humanity, is unwise in the extreme, for the reason that they exercise a most pernicious and controlling influence over the savages. They sell them whisky, debauch their women, furnish hostile tribes with arms and ammunition, and all their energies are exerted to perpetuate their traffic, which would be so diminished as to become unprofitable if the Indians had fixed habitations and cultivated the soil. D'Iberville wrote to the authorities in Paris in 1702: "No Frenchmen (traders) should be allowed to follow Indians on their hunts, as it tends to keep them hunters, as is seen in Canada, and when they are in the woods they do not desire to become tillers of the soil." A very powerful influence has, without doubt, been wielded by Indian traders for many years past, but it has only been about forty years since their claims against the Indians for goods sold them have been recognized or provided for in treaties.

On the 7th day of December, 1835, a conversation took place at Fort Snelling between the commanding officer and the Sioux agent, (a very excellent and honest man, by the by,) which goes to show that the traders were not without influence in those days. Speaking as to the probabilities of a new treaty being made, the agent said: "I do not know but such a treaty might take place. It is desirable on the part of the traders of the American Fur Company that a treaty should be had with the Sioux. The treaty of 1830 first indicated a disposition to cause the United States to pay for lost credits. I then defeated their object; for I view the allowance of all such claims as a fraud committed upon the treasury, although legalized by a treaty. The company are much opposed to me on this ground and fear me, and would be glad to have me out of the country. I know too much, and they are fully aware of my independence. I am determined at some future day to address the President. He abhors iniquity and deception, and he will protect me."

General Z. Taylor, who served a long time upon the western frontier, and saw a good deal of Indian traders, did not entertain a very exalted opinion of their morals. In the year 1830 he was one of the commissioners for making a treaty with the Indians at Prairie du Chien. For some reason the traders interposed such obstacles to the consummation of the proceedings, that the general, in a letter written at that time, said: "Take the American Fur Company in the aggregate, and they are the greatest scoundrels the world ever knew."

But to return to the subject of the prairie Indians. Until within a few years the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, a portion of the Sioux, and other nomadic tribes, have lived exclusively on buffalo meat, many of them never having tasted bread in their lives, and up to this very day not one of them ever planted a seed. Thirty years ago they roamed at will over all that vast district of country lying between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, and it was only at rare intervals that they came in contact with a white man. The few white men who crossed the plains were traders, trappers, or adventurers, not sufficiently numerous to molest the game or otherwise disturb the Indians, who for the most part continued peaceable and well disposed. The condition of Indian affairs is, however, very different now. Rich gold and silver mines have been discovered and developed within the last two decades. Towns, Territories, and States have, like mushrooms, sprung up throughout our vast mountain ranges, and the hunting grounds of the Indians have been encroached upon and intersected in every direction by numerous roads that are annually traversed by thousands of immigrants, who kill and disperse the buffalo and come into continual conflict with the savages. Hence the Indians have learned to look upon us as enemies who are crowding them on all sides, and depriving them of their means of subsistence, and war to the knife has been the result.

I do not for a moment suppose that the itinerant warlike propensities of the prairie tribes can at once be eradicated, and a disposition for peaceful agricultural avocations substituted therefor. Their instincts, education, and habits of life, from time immemorial, have been in direct antagonism to those of civilized peoples. Predatory warfare, with its concomitants of horse-stealing, kidnapping, pillaging, assassination, scalping, and other barbarities, instigated by their savage nature, and sanctioned and commended by their moral code, has been carried on for too many generations to render it probable that they will at once lay it aside and adopt our ideas and customs. It can scarcely be expected that the young men of the present generation, who from infancy have been taught to believe that war is the only honorable profession, and that the occupation of a farmer is degrading in the extreme, should ever be prevailed upon to work in the field and become husbandmen. On the contrary, it is presumed that when their tribes are placed on reservations they will often steal away on war or raiding expeditions in spite of all the efforts of our authorities. Indeed, such has already been the case with some of the Indians who were located south of the Arkansas. They have committed depredations in Kansas, and this fact has been adduced by the enemies of the colonization scheme to prove the experiment a failure; whereas, in my judgment, this is nothing more than what might have been expected; and I believe that with the assistance and encouragement it will be in the power of the government to afford these people, the women and children, who are industrious and capable of performing a great amount of labor, can be induced to work in the field, and after two or three crops have been raised they will per-

ceive that their condition is so much improved that it does not seem unreasonable to predict that the next generation of men will prefer the certain and abundant products of agriculture to the precarious and meager results of the chase.

The prairie Indians having recently felt the power of the government and received a sound chastisement from Generals Sheridan and Custer, will not be likely to forget it soon, and the majority of them will probably be glad in future to remain upon their reservations. As a check upon the lawless propensities of refractory young warriors the chiefs should be held responsible for all the acts of their followers, and when any of them commit depredations they should be required to give up the perpetrators to our authorities to be dealt with according to law. Many persons are fully impressed with the honest conviction that the Prairie Indians cannot be civilized, but this I believe to be fallacious, as will be apparent from an experiment that was tried some years since with the southern Comanches.

It will be remembered that when the republic of Texas was annexed to the Union the State was permitted to reserve the exclusive proprietary tenure and control over all the vacant domain within her extended boundaries. In 1853, the legislature of the State appropriated a small fraction of this land in perpetuity for the colonization and use of the Indians upon her borders, authorizing the United States authorities to locate this land upon any part of her vacant territory. In accordance therewith I was ordered, in 1854, to select and survey the reservations, one of which was located on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, and was designed for two bands of the southern Comanches, known as Senaco's and Kelunsee's bands. The greater part of those Indians went upon the land, and an excellent agent, (Major Neighbors,) who had their welfare at heart, was appointed to take charge of them. Farmers and mechanics, with all the cattle, agricultural implements and tools necessary for instructing them in the rudiments of husbandry, were liberally supplied by the government, and they were assured that this locality would be their permanent home for all time.

Up to that period they had been exclusively a hunting people, having never raised a crop or even put a seed in the ground; yet they manifested a perfect willingness to try the colonizing experiment, and cheerfully submitted to their new manner of living. Their women and children and some few of the men worked well, and under the teachings of the farmers they made commendable progress, so that in the course of two years they fenced and cultivated very respectable little farms and were in a fair way of speedily becoming self-sustaining. Moreover, they seemed to be gradually acquiring an attachment to their novel method of life, and encouraging hopes were entertained that they would ultimately become civilized; but, unfortunately for the successful consummation of the experiment, some of those numerous outlaws on the western borders of Texas happened to get their eyes upon the improvements, and believing it an object to acquire possession of them, they levied a large force of their confederates, marched in the night to the reservation, and without the slightest provocation or excuse made a sudden descent upon the unsuspecting and unarmed Comanches and indiscriminately slaughtered a large number of men, women, and children. Those that succeeded in making their escape wandered off into the plains with the firm conviction that the entire white race was treacherous and inimical toward them, and as a necessity they resumed their nomadic life and commenced a retaliatory war upon our people, so that the colonizing scheme had to be abandoned with them. I understood that

their lands and improvements were seized by the fillibusters, and, for aught I know, they may still have possession of them. Major Neighbors, who unhesitatingly gave expression to his opinion regarding the turpitude of the proceedings, was a short time afterwards inhumanly murdered by one of the cowardly gang, who shot him in the back, but was, of course, never punished for it.

Where the Indians have been allowed to occupy their lands permanently, as in the cases of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, the most satisfactory results have been obtained. These tribes, through the persistent and continued efforts of the government authorities and the missionaries, have gradually cast off the habits of the hunter and adopted those of the agriculturist, so that now we find them occupying comfortable habitations, and possessing well-filled grain fields, with horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, more than sufficient to supply all their necessities. They also have churches and schools, that are well attended, and they have adopted a form of government similar to that of the United States.

They elect their presidents or chiefs periodically, hold their legislative and court sessions as regularly as with us, and previous to the rebellion were eminently prosperous and increasing in numbers. Indeed, their condition, both politically and socially, would bear favorable comparison with that of the white settlers upon the borders of Texas and Arkansas, and laws were more respected and better enforced among these people than they were among their white neighbors. These gratifying results have been mainly brought about, as I remarked before, through the agency of a few zealous and good men, who have labored faithfully among the Indians for many years, and taught them, besides agriculture and the arts, to reverence the principles inculcated by our holy religion. Some of them are educated and accomplished men and wealthy planters, and a few of them are ministers of the gospel.

I have mentioned these facts somewhat in detail, in order to show the fallacy of the opinion entertained by many that the wild Indian is incapable of being civilized. The time must soon come when game will fail to afford subsistence to the nomadic tribes of Indians, and, as they have no knowledge of agriculture, they will soon be, unless the government provides for them, forced to the alternative of depredating upon the border white settlements or dying of starvation. The government will soon be driven to the necessity either of making continual warfare upon them until they are exterminated, feeding them perpetually, or of placing them upon reservations and teaching them to till the soil, and thus in time enabling them to become self-sustaining.

The disposal of these people in such a manner as to afford a reasonable guarantee for permanent security, both to the white man and Indian, is a problem that has engaged the attention of both our civil and military authorities for many years, and numerous experiments have been resorted to in colonizing them on reservations of public lands, and attempting to instruct them in the rudiments of agriculture; but, for the reasons that have already been stated, and for the additional reason that they have, in most instances, only been allowed to occupy these reservations for a few years, after which they have been forced further and further back until they ceased to take much interest in the lands allotted them, and returned to their roving habits, the experiments have, in many instances, proved abortive. To insure success in civilizing wild Indians, I regard it as absolutely essential that they should have permanent locations which they can call their own, and in the possession of which they should be protected by the government from molestation

by designing and unprincipled border white men; and this can best be accomplished in a region of country that the military authorities can control, which is not frequented by the whites, and as far removed as possible from the great routes of travel over the plains. Another condition indispensable to a good Indian reservation is, that it should be suited to agriculture. All the arable lands west of the Missouri River, in the direction of New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, through which the tide of immigration to the mineral districts is annually setting, is rapidly being taken up and cultivated by our adventurous pioneers, and there is no suitable resting place in this direction for the Indians. If they were located anywhere in this section of country, they would, therefore, be in continual conflict with the white settlers, and would soon have to be removed somewhere else, so that we should only gain a temporary respite from the difficulties that now confront us with some of the tribes.

One example, which has come under my own observation, will suffice to show the unwise policy of establishing Indian reservations on the track of immigration and settlement. When I first visited Wisconsin, in 1833, the Winnebago Indians were located in the country surrounding Fort Winnebago, where they had lived for generations in prosperity and happiness. Soon after this that section was wanted for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indian chiefs were invited to visit Washington. Believing that the motive was to prevail upon them to sell their lands, they at first objected to going. They were answered, as I was informed, that no such purpose was contemplated, and that they would not be asked to dispose of their country. Upon this pledge some of the minor chiefs were prevailed upon to accept the invitation, but the greater part of the principal men remained at home. When the delegation reached the capital they were at once importuned to dispose of their lands, but they declined upon the ground that they had no authority for negotiating a treaty; on the contrary, that they were specially instructed by the tribe before they left home to make no treaties whatever. Notwithstanding this, they were detained at Washington a long time, until at length they became so homesick, and so anxious to return to their people, that in order to get away they were finally induced to sign a treaty disposing of their reservation, and although the compact never received the sanction of the tribe, they were held to it, and under its stipulations were removed to Turkey River, fifty miles west of Prairie du Chien, and this they were assured would be their permanent abiding place for all time. Although the arrangement was far from being satisfactory to the majority of the tribe, yet there was no alternative but to submit, and they went to work improving their new homes, not anticipating any further molestation; but to their astonishment, they were soon encroached upon here by the white pioneers, and were again forced to remove to Minnesota under a new treaty.

In a few years another treaty was brought about with them, and a third removal ensued to a different part of Minnesota, and similar causes operating there shortly afterwards, caused them to be removed to a reservation on the Upper Missouri, above Fort Randall, where game was scarce, and where the soil was so arid and barren that but little grain could be cultivated, and it became necessary to subsist them from day to day upon rations issued by the government. The consequence was that the Indians soon became dissatisfied, and many of them deserted the reservation and scattered in small parties over the country, searching for spots where they could cultivate corn and find game.

The course that has been pursued toward these Indians, and which

may have been the result of circumstances without the control of the government, has proved most disastrous to them, causing such a rapid diminution in their numbers that there is now only a miserable remnant of half-starved beggars remaining. The history of the Winnebagos presents a correct type to that of many other tribes which were once numerous and powerful, but which, from similar causes, are now almost totally annihilated. The contrast between the present condition of the remnants of tribes that formerly lived in the Eastern States and that of the Indians I have alluded to west of Arkansas is most striking, and affords a key to the solution of the troublesome question as to the wisest policy to be pursued toward the red man.

As I said before, the insurmountable difficulty we have heretofore encountered in carrying out the colonizing policy, has resulted from the fact that the Indian reservations have been required for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indians have been forced to give way; but if a section of country can be found where the white settlers would not be likely to intrude, and which possessed the requisites that have been mentioned, that, it seems to me, would be the place to locate the prairie Indians. On the 30th of September, 1830, a treaty was entered into with the Choctaw tribe, wherein the United States ceded to them all that vast tract of territory included between the Canadian and Red Rivers, extending from the western boundary of Arkansas to the 100th meridian of west longitude, embracing an area of about 30,000 square miles, and equal in extent to the entire area of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and more than a square mile for each and every man, woman, and child in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Choctaws a few years since ceded to their neighbors, the Chickasaws, a portion of the southeastern part of their reservation, but these two tribes only occupy the eastern borders of the tract, their sparsely populated districts not extending much beyond the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude, thus leaving some twenty thousand square miles of territory which they have no use for, and which they have leased to the United States for the colonization of other tribes, and it is upon this tract that our authorities have recently placed the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The tract embraces the Wichita Mountain range, which is about forty miles in length, and intersected with many fertile valleys, abounding in excellent wood, water and grass. Besides this there is a great extent of other desirable farming lands, which are elevated and gently undulating, interspersed with prairie and timbered lands, and bountifully supplied with streams of pure spring water. The soil here is exceedingly rich and productive, and everywhere covered with a heavy coating of rich nutritious grass, admirably adapted to stock raising and the culture of cereals. The climate is highly salubrious and eminently calculated to promote the health of laborers.

The original Choctaw reservation embraced nearly all the arable lands lying between the Red and Canadian Rivers. West of this the country is arid, barren, and almost destitute of woodland. The available portion of the reservation will be ample for all the tribes that are now being collected upon it, and probably sufficient in extent also for the numerous bands of Sioux in the country bordering the Upper Missouri, should that section prove unsuitable for agriculture. In my opinion, the extreme aridity of the soil upon the waters of the Upper Missouri, with the destruction to vegetation resulting from the annual raids of innumerable multitudes of grasshoppers that have swept over that entire section for the past four years, will render this anything but a desirable agricul-

tural locality. Every vestige of a crop for fifteen hundred miles over which I traveled last summer in the Sioux country, including the settlements along Red River, in the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, had been devoured by grasshoppers. The portion of the Choctaw reservation set apart for the wild tribes does not lie in the track of immigration, as upon the south and west it juts up to the border of the great American desert of the Llano Estacado, over which roads cannot be made on account of the entire absence of wood or water, so that all travel from the east toward the mining districts, and California, must of necessity deflect to the north or south of this. The consequence is that there is not a road passing over it west of Fort Washita that is traveled by white men except for military and Indian purposes. Hence you will perceive that Indians located upon this tract will be removed from contiguity with the border white settlements, away from the great overland thoroughfares, and with an intermediate connecting link of civilized Indians who are friendly to both races, and whose prosperous condition and example would doubtless have a good influence upon the wild tribes, exhibiting most clearly to them the great benefits to be derived from husbandry and the culture of the arts of civilization.

Until the Indians are taught the rudiments of agriculture they will, of course, have to be subsisted by the United States; but in the section of country under consideration, corn and beef are cheap, and when it cannot be procured from the civilized Indians it can be had at low rates in Arkansas and Texas, and transported during the high stages of water up Red River to near the reservation.

In conclusion, I remark that, in my humble judgment, the system of Indian affairs as recently inaugurated by the government will, if carried out and perpetuated in the same benevolent spirit that it was conceived, result in more lasting benefits to the red men than anything that has ever before been done for them, and I believe that the appointment of agents from the philanthropic disciples of William Penn, who, ever since the first treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, have maintained the kindest disposition toward them, will prove eminently wise. Even the wildest Indians possess as keen an appreciation of right and wrong as any other people, and they understand perfectly well that they have often been defrauded by dishonest agents, and this knowledge has contributed more than all other causes combined to destroy their confidence in our authorities, as well as to incite them to hostilities; and if the "Friends" pursue their usual just and honorable course in their dealings with the Indians it will doubtless tend greatly toward the restoration of confidence, harmony, and good feeling. Payments of annuities and distribution of presents were, previous to 1849, made to the Indians by army officers, and I have yet to learn of the first complaint having been made by the Indians against them, or of the first dollar ever having been withheld from the Indians; and it was rare in those days that we had any trouble with them, and in those instances the difficulties invariably grew out of their hostility to being removed upon new reservations. Do not these facts afford a cogent argument in support of the wisdom of returning to the old system of disbursements, with a reasonable guarantee for future fair dealing?

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, who have evinced a desire to aid in the work of civilizing their untutored brethren of the plains, might be able to render very efficient service as farmers and instructors in husbandry. If the white missionaries, instead of searching for heathen in foreign lands, would practice the maxim that "charity begins at home," and turn a greater portion of their attention to the savages on

the prairies, who, up to this moment (with the exception of some of the Sioux) have not the remotest conception of the first principles of the Christian religion, they might, in co-operation with good agents and farmers, accomplish important results. The zealous and disinterested labors of Father De Schmidt among the tribes about the head-waters of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers, and the successful results of the efforts of the Protestant missionaries with more eastern tribes, conclusively show this. The large tribe of Navajo Indians, numbering about seven thousand eight hundred souls, who have recently, at their own urgent request, been returned from the Pecos River to their old haunts in the mountains west of the Rio del Norte, are kindly disposed, and anxious to become civilized. Their men and women are eminently industrious and willing to work in the fields, but unfortunately their lands upon the Pecos, on account of the alkali in the soil, did not yield much grain. The northern part of their present reservation, as well as the adjoining country upon the head-waters of the San Juan and Los Animas Rivers, which is occupied by the Capote and Weminuche Utes, is one of the very best grazing and stock-raising sections I have ever seen. The best quality of grass grows most luxuriantly all over this country, it is well watered with numerous spring brooks, and there is a great abundance of pine timber. Animals can subsist here during the entire winter upon the grass in the sheltered valleys. The soil is rich in many of the valleys, and the frequent showers during the summer months would probably obviate the necessity of irrigation in the cultivation of grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,

Inspector General United States Army.

Messrs. WELSH, BRUNOT, AND OTHERS,
Commissioners for Visiting Indians, &c.

COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS.

F.

SANDY SPRING, MD.,
Tenth month, 30th, 1869.

Views of the delegation of the Friends who recently visited the six Indian agencies constituting the northern superintendency, in regard to the means of improving the Indians of that superintendency.

First. The national government to comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations with the different tribes.

Second. Let the Indians be no more removed from their present reservations in Nebraska. Some of the most industrious and enterprising of the Santa Sioux are emigrating to Dakota Territory, where they purchase land for a home, regarding the possession of landed property as their only security against further removal—that great dread and scourge of the Indians. Without personal rights the Indians can never fully appreciate and enjoy the dignity of manhood. Their lands should be allotted to them in severalty, as is now being done rapidly and satisfactorily among the Omaha and Winnebago tribes on all the reservations.

In Canada the Indians have never been pushed back on the approach of the white settlers, but they were permitted to retain their cherished homes and the venerated graves of their fathers, and the tide of immi-

gration passed steadily and peaceably by, and surrounded them, while the strong arm of British law and the justice of the judicial tribunals are always ready to afford equal protection to the Indians and the whites. And in Canada, under this wise and just national legislation, we never hear of Indian massacres and Indian wars, the horror and disgrace of our own country, costing mines of treasure and rivers of blood.

The same is true of Alaska, our newly acquired territory. Under the Russian rule the Indians lived peaceably with their white neighbors, the government extending its protection alike to all. In the short time it has been in possession of the United States, there have been numerous, we might almost say numberless reported instances of "attacks by the Indians," with the statement of the number of Indians slain and perhaps some of our people wounded. But no statement is given of the provocation that caused the attack. As Enmagahbowh, an intelligent Indian from the head-waters of the Mississippi, once remarked, "Oh, if the Indians could only publish a newspaper, what a different picture would be drawn of the aggressors in these outrages! They would have white faces, not red."

Third. Let no more land of any of the Indian reservations be sold at present; and have some plan devised by which, when it is sold, a control for a limited period by a judicious commission may be exercised over the character of the purchasers, in order that exemplary, moral, industrious, and peaceable persons may settle among and around them.

Fourth. The want of light, fresh air, and cleanliness, as well as the crowded condition of some of the lodges, engender scrofulous diseases in their various forms to an alarming extent, such as we have never before witnessed. To treat the patients at their present homes, where the original causes exist, will not meet the case. A hospital with all its requirements on each reservation, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the sick, with a female graduate of medicine as matron, is a pressing want which should be supplied at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth. Have a sufficient number of industrial schools on each reservation to accommodate all the children of both sexes who are of sufficient age to attend them, in which, besides school education, some will be taught to be farmers, some carpenters, blacksmiths, millers—both grinding and sawing—&c., and the girls instructed in all kinds of household duties, to sew, use the sewing machine, knit, &c. These operations they learn readily, being naturally imitative, and they are desirous of doing so.

It is through the children that the desired advance and elevation of the Indians must be principally made. With suitable persons in charge of the young, to instruct them and encourage them on in all these pursuits and occupations, impress them with kindness and affection, and give them a little experience of the comforts of civilized life, strong bonds of attachment will naturally be formed between the children and their teachers and caretakers, and at the same time endeavor to cultivate and strengthen the attachment between the parents and their children, so that the teachers may draw the children, and the children the parents, and thus all be gradually removed further and further from their present degraded, uncomfortable and unhealthy mode of living, and more and more into the walks and benign influences of civilization and enlightenment.

Sixth. Then Indians should be taught in the schools the English language prominently, in order to prepare them for citizenship.

Seventh. The Indians should be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up their prairie land, haul timber and lumber to build

houses, work their land, and perform all the work which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time, to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instruction.

With these things supplied all the Indians would, in a few years, become self-supporting; they would occupy a respectable position in civilization, enlightenment, and citizenship, and be powerful auxiliaries for extending civilization, enlightenment, and peaceful relations with the various tribes of the western Indians, till all would be brought to experience the benign influences of our national government, and become its intelligent and law-abiding citizens.

On behalf of the delegation.

BENJ'N HALLOWELL.

G.

PLAINFIELD, INDIANA, Ninth Month 22, 1869.

DEAR FRIENDS: The committee (with the exception of Edward Earle) appointed to visit the agents and Indians of the central superintendency met at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 17th of seventh month last, and remained in that neighborhood until the evening of the 26th, when, according to arrangement among themselves, John Butler and Achilles Pugh proceeded to Topeka, from which place they started next day with an ambulance and a buggy, having engaged William Griffinstine as guide, and James Conly as driver, (accompanied by Thomas H. Stanley,) for the agencies occupied by Brinton Darlington, and Laurie Tatum, both in the Indian territory. On arriving at the Arkansas River, at Wichita City we met a messenger with a letter from General Hazen, at Fort Harker, requesting that we should proceed by way of Round Pond Creek, take Brinton Darlington with us, and convey him, by way of the valley of the North Fork of the Canadian River, to Camp Supply, in the neighborhood of which place the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are located, for whom he is the agent, and desiring us to explore the aforesaid valley, to ascertain whether a more satisfactory location could be found for these Indians than they now occupy. In accordance with the above request, we went to Round Pond Creek, or Salt Fork agency, took the agent therefrom, and arrived at Camp Supply on the evening of the 10th of eighth month. On the morning after, we called on the officers of the post, and found three members of the President's unpaid commission, Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, and W. E. Dodge, who had passed through Lawrence while we were there, and reached Camp Supply by way of Forts Harker and Dodge, and on the day of our arrival had made arrangement with Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, conditioned as follows: Medicine Arrow agrees to bring in all the northern Cheyennes, (dog soldiers, three hundred lodges,) their lodges, with their women and children, and locate them on the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, if the commissioners and the military would protect them there, which they agreed to do. On the 11th we visited the Cheyenne camp, about seven miles below Camp Supply, and a little below the confluence of the Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which form the North Fork of the Canadian River. We found two hundred and seventy lodges located in the valley of the river, in a sandy and unproductive region. The children of the tribe were nearly naked, and the tribe generally had the appearance of great destitution, said to be occa-

sioned by the removal of their traders and the long and exhausting wars with the whites and with other Indians, but scrupulously neat with what clothing they did possess. In a short conference held with them, by their agent and John Butler, they expressed a very feeling wish for the return of some of their brethren, held as prisoners by the whites, and decline making any further promises than had been made to the President's commission until the brethren were restored to them. It is our opinion that the return of those prisoners will do more toward the restoration of peace and quiet on the border than any one thing that could be done. After this conference we partook of their hospitalities, and remained with them over night, while the agent returned with the interpreter to the camp.

In the morning after breakfast we started to the Wichita and Comanche agency, about two hundred miles distant, across the Canadian and Wichita rivers, passing the site of Fort Cobb to Fort Sill, on Medicine Bluff Creek, among the Wichita Mountains, near which fort this agency is located.

At the Wichita and Comanche agency we found Lawrie Tatum, at work on his location. He had about seventy acres of land inclosed, and cultivated in corn, &c. A new agency building was in process of erection, a pretty good storehouse, and things generally looked thrifty and like business. If his success should equal his plans and wishes, we may reasonably expect great improvement in the situation and circumstances of the Indians under his charge. About fifteen hundred acres of prairie land has been broken in different parts of this agency, in parcels of one and two hundred acres each, for model farms, and he expects to engage the services of farmers enough to plant a part of these lots in wheat this fall, and the remainder in corn next spring, and inclose them with fence, and thus practically to teach the Indians to draw their living from the ground, instead of from the chase. Arrangements were made for his absence from the agency, and he came to the States with us to procure farmers and the machinery for a saw-mill which is much needed.

We understand that inch-boards, and they not of the best quality, cost at Camp Sill ten dollars per one hundred feet, there being no competition with the one mill near the agency.

A flouring mill will next be wanted, if the raising of wheat should be a success, and then will be overcome the necessity for transporting in ox-teams, for four or five hundred miles from the railroad, all the corn and flour necessary for the support of man and animals in this far distant country. The precarious character of transportation, if nothing else, would justify government in sustaining this undertaking.

To explain the above idea about transportation, we will mention one fact. In our outward progress we passed several ox-trains that were reported to make about eight miles per day on an average on good roads, with supplies for the posts and agencies; on our return we found the same trains, laid up on the prairie, on account of the loss of all the States' cattle employed. Out of six trains, seven hundred head of cattle had died, and more were sick.

From the crossing of the Arkansas River at Wichita City, and indeed from Fort Harker and Junction City, on the Kansas Pacific railway, to the crossing of the Cimarron or Red Fork of the Arkansas, two hundred and fifty miles, these ox-teams and droves of Texas cattle used the same trail, and it seems that the Texan cattle, although seemingly healthy, and used by all for beef, leave in their wake the seeds of a disease that destroys any cattle raised in the States, but leaves the

Texan oxen, if any in the train, healthy. The disease and the cause of it seems to be but little known in the Indian territory, as here, but the fact exists, and has given rise to laws in Kansas, Missouri, and other western States, prohibiting their being driven through their borders during a part of the year.

While at the Wichita and Comanche agency, we attended a council held with the neighboring Indians by the President's unpaid commissioner, at which we were much instructed by the speeches of the commissioners, and of the Indian chiefs present. Several of the Indians expressed much satisfaction at having the commissioners with them, and also a wish to endeavor hereafter to walk in the white man's path.

Satanta,* a Kiowa chief, made two speeches, which were said to be characteristic of the man, who is a daring and restless personage; he said: "He took hold of that part of the white man's road that was represented by the breech-loading gun, but did not like the corn ration; it hurt his teeth." He said "the good Indian, he that listened to the white man, got nothing; the independent Indian was rewarded."

The commissioners answered, that the Indians would get no arms or ammunition, but that they would be protected if they come on the reservations and remained there, but if they left them without leave, they would be punished; also saying, that the buffalo crossed the reservation twice a year; that is enough.

From our observation and conversation with the Indians throughout our journey, we are prepared to say that it is our judgment that it would be economy in government to resume the issue of sugar and coffee rations. It is the opinion of all the chiefs that we have conversed with, that much difficulty will be experienced in retaining the Indians on their reservations without such issue. The Indians object decidedly to the corn rations, and wish its value furnished in flour.

On our return from Fort Sill we, by appointment, met at Sugar Creek, in the Washita Valley, some of the chiefs of the Wichita and Caddo tribes, somewhat advanced in civilization, who told us that they were very desirous of having schools established among them; and also spoke of the uncertainty of tenure by which they held homes in the Territory, no portion of which had been set apart for their special use. The reservation is assigned to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, but the Wichitas, Caddoes, and probably the Wacoos, are not mentioned as having any rights there, and perhaps no place else, which sometimes occasions much concern among them. They greatly desire that the government may assign them a home, and they also desire that their annuities may hereafter be paid them in money, as they are paid to the Pottawatomies, and others.

We desire to acknowledge the kind and generous hospitality of the commander and officers at Fort Sill. While we were at the Wichita and Comanche agency, our John Butler was taken sick and required the services of a physician, which were kindly given by Dr. Forwood, post physician, and Lieutenant Harmon generously tendered the use of his quarters in the camp for our accommodation, and we were introduced to their mess-house for all meals, all of which conveniences and services were furnished us free of cost.

In closing this brief account we desire to commemorate the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father, who has wonderfully preserved us from dangers both seen and unseen in our perilous journey, and to whom we are indebted both daily and hourly for undeserved benefits

* Dispatches from Washington, dated 1st instant, report the death of this chief.

continuously bestowed upon us. May the cause for which we have labored be blessed to the saying of many from temporal suffering, and to the extension of the kingdom of Christ on earth.

JOHN BUTLER,
ACHILLES PUGIL.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, August 14, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the regulations of the department, to submit herewith my third annual report as superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory.

The several tribes of Indians within this superintendency, embracing in the aggregate some fifteen thousand souls, are at peace among themselves, and at peace with the white inhabitants in the midst of whom they dwell. As must necessarily be the case, whenever a weaker and a stronger race are brought into social contact, wrongs are ever liable to be perpetrated on either side, giving rise to retaliation on the other, to be followed by hostilities more or less extensive, causing suffering to the parties themselves and trouble to the officers having jurisdiction, but by prompt and vigilant endeavor on the part of the latter no serious difficulties have arisen. Peace and progress have been the result of the administration of Indian affairs throughout the year.

To attain this result and avert the fearful consequences of drunkenness among the Indians, I have been obliged to place myself in continual antagonism to a class of men of all others the most unscrupulous and mischievous. I allude to those who, in the face of all law and reckless of consequences, persist in the sale of whiskey to Indians. This class of offenders have been pursued with an unrelenting hand, and though the securing of conviction is extremely difficult by reason of the popular prejudice against the Indians themselves in general, and against Indian testimony in particular, yet I have made it a rule to subject these men, for every offense that has come to my knowledge, to the trouble of defense. In many instances they have been held to bail, and in default thereof have lain in jail to await trial, and in a few cases they have been convicted and punished in a summary way. As beer and cider are not included among the articles interdicted by the United States statute, I would again urge the passage of a law forbidding the sale to Indians of anything that can intoxicate. As the law now stands the vilest of intoxicating fluids are sold with impunity to the Indians under the disguise of beer or cider, and our most serious difficulties in the work of restraining and benefiting the Indians arise from this cause.

The law of the country is also very lame in another respect relating to the rights of the Indians. There is but one crime of which an Indian can speak at all in a court of justice, and that is the sale of liquor; of any and all their commercial and personal rights the courts take no cognizance. Assault upon the person of an Indian, however flagrant and unprovoked, neither a claim for labor or for property sold, can be proven in a court of justice by the testimony of Indian witnesses. The consequence is that Indians are continually imposed upon by unprincipled white men, who employ them and refuse to pay them according

to agreement, and who resent a persistent demand on the part of the Indian with personal violence and cruelty. This state of things gives rise to continual trouble and interruption of peaceful relations between Indians and white men. I would therefore respectfully urge the passage of a law that will give Indians protection in the courts.

Some law should also be passed for the punishment of the crimes of Indians committed among themselves; so long as the crime of murder committed by one Indian upon another is no crime before the law of the country, the life of an Indian has no safeguard, nor is it possible to prevent the savage barbarity that crime and cruelty must always engender. The case of the Chinsean massacre, at the hands of the S'Klallam Indians, which was reported to the commissioner last year, is one exactly in point. Here was a cold-blooded murder of seventeen persons, and the maiming of the eighteenth. The offenders were ordered under arrest at the reservation and required to work with ball and chain for six months, and as long as means for their subsistence would be provided from the appropriation applicable to such a purpose. All this was approved by the commissioner as the only means of punishment known to the law. But it must be confessed that the ends of justice are only poorly answered, and protection against similar outrages in future very poorly guaranteed by such administration.

If the killing of an Indian by an Indian were murder in the eye of the law, the safety and consequently the happiness of the tribes would be vastly augmented.

During the short period of my administration, there has not been time for any very marked and radical change in the social condition of the tribes. Yet I am happy to note improvements in several important particulars. Polygamy, formerly almost universal among them, is now quite generally discontinued. Slavery is abolished, with few exceptions, by consent of the owner. The habit of gambling is much less common than in former years; and many of the Indian mothers, whom nothing could dissuade from the cruel practice of flattening the skulls of their infants, have learned that the process not only endangers the life of their children but begets deformity instead of beauty, and are abandoning the practice.

The necessity of an appropriation for the survey of the unsurveyed Indian reservations of this superintendency has been repeatedly urged upon the department. In obedience to the orders of the commissioner, a statement of the surveys required and an estimate of the cost was forwarded more than a year ago, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction; and by reason of ignorance of boundary lines of the reservations, disputes are constantly arising between the Indians and settlers on the outside.

I can do no less, therefore, than report what I have on different occasions before recommended in regard to the defining of the limits of the reservations.

The inadequacy of appropriations for the pay of teachers and support of schools under the different treaties has heretofore been a subject of correspondence, and the evils arising from restrictions in those appropriations have been fully set forth. It is enough to repeat that it is impossible to carry out treaty stipulations under these restrictions. In some of the agencies schools have been suspended altogether, and in others the compensation has been so reduced as to command only indifferent persons in the office of teachers, to say nothing of the cost of subsistence and other incidental expenses. To make an Indian school successful, of any permanent good results, the children must be

withdrawn from the camps of their parents, and be fed, clothed, and instructed apart from the rude homes in which they are born. To accomplish all this and give them the benefits of faithful instruction an increase of means is requisite. I desire, therefore, respectfully to urge more liberal appropriations for educational purposes in all the agencies.

I desire also to call attention to the necessity of hospitals for the sick at the different reservations. It is of little use to prescribe medicine for the sick in the lodges where most of the Indians dwell, and the real benefit intended to be conferred by maintaining a physician among them is in a large measure lost, for want of a place fitted suitably for the comfort of patients. Of the six agencies in this superintendency, established under treaties, all except the Yateama agency are destitute of a proper place in which to take suitable care of the sick.

The subject of unsettled claims against the government for lands taken for the use of the Indians demands attention. In some instances the parties still retain possession of the lands, and in others the original owners threaten to return into possession and occupy the lands until their claims are adjusted. Lists of these claims are on file in the Commissioner's office, and attention has repeatedly been called to them; I pray that they be speedily settled.

INDIANS NOT PARTIES TO TREATY.

I have heretofore urged the importance of a treaty with the Indians of the northeastern and those of the southwestern portion of the Territory. The same reasons that first led me to call attention to this subject still abide. Those in the northeast, including the Colvilles, the Spokanes, the O'Kinnakanes, the Pend d'Oreille's, and San Poels, numbering in all some two thousand eight hundred, were occupying a very desirable tract of country. Many of them are successful farmers, have made valuable improvements, and own good stocks of cattle, horses, and sheep. These Indians are continually complaining of the encroachments of white settlers, and are in danger of being crowded from their possessions. No serious collisions have yet occurred, but with the influx of population it cannot be expected that peace can long be preserved without some stipulations with the Indians for a peaceable surrender of their possessions, to be compensated by reserved tracts as in the case of other tribes with whom treaties have been made. In view of this I would recommend that a tract of suitable dimensions, including the fisheries south and west of the Hudson's Bay trading post, (Old Fort Colville,) be set apart, and in the event that the pending negotiations shall result in a surrender of the possessions of that company to the United States, that the buildings now occupied by the company be reserved as agency buildings. Kettle Falls, near this station, is a favorite salmon fishery, where thousands of Indians resort every year during the fishing season, and this fact makes the locality all the more valuable as an Indian reservation.

This reservation should be at least forty miles square, and should be located west of the one hundred and eighteenth meridian and north of the forty-eighth parallel.

Peace has thus far been preserved with these Indians by means of a liberal policy toward them in the distribution of seeds and implements to encourage their farming, and of blankets, clothing, and medicines for the comfort of their families. I found a special agent in office here when I entered the service, and so important are the duties of the position that I have never found it practicable to dispense with his services.

THE CHEHALLIS RESERVATION.

The Chehalis reservation, containing about 5,000 acres, mostly rich alluvial land in the bottoms of the Chehalis River, near its confluence with the Black River, has been surveyed and reserved by the department for the use of the Indians. A portion of this reservation was formerly owned under private entry and was purchased by government for the use of the Indians; but no treaty having ever been ratified by Congress with these Indians, it is thought their rights are precarious and that some expressed guarantee should be given them, that they may have no fears of being disturbed in their possessions. The Indians properly belonging to this reservation number between five and six hundred, including the Chehalis, Chinooks, Shoal Water Bays, Clatsops, Hamptolops, and Cakokians. The only Indians that reside permanently on the reservation are the Chehalis, which are more numerous than either of the other tribes. The others live at the several points up and down the river designated by the name of the tribes.

In the last year about thirty acres have been added to the clearing of the reservation. The productions of the farm were 50 tons of hay, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of turnips, and 4,000 bushels of potatoes, besides other garden vegetables.

Many of the Indians reside in comfortable board houses. The agency buildings consist of a good dwelling-house, for the use of the farmer in charge, a capacious barn, one of the finest in the Territory; also a school-house well under way, besides some smaller and cheaper buildings. The work on the school-house was suspended by reason of difficulty in obtaining mechanic labor for the price allowed by government, and also on account of decrease in the appropriations for Indians not treated with. Liberal distributions of presents to these Indians, as also to those east of the mountains, have been made during my administration, as my accounts from time to time have shown, and preparations have been made by purchases made previous to the arrival of my successor for another distribution in September, 1869, which goods pass now into his hands, as accounts will show. Annuities purchased by the Commissioner and shipped to this office in the autumn of 1866 were received early in 1867, and duly turned over to the several agencies to which they were consigned, as also were those purchased by myself in 1868.

TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

Under treaty of Point Elliott, the Tulalip, Port Madison, Muckleshoof, Swinomish, and Lummi reservations are included, with an aggregate number of near five thousand Indians at the Tulalip, which is the principal agency, and where the agent himself resides, and the government school is located. This school, under the superintendence of Rev. Father Chirouse, with a female department under the Sisters of Charity, has proved a success and deserves a liberal support from the government. This institution, though better provided for than any of the other Indian schools, is, notwithstanding, limited in its usefulness for lack of means to provide subsistence and instruction for all the children that desire and are entitled to its benefits. Inasmuch as all the pupils must be subsisted, only a limited number can be admitted to the school, while a larger number, desiring its benefits, must be rejected. Father Chirouse is bound under his contract to maintain the school in both its departments, but he is not bound to subsist and instruct an indefinite

number of scholars. In this he is restricted by the necessities of the case; he cannot do impossibilities, and without more means he must necessarily continue to restrict the work of instruction to a small minority of the children of the agency. I can do no less, therefore, than urge an increase of the appropriation for the support of the school, believing, as I firmly do, that in the hands of Father Chirouse, every dollar will be prudently and faithfully applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated. His annual report has not yet come to hand, but will, no doubt, be transmitted through the hands of my successor, and to that I most respectfully refer you for all further details.

The Tahlip reservation embraces a large swamp of some 1,200 acres, by clearing and draining which a fine grass farm could be made. This land is but a short distance from the agency buildings, and with a view to the opening and improving of the land, and also to give employment to the Indians and thus keep them on the reservation and away from the influence of bad men, (after being solicited by the agent in charge and the head man of some of the tribes,) I gave consent to the establishment of a logging camp and to the cutting and sale of logs from the reservation timber. I was induced to this by the representation of the agent that the funds so realized would enable him to employ the Indians in clearing the swamps; but the enterprise of clearing the swamp had not been reached at the time of his suspension, and I am led to believe, though I had no official report on which to predicate my judgment, that the logging enterprise has proved a failure. For particulars I refer you to the sub-agent's report, which will be forwarded by the hand of my successor.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

The Indians of this reservation are industrious people and are doing a profitable business in the sale of logs from their own camp, in which they work eight yoke of oxen, all their own property, together with all other necessary appliances of the logging business, and do the whole with no cost whatever to the government, and without the aid of any white employes. They have upon their reservation a small church, built at their own cost, in which they regularly hold religious services, conducted by a native priest. These Indians have long been, and are still, very desirous to have a good white man detailed by the government to aid and instruct them in their work, and I have no doubt such a man would be of great service to them.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

I have only to repeat the recommendation made in a former report in regard to the Swinomish reservation, viz: That the land be surveyed and sold for the benefit of all the Indians under treaty of Point Elliott, and that the few that remain there be removed to the Lummi reservation.

LUMMI RESERVATION.

The Lummi reservation, containing one township of land at the mouth of the Lummi River, on Bellingham Bay, is under the supervision of a farmer in charge, whose influence and instruction have proved highly salutary to the prosperity of the tribe there residing. These Indians have made creditable progress in farming, for which their land is well

suited. They have fine stocks of cattle, and raise grass and grain, also potatoes and other vegetables in abundance. They have built a respectable church at their own cost and maintain in it the services of the Catholic faith at stated periods.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

The Muckleshoot reservation, originally a military post, situated between the White and Green Rivers, contains 1,280 acres of land, which extends near to the confluence of those two rivers but not entirely. Some year and a half ago some difficulty arose between the Indians and some white men about the wedge of land between the reservation and the confluence of the two rivers. To avoid all collision, I took possession of the land in question, and referred the matter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from whom no response was ever received. I respectfully refer to the correspondence on that subject, and recommend that the plan therein proposed, of withholding from occupancy by whites this gore of land, be carried out, and that it be made part of the Indian reservation.

These Indians have accepted the Catholic faith, have erected a church on their reservation, and are regular in the observance of religious worship.

MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

Under the Medicine Creek treaty are embraced three tribes, occupying each a separate reservation bearing the name of the tribe.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

At the Puyallup reservation, situated at the mouth of the Puyallup river, all the employes of the agency have their homes. This reservation contains, according to survey and map on file in the surveyor general's and register's office, thirty-six sections of land, while in the original treaty mention is made of but two sections, described as being on the south side of Commencement Bay. This discrepancy between the land described in the treaty and that actually in possession of the Indians is a source of adventure on the part of certain white men which is liable to cause serious trouble, unless immediately suppressed. Assuming that the Indians have no right to their reservation, because not defined in the treaty, parties have actually undertaken to squat upon the improved lands of the Indians. This whole matter will be made a subject of correspondence by my successor, and I most earnestly recommend that the matter be laid before Congress, and that the rights of the Indians be clearly defined by law, so that they be henceforth in no danger of encroachment from reckless, unprincipled white men. And I urge the same recommendation in regard to Nisqually reservation.

This tract of land is clearly described in the treaty as an Indian reservation. But, because there has come to be a prospective value to it, by reason of its proximity to certain projected railroad improvements, parties have undertaken to appropriate the whole tract by pre-emption, pleading in extenuation that the Indians occupy other lands and are not in possession. These parties have been warned off, under pains and penalties, and when it is directed that the lands are no longer required for actual occupancy by the Indians, I trust the officers in charge of Indian affairs will be authorized to sell them upon equitable terms for the use

and benefit of the tribes for whom they were reserved. There is no doubt of the title of the Indians to these lands, though in regard to the Puyallup reservation the archives of the Indian office are somewhat meagre. This much, however, is known: First, the lands were surveyed by order of the government as an Indian reservation; second, parties owning within the bounds of the reservation by previous entry bought out by government for the benefit of the Indians; third, the lands of the reservation are designated as such in the maps of the government Land Office, and have been so recognized by the register of that office, who has always withheld them from market as reserved for the Indians; and, fourth, the Indians have held them in quiet possession since their first occupancy until the present time. And besides all this, there are records, it is believed, in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that render the Indian title more clear than any to be found here; and it is only necessary that such title be declared by the proper officers to avert all difficulty.

SQUAXON RESERVATION.

I repeat the recommendation of my last annual report, that this island be surveyed and sold, the avails thereof to be applied to the use and benefit of the tribes under the treaty. It is inhabited by a few poor, demoralized Indians, all of whom ought to be removed to the Puyallup reservation, and subjected to the government of the officers there in charge.

TREATY OF POINT-NO-POINT.

The only reservation under Point-no-Point is the S'Kokomish, containing some four hundred acres of land in the bottom of S'Kokomish River, that empties into Hood's Canal near its head. The lands of this reservation are extremely fertile, producing the finest of grass and vegetables. But, being liable to frequent overflows, is unsuitable for the dwelling-place of the Indians. In view of this fact, I recommended an extension of the reservation so as to include about twelve hundred acres of elevated land, favorably situated as camping-ground for the Indians, and convenient of access from the reservation proper.

The correspondence was accompanied by a map of the proposed enlargement, with a full statement of all the reasons for proposing it. I beg leave to call attention to the same matter again, and ask that some action be taken in relation to it.

The S'Klallam, S'Kokomish, and other allied bands that are parties to this treaty, number in all about one thousand souls. Only the S'Kokomish and Towana tribes reside permanently on the reservation. The others are encamped at various points along the sound in the direction of the Straits of Fuca. Yet there are enough upon the reservation to carry on an extensive plantation of cultivated land, which always returns a liberal crop of grass and potatoes.

Not having the agent's report at hand, I cannot go into a statistical statement, but must refer to that report, which will reach you, if not otherwise, through the office of my successor. Among the improvements of the last year are several tenements for the use of Indian families, a fine large school-house, fitted up with sleeping apartments for the children, and well furnished school-rooms for instruction. Also, a block-house, to be used as a calaboose or jail.

With the exception of the raid upon the Chinisean Indians on the part

of the S'Klallam, before referred to, there has been peace and contentment throughout the agency during the year.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.

The seclusion of the Makah Indians from contact with white men renders their situation favorable for control and instruction. Evil influences from without embarrass attempts to improve the tribes far more than the inherent depravity within them. Neah Bay is favorably situated in this respect, and with faithful officers in charge there is ground of encouragement in regard to these Indians. The lands of the reservation are not favorable for farming, and the climate is also uncongenial. The Indians obtain their subsistence chiefly from the sea. Whale and seal are captured in quantities to insure them always against want, while the beaver and other fur-bearing animals in their locality adds to their resources and makes them, in respect to a living, well off. Of the progress of improvements on the reservation, and the results of the school, nothing can be said flattering, either to the agent in charge or to the teacher in his employment, the former having been most of the time absent from his post of duty, and the latter having taken no interest in his work as teacher. No annuities have been distributed to those Indians during my administration. The agent's representations to me have always been that the Indians preferred to have the money spent in farming, and on these representations the annuity funds have been turned over to the agent. The whole policy of paying annuities to the Indians he has uniformly condemned, and declared that no Indian could ever get anything from him without paying for it.

TREATY OF OLYMPIA.

The Quinalt reservation consists of one township, and is situated on the Pacific coast, about thirty-five miles north of Gray's Harbor, the Quinalt River running through it. The tribes under this treaty are the Quinalts, the Quillehutes, the Queets, and Hols, and number in all about six hundred. But little progress has been made in farming, on account of the sterility of the soil. I have had a new road located to a tract of prairie land lying back a few miles from the coast, the old road being through an uneven country and nearly impassable. Examination of the soil of this prairie convinces me that, though naturally wet and cold, thorough draining would render the land productive of grass and vegetables. In fact, this is the only chance to make a farm for this agency. This point was formerly chosen as the agency headquarters, and abandoned on account of a poisonous plant that endangered the life of the stock; I think, however, that cultivation would soon exterminate that.

Henry Winsor, the sub-agent in charge, has conducted affairs very satisfactorily, and by a kind but rigorous discipline avoided difficulties with the Indians, that caused much trouble to his predecessor.

The school has not been as successful as I could have desired, but has been the means of eradicating the prejudices of the Indians, who for a long time indulged the fear that the motive in teaching their children was to take them from them ultimately and reduce them to slavery. They are now convinced this is not the motive, and most of them are willing to have their children taught.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

The Indians of the Yakama nation number about three thousand. They occupy a tract of country forty by sixty miles in extent, embracing much fine agricultural land, which they cultivate successfully, and from which they derive a competent supply for all their wants. Of their progress in all the arts of living, and of the results of their industry, I refer to the report of the agent, herewith transmitted.

In previous reports and correspondence I have had occasion to speak of the administration of Agent Wilbur, of his uncompromising rectitude as a man and as an officer, of his singleness of purpose, and of his unparalleled success in the work committed to his hands; and for all this it is now my gratifying duty to say that I have found constantly increasing justification, as I have come to know more and more of the spirit and purpose of the man. I cannot but regard his removal a public calamity—an event more to be regretted by every friend of the Indians than any other event in the history of the service in this Territory. I say this without the slightest disparagement of his successor in office, of whose character and qualifications I know nothing; I say it because I believe no man, without long practical experience in the management of Indian affairs, and without peculiar sympathies for the work, can make his place good.

The indiscriminate order which paralyzes at a single stroke all the wisdom, experience, and Christian endeavor of the civil service, proceeds from a source to which I prefer to address myself in terms of approval. I will not question the motives that prompted it; I only regret the unnecessarily arbitrary feature of it, that sweeps at once all civilians from the service, only because they are civilians, and fills their places with soldiers only because they are soldiers, thus tacitly affirming that all civilians are faithless, and all soldiers are faithful.

If the order had been so modified as to make it a sifting process—to eliminate the unworthy and supply their places with men of integrity and wisdom, showing thereby that its aim was to ameliorate the condition of the forlorn remnant of humanity for whose good the service is appointed—then all good men would have been bound to accept it as a wise and beneficent measure.

And in retiring from the service which for two and a half years I have endeavored to administer, according to my best judgment, for the welfare of the Indians, and in obedience to the authority of superiors, I have no other feeling in my heart than that which prompts the prayer that all evil consequences resulting from the change of policy in the administration of Indian affairs may be averted. If the results of my administration have fallen, in any respect, below the expectations of the department or of the people, I only ask that the responsibility rest where it properly belongs. I have endeavored to use the appointing power, so far as intrusted to me, with reference to the best results. It has been my settled policy to appoint none but married men, insisting always that they reside with their families upon their respective reservations, to the end that wholesome domestic influences may be felt by the Indians.

If the government have insisted on appointing and sustaining in responsible positions petty politicians, who have no sympathy for the Indians, and no purpose to seek their elevation and improvement, but only their own selfish advantage, certainly the responsibility belongs not to me. Throughout the superintendency, where good, earnest, Christian men have been in office, satisfactory results have been attained, and if men of a different character have come into the service under my

appointment or recommendation, it was because I was deceived in the men, for I have honestly endeavored to be select in all my appointments, and place none but good men in office among the Indians.

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

T. J. MCKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

No. 2.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., September 30, 1869.

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

I arrived here on the 4th of August last, and immediately assumed the duties of superintendent, and issued a circular to the officers on duty as agents and sub-agents, fully defining their duties.

Brevet Captain Joseph H. Hays, United States Army, agent for the Makah Indians at Neah Bay, had arrived at his agency July 22, and entered upon his duties as agent, relieving H. A. Webster.

First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelly, United States Army, agent for the S'Kallam Indians, at the S'Kokomish reservation, arrived at his agency, and relieved C. S. King, August 7th.

First Lieutenant James M. Smith, United States Army, agent for the Yakama Indians at Simcoe, reported at this office August 12, and under my instructions immediately proceeded to his agency. He reported from there August 24, but on the 7th of September he again reported that the late agent, J. H. Wilbur, had not turned over the property, money, and business of the agency, and would not do so until September 14. Thus it appears that Mr. Wilbur kept possession of the agency, in violation of law, for nearly a month after the arrival of his successor.

Brevet Major Thomas H. Hay, United States Army, sub-agent for the Quinalt Indians, arrived at his agency, and relieved H. Winsor, August 13.

Brevet Captain George D. Hill, United States Army, sub-agent for the Dwamish Indians, arrived at the Tulalip agency, and took possession of the reservation and property, in the absence of the late sub-agent, H. O. Hale, who had not been at the agency for more than a month. Up to the present time, Mr. Hale has not been at the reservation to turn over the property, neither has he turned over any money to Captain Hill.

The condition of affairs at the several agencies is as follows:

The Makah Indians at Neah Bay reservation—Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855.—Captain Hays (whose official report has not yet come to hand) represents that reservation as being in a neglected and dilapidated condition, deficient in buildings, fences, and farming implements. No annuity distribution has been made at his agency since 1861. The amount of annuity goods on hand does not exceed in value \$100.

The total amount of money turned over by Mr. Webster to Captain Hays is \$335 11. To what appropriation this money belongs was not stated by Mr. Webster, but Captain Hays has credited the amount to beneficial purposes. What has become of the large amounts of money

appropriated for beneficial objects at this agency since 1861, I am totally unable to state.

The S'Klallam Indians at the S'Kokomish reservation—Treaty of Point-Ne-Point, January 26, 1855.—This reservation is in a very fair condition. Some repairs and improvements are necessary. The value of annuity goods turned over by late Agent King to Lieutenant Kelly is \$2,383 51, and the amount of beneficial money is \$230 01. The last annuity distribution was made in October, 1867.

The Yakama Indians at Simcoe reservation—Treaty with Yakamas June 9, 1855.—The report of Lieutenant Smith has not come to hand. That of late Agent Wilbur is received, and gives a glowing description of his good works, both for the bodies and souls of the Indians under his charge. The last distribution of annuity goods was made in December, 1868. No annuity goods on hand. The amount of beneficial money turned over to Lieutenant Smith is \$2,222 52.

The Quinalt Indians and agency—Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855.—This small and remote agency, with small appropriations for its support, is in the best condition of any in the Territory. The employes appear to have been always at their post of duty; none absent attending to their own business on indefinite leaves of absence from the late superintendent. The late sub-agent, Henry Winsor, undoubtedly conducted the affairs of this agency with honesty and good faith. Discovering the probability of this fact, I have taken special pains to investigate his business and accounts, and the conclusion is irresistible that he was an honest Indian agent. The last annuity distribution was made in August, 1868. The value of the annuity goods on hand is \$1,910. Amount of beneficial money turned over to Major Hay is \$165 82. Amount of beneficial money in hands of superintendent is \$112 63. Total, \$2,218 45, exclusive of the appropriation for present fiscal year.

The Duganish Indians and Tulalip agency—Treaty of Point Elliot, January 22, 1855.—The condition of this agency is absolutely deplorable. I think no person except the late sub-agent, H. C. Hale, could have conducted it so badly. No property on the reservation worth invoicing. No money on hand, and vouchers to the amount of \$14,000 outstanding against the reservation, signed by the late sub-agent, Mr. H. C. Hale. No annuity distribution since the year 1865. About \$30,000, received for beneficial purposes since the last annuity distribution, and not a cent in money or goods on hand. Not only this, but Mr. Hale had absolutely sold the working oxen belonging to the reservation. Strange to say, he claimed the right to make these debts, and sell the property of the reservation whenever he thought best.

About \$2,500 of the indebtedness is due to Indians for labor; the balance is due to merchants for supplies used on the reservation. Mr. Hale claims that these debts were contracted, and that he lost a large amount of money in establishing and carrying on a logging camp on the reservation; that he acted in perfect good faith, with the knowledge and authority of the late superintendent.

Captain Hill, under orders from me, is making a thorough investigation of these matters, and when completed a full and complete report will be rendered.

Nisqually and Puyallup Indians, Medicine Creek—Treaty December 26, 1851.—The Indians and reservations under this treaty have been, since April last, under the immediate charge of the superintendent, by authority from the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The principal reservations—the Nisqually and Puyallup—exhibit evidences of former

neglect. The Indians, however, are peaceable and quiet, and show marked signs of improvement in civilization.

No annuity goods were turned over to me. The amount of beneficial money turned over to me is \$1,000.

Indians not parties to any treaty—the Colvilles, Spokanes, &c.—These Indians have only a farmer and a physician to assist, guide, and control them.

It is said that these tribes are making good progress toward civilization, but I have doubts of its stability without the assistance of troops. There is a military post of one company there, under the protection of which the employes transact their business. I do not think these Indians can be made absolutely peaceable, and advanced in civilization, without the establishment of an agency, with the usual number of employes, and a reservation set apart for them. At present they occupy the whole country.

The reservation and the appropriations for its support should be identical, in extent and amount, with those for the Yakamas, at Simcoe. The few white settlers there cluster around the military post for protection. A large amount of good farming land could be thrown open for settlement if the Indians were placed on a reservation.

The Chehalis reservation—for the Chehalis and other tribes.—This is a good reservation, and in good order, but more buildings are required for the use of the employes. The Indians are peaceable and quiet, and well advanced in civilization. The small amount appropriated (under the head of removal and subsistence) for Indians parties to no treaty, renders it impossible to give them the same assistance extended to other Indians in this Territory.

The following is a tabular statement of the Indians in this Territory:

Treaty.	Date.	Reservation.	Agent.	Tribes.	Number of Indians.
Point Elliot	1855, Jan. 22	{ Tulalip, Swahinish, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Linnol.	{ Bvt. Capt. George D. Hill, United States Army.	{ Dwamish, Squamish, Sk-taho-nlah, Sam-ab- nlah, Small, Kahmish, Skopeshnab, St. Kal- nlah, Snoqualmoo, Skal-wamish, N' queelma-nlah, and twelve other tribes, besides subordinate bands.	2,500
Scab Bay	1855, Jan. 31	Makah	{ Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, United States Army.	Makah	680
Medicine Creek	1851, Dec. 26	{ Shenahaam Creek, Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxon.	In charge of superintendent	{ Nisqually, Puyallup, Stellacoom, Squaxon, S'Koma-nlah, Stek- chah, and three other tribes.	1,210
Olympia	1855, July 1, 1856, Jan. 23	{ Quinalt	{ Brevet Major Thos. H. Hay, United States Army.	Quinalt, Quilchate	500
Point-ne-Point	1855, Jan. 26	S'Kokomish	{ Lieut. J. M. Kelly, United States Army.	{ S'Klallam, S'Kokom- ish, Poo-an-housh, Chema-keent.	620
Yakama	1855, June 9	Yakama	{ Lieut. J. M. Smith, United States Army.	"Yakama nation," comprising fourteen confederate bands.	3,500

Indians not parties to any treaty.

Reservation.	Location.	Employed in charge.	Tribes.	Number of Indians.
Chehalis.	On Chehalis River, twenty-five miles from Olympia. Port Colville, east of Cascade Mountains.	Father.	Shosh-water, Day, Cowitz, Chinook, Chehalis, Colville, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokan, and Okanogan.	500
			Total number in Washington Territory.	6,000

SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the school of Father Chirouse, under contract for \$5,000 per annum, at the Tulalip reservation, the Indian schools at the reservations in this Territory, as heretofore conducted, may be considered utter failures. The fact is that the amount appropriated for the different agencies for pay of teachers and support of schools is not sufficient to carry on an Indian school and subsist and clothe the children. To keep the Indian children in school, it is necessary to clothe and feed them. From these general remarks I except the Yakama agency at Simcoe, which has an appropriation of \$3,700 per annum, which should support a good school; but, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant Smith, who is there to relieve the late agent, J. H. Wilbur, writes to me that "there is no Indian school in operation at this time." I think that schools conducted under a contract like the one at Tulalip will best serve for teaching Indian children, and, if necessary, the appropriations for two or more agencies could be united and form one school under contract.

DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Much has been said in former reports of these subjects, but my observation and information show that the Indians as a class are quite temperate, and that they gamble very little.

ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION.

It was my intention to have made a general distribution of annuities this fall; but I found I could not make it universal through the Territory, and a partial distribution is a source of great dissatisfaction.

The distribution this fall was necessarily postponed, because at the Puyallup reservation there was neither money nor goods; and neither Mr. Webster, at Neah Bay, nor Mr. Wilbur, at Simcoe, turned over any annuity goods to their successors.

I expect to be able to make a universal distribution of annuity goods next spring.

CIVILIZATION.

I am satisfied that the present plan for civilizing the Indians will result in their ultimate extinction. At this time the Indian has no civil rights—no voice in court for the redress of wrong. On every hand he is treated by the whites as an inferior being. This demoralizes and destroys his spirit of manhood. Thus, as he advances in so-called civilization, he descends in the scale of manhood, and leaves with vivid certainty that he is an ontast upon the face of the earth.

If it is really the intention of the governing powers to civilize the Indians—to transfer the bold spirit of the daring savage warrior to the level such an intellect should occupy in civilized life, and save the red man, who has become a part of our national history, from extinction, then it becomes necessary to adopt a new mode for his civilization.

The way to accomplish this is plain, and I think there is but one way, and that is as follows:

All Indian children between the ages of five and twelve should be taken from their parents, either by compulsion or compensation, and removed from the influences of all Indian tribes, and placed in industrial schools.

At first this might appear to be a cruel measure; but it is really an act of humanity. I am satisfied that many of the Indians would really part with their children for a small compensation in blankets and presents.

These industrial schools should be established on unsettled public lands that could be set apart for the use of the Indians. From the present State of Texas, a domain equal to that of the State of New York could be set apart for their exclusive use.

These schools should be so conducted that they would learn industrial pursuits and all the arts of civilized domestic life, and at the same time acquire a good common school education by the time they arrive at the age of twenty-one. On arriving at this age they should be allowed to marry, and furnished with forty acres of land, and the necessary stock and agricultural implements.

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

SAM'L ROSS,

Brigadier General United States Army, Superintendent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 3.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Olympia, W. T., September 11, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of proclamation issued by me on the 30th ultimo.

Also copy of a letter of Hon. S. Garfield, delegate elect to Congress from this Territory, late surveyor general.

When I arrived here I found the Indians complaining that citizens had entered upon and taken possession of their land. My predecessor deferred action on this, as on many other matters, until my arrival.

Investigation proved that a considerable number of citizens had entered upon and taken whole and total possession of the reservation described in the treaty and this proclamation, as "a square tract containing two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, on Puget Sound, near the mouth of the She-mah-nam Creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States survey."

When this land was set apart for the Indians, it was supposed to be the most worthless land in this section of the country; but subsequent investigation proved that frontage of this land on Puget Sound has better soundings for a harbor than any other place on the east side of all these inland waters, reaching from Olympia to British Columbia.

This land is eight miles distant from Olympia, and it is now discovered that this is the place where that city should have been located.

Some believe that the Northern Pacific railroad will have its terminus at that point. There is a project on foot, by California and Oregon capitalists, to build a road from Columbia River to Puget Sound; and that seems to be the only feasible point on Puget Sound for the terminus of such a road.

Thus it is that the persons who have entered upon and taken possession of these lands, expecting to gain title under the pre-emption law, or by purchase, imagine themselves the proprietors of a new and great city.

The head and front of this movement comes from the *surveyor general's office*.

The T. M. Reed, named in the proclamation, is the chief clerk, and business man of that office.

The letter of the late surveyor general, herewith inclosed, may be taken as the "pleadings" of all these parties; and it is asserted that Mr. Garfield will so represent and manage this matter in Washington, while there as a delegate, as to have this land put into market, and the rights of the Indians ignored.

It is remarkable, to say the least, that at this time this, of all the Indian reservations in this Territory, should have no record of a plat of survey on file in the surveyor general's office. This land belongs to the Indians by treaty, and I hope that they will not be deprived of it by any indirection.

I recommend that the President, under the authority of his high office, to do justice to these poor Indians who have no voice in our courts of law, and under the provisions of the treaty, order this land to be sold for their benefit; and that the proceeds be applied in building habitations and purchasing stock for these Indians on the Nisqually and Puallup reservations.

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

SAM'L ROSS,

Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Supt. Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. E. S. PARRER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 4.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: This is my fifth annual report of this agency. It is gratifying to me to be able to state, that from the first there has been a steady improvement. The Indians, who in the beginning know nothing about subsisting themselves by the cultivation of the soil, have been gradually coming into it. The last year has been one in which their temporal wants have been fully supplied.

They have under fence something over four thousand acres of land, and about thirty-five hundred plowed. This gives an acre of cultivated land to every man, woman and child, belonging to the reservation.

The past year they raised over twenty thousand bushels of wheat; they have had ground into flour, for their own consumption, about ten thousand bushels; they have sold to the whites, for seed and to flour, five thousand bushels, at one dollar per bushel: they sowed and fed to

their stock six thousand five hundred bushels, making twenty-one thousand five hundred bushels of wheat. They put up about one hundred tons of hay for their stock, and raised three thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of corn, and about six thousand bushels of potatoes. They cut and hauled to the saw-mill logs to make one hundred and thirty thousand feet of lumber, which has been used by them in making improvements upon the reservation.

They have twelve thousand horses, and sixteen hundred head of neat cattle.

They have built twenty-five houses and thirteen barns, with but little help from the agency.

Their fisheries supply them with an abundance of salmon, and enable them not only to lay up a store for themselves for winter, but to supply the whites, and receive a liberal compensation.

The mills have been in fair working order during the year. It is necessary to repair the fore-bay to the grist-mill, and do some repairing at the saw-mill. The money appropriated for the repair of mills will be sufficient to make the needed repairs.

The health of the Indians has been better the past year than any year previous for nine years. Dr. S. Nelson has given universal satisfaction.

The schools for the instruction of the Indian children have been almost wholly devoted to instructing them in work. The appropriation for schools was cut down more than one-half from former years, which has made it impossible to keep up the schools as formerly. We have had some that have been boarded and clothed that have been working at mechanical work in the shops during the winter. The harness shop has had most of the boys, and as the fruit of their labor they have made thirty-five sets of team harness, worth at least thirty-five dollars per set, amounting to one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. They have made, also, halters, bridles, and repaired harness, &c., to the amount of one hundred dollars.

The improvement of the Indians is apparent in their dress, houses, and barns, horses and cattle, fields and fisheries; but the most marked improvement is seen in their being made new creatures in Christ Jesus. About three hundred of them give good evidence of being born from above. These are the leading men and women of the nation, and give character and stability to all around.

Our employes are all moral men, giving a wholesome example to the Indians, and quite a number are active Christians, giving a practical demonstration of the power of Divine grace to elevate fallen humanity.

I take this opportunity to call your attention again to the fact that the money due this agency from W. H. Waterman, late superintendent of Indian affairs, W. T., has not been paid. This money was due December, 1860, amounting to seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. The checks I received of Waterman were protested by the assistant treasurer of San Francisco, for want of funds, Waterman having overdrawn his deposit. The above amount embraces one quarter's salary of the agent, two quarters' salary of the treaty employes, and for repairs of mills, hospital, dwellings, &c. This money not being paid, has subjected us to limit our work, and, in some instances, to misapply funds. With constant care, and the most rigid economy, we have kept out of debt, and can say "we owe no man anything." This money should be forthcoming, as a wrong is done the Indians in not keeping the number of employes the treaty provides for. I

urge you, and the department through you, to give immediate attention to this deficiency of funds.

In conclusion, I have to reiterate the sentiment so often expressed in my reports, that great care should be exercised in the selection of persons to live and labor upon Indian reservations; give the Indians employés that it will be safe for them to imitate in word and deed; guard the outside pressure, so that the Indians may not be robbed by the whites; let their annuities, in kind, quality, and price, be such as declares uprightness on the part of the government, and our Indian troubles and expenses will diminish in a pleasing ratio.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, W. T.

General T. J. MCKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 5.

S'KLALLAM INDIAN AGENCY,
S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION,
August 15, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular of June 1, 1869, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

The Indian tribes parties to this treaty compose the S'Klallams, Towandas, and Elwahs, and number about nine hundred.

These Indians, as a rule, obtain their living by fishing, hunting, and occasionally working for the whites, farming, logging, &c., &c.

During the past year the sanitary condition of the Indians residing at the reservation has been much improved, but among those living at a distance, whisky and disease has increased the mortality very much. In connection with the last statement, I would call your serious attention to the fact that Indians on Puget Sound have no difficulty whatever in obtaining liquor, and owing to the prejudice against Indian testimony, no convictions can be obtained. I would therefore, in view of this case, urge that more stringent laws be enacted for the enforcement of the intercourse act, believing that with a good law on this matter we will be doing a duty to mankind, and fulfilling a promise we made these Indians in their treaties.

The school during the past year has been very successful, the scholars having made considerable progress in their various studies. I would suggest that the appropriations for the support of schools and pay of teachers be increased, as the present appropriation will not suffice.

During the past year, in the neighborhood of fifty acres of land has been cleared and made ready for cultivation; the crops indicate a very fair yield. We will raise about 200 tons hay, 8,000 bushels potatoes, 75 bushels oats, 50 bushels onions, 200 bushels peas.

During the year I have built a very good school-house, four dwelling-houses for the Indians, and a good strong block-house for the confinement of prisoners.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the department to the necessity of having some means of protection for these Indians in their family relations. It is one of the greatest causes of complaint among these Indians, that the white men in the vicinity of the reserve entice

their wives and daughters away from them, and will not allow their return. There being no law for the protection of the Indian in this matter, he must quietly submit, or resort to a quarrel in which he is generally worsted.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

C. S. KING,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 6.

S'KLALLAM INDIAN AGENCY,
S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION, W. TER.,
September 12, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated July 26, 1869, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent for the S'Klallam and other tribes and bands of Indians, parties to the treaty of "Point-no-Point." In submitting this report, I would state that I entered upon duty and took charge of public property pertaining to this reservation on the 15th of August, 1869; since which time I have been diligently engaged in ascertaining the wants and condition of the Indians under my charge, who are composed of S'Klallams, Towandas, and S'Kokomish tribes. These tribes and bands of Indians are located at different points along Puget Sound, from Olympia to S'Klallam Bay, distance about one hundred and fifty miles. Many of these Indians subsist by fishing, and at times by working for the whites in mills, logging camps, and on farms. All seem industrious, and willing to work for others, when they are well paid for it; but as yet I have not seen any who are willing to work and clear land for themselves. They have now every inducement held out to them to raise crops for themselves, which they do not seem disposed to do unless they are paid for it at the rate of \$1.25 per day, (coin,) which is about the average compensation they receive for their labor. The soil on this reservation is rich loam, and is about the best in the Territory; and I can see no reason why it has not been made at least partially self-sustaining. The appropriation made for the school this year will not suffice to support it; but I hope that, by judicious management, the farm can be made to yield next year enough to create a revenue sufficient to support the school and materially increase it. On my arrival here I found but ten scholars in attendance. There are now twenty. Those who attend school have to be clothed, fed, and lodged at the school. Parents will not send their children to school unless they are maintained at it. Consequently it requires a much larger fund to conduct it than we now have for that purpose. I am of the opinion that we can accomplish greater results as regards the improvement of the condition and the civilization of the Indians, thereby making them useful members of society, by the education of the children, than through any other source. The children whom I have seen at school will compare favorably, both mentally and physically, with the same number of white children. All are making fair progress in the rudimentary branches. There are about one hundred acres of land in a partial state of cultivation. Potatoes seem to be the only article of consumption raised, and only enough of them to

supply the school--about two thousand bushels in all. The Indians plant a few potatoes annually; at least they have done so in the past. I shall try and induce them to do better in the future. There has been considerable hay raised, I think about two hundred tons, which will be sufficient to feed all the stock. The Indians seem to have paid more attention to raising stock than they have to raising cereals. The timber on the reservation is the very best in this part of the country, and many of the Indians are engaged in cutting and bringing it to the mills, which yields them a very good income, about \$50 (coin) per month. There is a very good school-house on the reservation. It has been but recently completed. I am having it painted. There are four dwellings for employes, all in a state of semi-dilapidation; none of them painted, and all of them more or less wormeaten and rotten. There is a stable and barn also about in the same condition. I purpose putting them all in good repair, as far as the funds on hand for that purpose will permit. I am completing houses for Indians which were commenced by my predecessor. They are for the use of Indians who have not heretofore resided on the reservation, but have signified their willingness to do so as soon as the buildings are completed. The general health of those living on the reservation is good. The health of those that reside at a distance is not good, which is owing to the fact that they go into more excesses than those who are under my immediate control. I have no doctor on the reservation at present, but hope to have one soon. It is difficult to get good medical attendance for the Indians. Few physicians can be employed for the salary which is allowed in the appropriation, which we have to pay them. The consequence is the Indians in many cases suffer, and complain that the government has not lived up to its part of the treaty. I would call the attention of the department to the fact that the appropriation made for the current year for this treaty is so small that I cannot employ all the artificers guaranteed the Indians to be employed by the government for their benefit. I hope some provision may be made next year, whereby the Indians will have no just cause for complaint. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the total number of Indians living who belong to this treaty; but from all I can learn I think there are about eight hundred. The only destitution that I have seen is among the old and infirm, the young people not being willing to support them, saying that it is as much as they can do to support themselves. I have not been here sufficient time to have become familiarized with everything pertaining to Indian duty; but, in conclusion, would say that I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to subserve the interests of the government, and improve the condition of the Indians under my charge.

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

J. M. KELLEY,

First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 7.

AGENCY TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, September 12, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular letter, dated Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July

26, 1869, received by me September 3, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following approximate report, which, from the fact that no records of any kind were turned over, and the short length of time I have had to acquaint myself with the affairs of the agency, must necessarily be very incomplete, and limited in detail.

I arrived at Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 21st day of August, 1869, reporting to Colonel Samuel Ross, Indian superintendent, for instructions; and on the 29th I proceeded to my agency at Tulalip, arriving here the next day. Mr. Henry C. Hale, my predecessor, was not at the agency, and I ascertained, on inquiry, that he had been absent for nearly a month. I then proceeded to take an inventory of what property I could find, and to obtain what information possible in relation to the condition of affairs at the agency, which, with the single exception of the schools, I find to be in a deplorable condition.

The property, of which there was but a small amount, consisted chiefly of a few broken and worn-out carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, together with two or three worn-out farming utensils. The only live stock I found on the reservation were three cows, in use of the school. I learned, however, that there had been five yoke of work-oxen purchased for the use of the Indians on the reservation, three yoke of which were reported to be in the possession of one George A. Meigs, who was, I learned, at that time engaged in cutting saw-logs on the reservation, at a camp three miles north of the agency, on the sound. This camp I subsequently visited, where I found a man named King, who reported himself as the representative of Mr. G. A. Meigs, of Port Madison, who, with a number of hands, was cutting and booming logs. I warned Mr. King and party off the reservation, and proceeded to seize all property as belonging to the Indians, among which were three yoke of the oxen above mentioned, also about one hundred thousand feet of fir-logs, the latter of which I have been directed by the superintendent to sell, and add the amount realized to the fund for incidental expenses of the agency.

It seems that for nearly two years past the logging business has been carried on extensively, on the reservation, under the superintendence and direction of the agent, Mr. Hale, with the approval of the late superintendent; and it would appear that this business had been prosecuted solely for the individual interests of those having it in charge, for I have ascertained that large amounts have been realized from time to time from the sale of logs, not a dollar of which, as I am able to learn, has been expended for the benefit of the Indians.

In carrying on this logging traffic, large numbers of Indians were constantly employed in preparing the logs for market; in return for their labor they received tickets, and due bills bearing the signature of the agent, many of which remain unpaid; of these tickets and due bills a large number, representing about three thousand five hundred dollars, are now in the hands of an attorney for collection, having been so disposed of by the Indians before my arrival. Thus it would appear that the Indians' services have been employed to despoil them of their property. The result is that the Indians are much exercised, and are outspoken in denunciation of what they consider to have been a wholesale fraud.

I find that a small amount of land, perhaps forty or fifty acres, has been cleared on the reservation, but with the exception of a few acres filled for the benefit of the school, and a small garden attached to the agency, none has ever been cultivated. The result is that the remainder has grown up in bushes and briars, and will require nearly as much labor

to clear as when in its primitive condition. The soil is stony and nearly barren—in short, ill adapted to agricultural purposes. There is, however, on the reservation a large marsh, or swamp, situate about two miles back from the sound, containing perhaps five hundred acres, which, with a proper amount of draining and clearing, could be made available as a meadow; as this could only be effected at a great expense, I would not recommend that the work be undertaken at present, unless a special appropriation should be made for that purpose.

The buildings at the agency consist of those for use of employes, the school buildings, and some forty or fifty constructed for use of Indians. These are nearly all in good repair, though a small amount will need to be expended for paint, glass, &c. There is also on the reservation a small water saw-mill, situate at the mouth of Tulalip Creek. This mill, as well as the dam, is very old and much out of repair; it will need to be rebuilt almost anew before it can be made of much service.

I found on the reservation four employes, to wit: S. Hemenway, contract physician, at an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars; S. F. Backwood, carpenter, and John Barker, blacksmith, both at a salary of one thousand dollars; and William H. Ruddell, farmer, at eight hundred dollars. The three latter informed me that they, under the direction of the agent, have been employed a large portion of their time at work in the logging camps; in fact, it would seem that they were hired for this purpose alone, for their legitimate duties have certainly been wholly neglected. The blacksmith, farmer, and carpenter have all been removed; the contract physician is still retained. This gentleman has been on the reservation since March last, and has, as far as I have been able to learn, been zealous in the discharge of his duties. He is of good standing in the medical profession, having served some four years as surgeon in the army, and I believe him to be fully competent to fill the position he now occupies.

The Indians suffer much from diseases, though the cases of mortality are comparatively few, there being but four deaths reported on this reservation during the past year. The diseases most prevalent are those arising from vice and immorality. There is much that should be done to check these growing evils. Constant efforts should be made to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors among the Indians, also encouragement of the marriage rites, and suppression of a growing tendency to polygamy.

I have visited and thoroughly inspected the school, which is conducted by the Rev. Father Chirouse and five assistants, under government contract. I was much pleased with the complete system adopted by Father Chirouse, as well as the zeal shown by all in the performance of their duties. The school is divided into two departments, male and female; the latter of which is conducted by three Sisters of Charity, while the former is in charge of the two male assistants. There are at present under tuition near fifty pupils of both sexes, which, as they are entirely removed from their parents' control, are subsisted and clothed entirely from the school fund. The male pupils, besides receiving instructions in the various English branches, also assist in tilling land, and are made to perform other outdoor labor, thus inculcating habits of industry, which they would not acquire elsewhere. The girls are also, in connection with their studies, taught to sew, iron, make, embroider, and other useful accomplishments. The children seem contented and happy, and their exercises in reading, writing, and spelling, compare favorably with the majority of white children of the same age. Additional buildings, such as a barn and cow shed, are much needed

for the use of the school, and I would recommend that funds for that purpose be appropriated. I would also suggest that a certain amount be expended by the agent for beneficial objects, as I am told the amount allowed by the contract is insufficient to meet the requirements of so large a school. There are under the Point Elliott treaty three reservations other than this, belonging to the agency, to wit: the Port Madison, or Nov-Sohk-run, situate on the western shore of the sound, the southeastern peninsula of Perry's Island, and Lummi, or Cha-choo-suir Island. Of these three I have as yet only visited Port Madison, as it requires a week, with the present facilities for travel, to visit either of the last two. I have failed from lack of time to do so, consequently I shall be unable to give them more than a passing notice. At Port Madison there is no employe. I found a number of Indians residing there in comfortable houses, and many of them finding employment in large lumber mills near by. They have built themselves a church, and are visited occasionally by Catholic missionaries. At Perry's Island a number of Indians also reside. I understand they are poorly provided with houses, and subsist themselves wholly by fishing. At Lummi Island there is a farmer in charge, a Mr. C. C. Finkbommer, who has served in that capacity on the reservation since 1861. I am told that the land on this reservation is of good quality and well adapted to agricultural operations, also that the Indians there cultivate the soil, raise stock, &c.

As there are no statistical records on file I have no data from which to give the number or population table of Indians in charge of this agency, as required. I have consulted with the Rev. Father Chirouse, who has resided among the Indians here for the past fifteen years, and he has given me the following estimate of the number of Indians residing on the different reservations, which I believe to be very nearly correct, to wit: Tulalip, one thousand; Port Madison, five hundred; Perry's Island, four hundred and fifty; Lummi Island, five hundred. Total, two thousand five hundred and fifty.

I would here state that I have arranged to send the Rev. Father Richards an assistant in the school here, provided with the necessary rolls, for the purpose of taking a correct census of all the different tribes belonging to this agency. This it seems has never yet been done, though, in my opinion, it will be of the utmost importance, especially in the distribution of annuities.

In conclusion, I would again refer to the many claims presented by the Indians, and urge upon the department the expediency of their adjustment. The service performed by the Indians was in good faith, and it does not seem just that they should suffer through the misdealings of government employes. It is no wonder that the Indians have become disheartened and suspicious, that in all councils the same story is told of faithlessness on the part of those who should have been their protectors and counselors. In view of all this it will be seen that there is much to be done, before even the confidence of the Indians in the friendly intentions of the government can be restored, and yet much more before their condition, both morally and temporally, can be materially improved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. HILL,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Indian Agent.

HOB. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 8.

TULALIP INDIAN SCHOOL, July 2, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the Tulalip Indian schools under my charge:

During the past year the average number has been from twenty-seven to thirty boys, and from twelve to nineteen girls, who vary in age from seven to nineteen years; their health has much improved since last year, and they have all the appearance of being both happy and contented. The course of instruction we have adopted remains unchanged; the pupils not only spell, read, and write, but study with success the various other branches of common school education, as it is thought will be found more useful to them in after life and conducive to their future welfare. The female department, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, besides the ordinary branches of good English education, learn to wash and iron, sew, knit, and embroider, learn to make clothing, and, in a word, are trained to acquire whatever may be deemed necessary to good house-keeping. I am happy to say that the progress made during the past year both by boys and girls has been truly satisfactory and encouraging. It is a well-known fact that Indian children, as well as their parents, are naturally of an indolent and wandering disposition, and consequently we are obliged to use our utmost endeavors to stimulate in them, by word and example, a love of that manual labor which is of a nature to teach them to become good farmers and draw from the land the means of living comfortable and independent. With that intention, both boys and girls have their appropriate hours set apart for manual work, which is said to be in accordance with the expressed wish of the department. The boys have planted about ten acres of potatoes, peas, and other vegetables, but owing to the great drought they are not likely to be rewarded for their amount of labor. Independent of their farming operations, they have done some very heavy work on the reservation in clearing and making roads through the forest, and also clearing a piece of ground and fencing same, now used as a public cemetery. Some of them made the remark that it was hard work to perform without remuneration; I told them that the presents you were kind enough to make them from time to time more than compensated for the labor done, and when reminded of this they seemed to be quite satisfied. My companion, the Rev. Father Richard, has visited, as missionary, nearly all the Indians of the sound, and he has found that where the good word has not taken root that they are the victims of the most horrid vices, partly occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquors and the evil influence of demoralizing white men. There are only three tribes on the sound who send their children to school. These are the Port Madison Indians, who have no agent at their head, but have the fear of God, the teaching of the missionaries, and the advice of some good neighbors who take an interest in their welfare. They are without exception the best conducted and most industrious Indians of the sound. The Lummi Indians, who have always been strict observers of their religious duties, aided by their indefatigable guardian, Mr. C. C. Pinkbonner, (in temporals,) are making rapid strides in the march of civilization and industry.

The Priest-point Indians, who are the only tribe that embrace the opportunity of attending church on Sundays, are, as you are aware, very much disturbed by whisky vendors and some of their drunken brethren; yet, notwithstanding this temptation to evil, they use every effort to resist it, and try all means in their power to improve their mental and

physical state. According to the report of many of the whites, three of the late school-boys belonging to this tribe are now doing wonderfully well at their logging camp, which they have now in good working order. With the exception of the above-named tribes, I am very much of opinion the others will never make any solid progress in civilization, unless the government take some strong measures and force them to reside on their respective reservations, observing the articles of the treaty, and oblige them to send their children to school; when this is done, and not till then, may we hope to see any reformation among them.

I cannot close this, my report, without expressing my gratitude for the interest you have at all times manifested in the advancement of our schools.

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

E. C. CHIROUSE.

H. C. HALE, Esq.,
United States Sub-Indian Agent.

No. 9.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neah Bay, W. T., September 20, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with regulations and circular letter from the Department of the Interior, dated Washington, D. C., July 26, 1869:

There is belonging to this reservation five hundred and twenty-six Indians: one hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and two women, one hundred and forty-nine children.

I took charge of the property on this reservation August 10, 1869. I found it in a very dilapidated condition; the agricultural department much neglected. The result will be, but little produce raised on the farm this year, with the exception of about one acre of turnips, which was sown, and, judging from appearances, they would grow in spite of any effort that could have been made. A few potatoes were planted; many of them were not weeded, and now it is almost impossible to tell whether it was intended for a potato field or a berry lot.

Judging by the crop of weeds, I should think the portion of land now occupied for the reservation could, with a little care and expense, be made to raise all the vegetables the Indians could consume.

To all appearances, the Indians are disposed to be friendly with the whites, and willing their children should go to school. I am of the opinion that after this year, I can, with the present annual (\$2,000) appropriation, make the school meet the expectations of the government; but for the present year, the school appropriation is quite too small.

Many of the tribes are infected with scrofulous and other diseases, owing to their mode of living in filth and exposure, and for the want of vegetable food. They feed principally upon dried fish. Their houses are of a rude structure, and not calculated for ornament, convenience, or comfort. There is a large field for labor, and a great chance for improvement.

The reservation proper is quite too small for the purpose for which it was intended. With the exception of fishing facilities, it is nearly worthless. There is not to exceed two acres of tillable land upon it.

The former agent has taken possession of a section of country nearly

six miles square. A survey of the same is on file in your office. I would recommend that this portion of land be set apart for the use of the reservation. Nearly all the buildings belonging to this agency are on this land, and not on the reservation proper.

There is no house for the agent on this reservation. I would most respectfully suggest that there be an appropriation made for the purpose of building one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. H. HAYS,
Bvt. Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.

Brevet Colonel SAMUEL ROSS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 10.

Sir: Agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my first annual report as sub-agent in charge of the Quinaielt Indian agency.

I entered on my duty on the 8th of June, 1868, since which time I have resided with my family upon the reservation.

The opportunity for inducing the Indians of this agency to engage in agriculture or other pursuits of civilization is very limited. The land of the reservation, which extends some ten miles along the Pacific coast, is mountainous and sterile, mostly covered with heavy timber; a tract of prairie lying a little back from the sea is suitable for grazing, but of little value for cultivation. There is, therefore, little temptation to the Indians to leave their pursuit of fish and furs, and it is chiefly by these that they subsist.

These Indians, though generally regarded as more savage and uncultivated than those of the other agencies, have been peaceable and friendly during the time I have been with them, and their children in the school have made creditable proficiency in knowledge.

The chief source of revenue to these Indians is fur and fish. The finest salmon known on this coast are those found in the Quinaielt River; and, with some encouragement, a profitable business could be done in fishing by these Indians.

Among the furs found here is the sea-otter; and some of the Indians are quite successful in obtaining them. There is some feeling of jealousy on their part towards white hunters who trespass upon the hunting grounds of their reservation; but thus far I have been able to protect their rights in this respect, and preserve peace.

So heavy is the timber near the agency headquarters, that slow progress is made in extending the clearing; but the small tract under cultivation is planted in potatoes and other vegetables.

The question of removing the agency buildings to the prairie, and there enlarging the farming operations, has been well considered. Such a move would take the Indians into a better tract of land, and give them convenient pasturage, but it would take them away from their fishing and hunting ground, which they would be unwilling to leave; and, on the whole, it is very doubtful whether the change would be any advantage to them.

My own judgment is, that by encouraging their fishing, and furnishing them all needed facilities for procuring otter, beaver, and other furs,

and at the same time give to their children the benefits of instruction, we can do more for their welfare than by undertaking to change them into farmers and artisans.

The health of the tribe under my charge has been good the last year, and the percentage of mortality small.

Doctor Johnson, our present physician, is very successful in managing the diseases common among them; and their increasing confidence in him inclines them to yield to your strict orders against the practice of their toranimus, which causes the death of so many of them.

Being remote from all white settlements, I have had no difficulty in keeping whisky from them. Their propensity to gamble among themselves is one from which it is difficult to dissuade them; and yet but few of them practice it now; and they who do practice it, do it in a very sly manner.

On the whole, I think the Indians of the agency are as content, as happy, and as well off as most of the other Indians in Washington Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 HENRY WINSOR,
Sub-Indian Agent.

General T. J. MCKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 11.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
 September 15, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as supplemental to the annual report of Henry Winsor, late sub-agent, whom I relieved on the 26th ultimo:

The school buildings lately erected are convenient and comfortable, but the number of scholars has been very small, not more than twelve having attended with any regularity. This number, I think, can be largely increased. I deem it all-important that the children should learn to understand and speak our language as soon as possible. I propose to provide them with various means of amusement, to have them constantly under the eye of a teacher, who will encourage them in their attempts to speak English, and who will constantly endeavor to make them neat and cleanly in their person and habits, and cheerful and contented in disposition. Some of them evince an aptitude for agricultural pursuits, in which they will be instructed and encouraged. There is very little good land under cultivation. I shall clear some acres of the rich bottom on the river, on which I hope to raise next year a fair crop of grain and vegetables.

The prairie lying about six miles from the agency has never been fairly tested as to its capabilities. I shall break up ten acres this fall, and next spring put in wheat, oats, barley, peas, &c., and thus give the land a fair trial. Some poisonous weed growing on this prairie, and particularly fatal to cattle, has prevented its use for grazing. Having been here but a few days, I am unable to furnish a full and complete report.

I transmit herewith reports of the employés, except that of the car-

penyer, who has been employed but two months, during most of which time he has been assisting the farmer.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. HAY,

First Lieut. and Brevet Major U. S. A., Sub-agent.

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 12.

QUINAHELT AGENCY, June 30, 1869.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit a report of the condition of the school at this place.

I am unable to report the school in as favorable a condition as I would wish. Upon my arrival at this place I found the school completely disorganized and the children in a deplorable condition, and in such an unhealthy state that it was deemed imprudent to bring them into school until they could receive medical treatment.

I succeeded late in the fall in organizing the school, and the attendance for the quarters ending 31st December and 31st March was very good; and I think, with the proper influence and management, something can be done to benefit the condition of the children; but it is a task that will be attended with much embarrassment.

The school is unfortunately situated so near the Indian houses that it is impossible to keep the children from their old influences, and also difficult to maintain that discipline necessary to insure the success of the school.

The Indians do not appreciate the advantage of learning; consequently they attend school more for their personal comfort than from a desire to learn.

The attendance for the last month of this quarter has not been very good, owing to the Indians going off on their summer excursions and taking their children with them.

With a sincere desire to benefit the condition of these Indians,

I remain yours, very respectfully,

GORDON A. HENRY, *Teacher.*

General T. J. MCKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 13.

CHEHALLIS RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with law, my first annual report. I entered upon my duties as farmer in charge of this reservation February 1, 1869. I found the Indians on it divided into two bands; one living about the government buildings, at the upper or east end, under a chief named John Highton; the other at the lower or west end, under Chief Quihon. The first are good Indians, disposed to work, and ready to learn the ways and economies of the white race. The others live by hunting and fishing, and prefer to continue in their old ways.

The reservation inclosure contains about two thousand acres, bounded on the south side by the Chehalis River, and on the other three sides

has a good substantial fence. During this year I have built and repaired about one mile of this fence; have finished the clearing of six acres of land, and have cut the timber off from seven and a half acres more. The entire amount of land tilled the past year has been about one hundred acres. This includes the six acres cleared last winter, and also some twelve acres sowed with timothy seed. The value of crops raised this year belonging to government is about four hundred dollars; value of work in fencing, about one hundred dollars; value of labor in clearing land, about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Total value of work and crops, about six hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have tried to instruct the Indians in farming, and think with the upper band I have been quite successful, having been greatly assisted by the example of John Highton, the chief. The government buildings are a good story and a half farm-house, a large well-finished frame barn, a log barn occupied by Indian Jim as a grain house, a log house used as carpenter shop, cattle sheds, all in good order.

The school building remains in the same unfinished condition as when I found it. It is suffering from the effect of the weather, and ought to be either finished or taken to pieces to save the lumber.

I am constantly visited by the Indians of the Satsop, Wobinoche, and other tribes, when they need aid of any kind, but have referred all such to the superintendent, as I have thought it my duty to confine myself to the Indians on the reservation.

I have issued the goods supplied by yourself and the late superintendent, either for labor done on the place, or to the sick, aged, and destitute.

I would recommend that aid in materials be furnished those Indians who are willing to build houses for themselves on the place. All of which I trust will meet your approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRIL WARD,

Farmer in charge of Chehalis Reservation.

Brevet Colonel ROSS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 14.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report as farmer in charge of Indians, parties to no treaty, stationed in the northeast part of the Territory.

This report must necessarily be brief, as the time I have had charge of these Indians only dates since the 22d day of May, 1869. The Indians embraced under the jurisdiction of the agent in charge here live over a section of country embracing about twenty-five hundred square miles, including much fine grazing land. It extends from the forty-ninth parallel north latitude to Snake River, and from thence to the one hundred and seventieth meridian.

This country is becoming rapidly settled up by whites, and is being traversed in all directions by gold-seekers, between whom and the Indians many unpleasant collisions occur. Many of these Indians possess considerable property, and some of them excel even the whites in that section in farming; but while many of them till the soil in proper season, yet four-fifths of their support is derived from the salmon fisheries.

While many of these Indians are anxious to treat with the government for the sale of their lands, provided they can be protected in an ample reservation set apart for them in their own country, others utterly refuse to convey their lands, declining all presents whatever, stating that their lands are barren and sterile, and not fit for white people, and only fitted for the Indians. In my opinion these Indians should be treated with separately, so that each tribe's title to the lands would be extinguished, and thus, as the matter proceeded, those now holding back would be induced by the example of others to come into the arrangement.

The country is large, and the common reservation should be made correspondingly so, and include their favorite fishing grounds. Old Fort Colville, near Kettle Falls, and now occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, would, in my opinion, make an excellent place for an agency, the buildings already being erected, thus saving much expense to the government.

The Indians in this part of the Territory number near three thousand, and are the Colvilles, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, and O'Kinakanes.

The business of the farmer in charge here, (at least it was the plan I laid down for my guidance,) was to travel from place to place, looking after the interests of the Indians, settling the many difficulties with whites, and an occasional murder among themselves.

Another, and quite a troublesome matter, frequently calls the attention of the agent, and that is the preventing of Indians from trading off agricultural implements given them, as soon as they are done with them for the particular season. This complaint is not general, but exists among some of the more worthless ones.

The greatest difficulty the person in charge has to contend with is the sale of liquor. This is a regular business, followed by white men, who sell the liquor to half-breed French, who again sell it to the Indians, and thus it is impossible to punish the really guilty parties.

This, as I understand it, is an Indian country, if there is any; and if it is, the commander of the post at Fort Colville should seize all liquors designed for sale in that section. If such a course was pursued, the greatest benefit to the Indians would arise therefrom.

It has also been my aim to see that the Indians had proper medical attendance; also, that the wants of the aged, blind, and infirm were supplied with enough to prevent suffering; and that agricultural implements belonging to the Indians were repaired when needed.

The goods of the Indian department have been kept in a log house belonging to the post at Fort Colville, and which was fitted up by permission of the authorities, by my predecessor, a former farmer in charge.

G. A. Paige built a stable, in which to keep hay and shelter horses belonging to the department, and this, I believe, constitutes all the buildings in which the Indian department has any claim.

Although there is nothing that an agent in charge can make any showing of, still there is ample work to keep him busy, if he is so inclined.

And, in conclusion, I would earnestly recommend that a good, faithful man be continued in charge of these Indians, and that the liberal policy of distributing annual presents to them be continued, as they expect it, and I think it is by this liberal policy that the Indians have been so easily controlled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. KING,

Farmer in charge Fort Colville, W. T.

Brevet Colonel SAMUEL ROSS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 15.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent Indian affairs in Oregon, and also to transmit herewith the reports of the several agents in this superintendency.

I relieved my predecessor, J. W. Perit Huntington, 15th of May last, who, failing to transfer to me any funds or property except office furniture and fixtures, placed me in a position powerless to perform the duties devolving on me.

Mr. Huntington's subsequent death complicated matters still more, and yet further embarrassment arose from my temporary suspension, and consequent delay as to remittance of funds. These several causes have prevented me from obtaining information and data, by personal visits, to make a full and complete report. Combining, however, such facts as I have learned from observation and gleaned from reports of the several agents, I am candid in saying that, considering so many hindering causes, the affairs are in good condition. Indians on the several reservations prosperous, peaceable, and happy, some of them making rapid advancement in civilization.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

I have visited this agency twice officially during my incumbency. At each visit a large majority of the Indians were absent from the agency, by consent of the agent in charge.

Owing to a partial failure of the crops, Agent Barnhart had given them passes to enable them to gather supplies of meat, fish, and roots for the ensuing winter. Those, however, with whom I conversed were very solicitous about who the new agent was to be. They have on this reservation, and, in fact, on every other in this superintendency, a great fear of being put under military management.

Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, relieved Agent Barnhart on the 6th of August last, and since they have known him they are reconciled, so far as I am aware.

My predecessor, and also late Agent Barnhart, have, at various times, set forth the reasons why these people ought to be removed to some other country. My own observations convince me that they could be better situated than as now, surrounded by settlements of white people, who constantly encroach upon their rights. Occupying, as they do, a large territory of valuable land, they will be constantly annoyed and harassed by bad men, despite the efforts of the agent to protect them.

I would recommend that a commission be appointed to act in conjunction with the superintendent and agent in charge, to negotiate some arrangement for their removal, either to a new locality, or for the sale of their lands, and their settlement on other reservations.

The three tribes have friendly relations and intermarriage with the three several agencies in proximity—the Walla-Wallas with the Warm Springs, the Cayuse with the Lapwai, and the Umatillas with the Simeco Indians, and I am of the opinion that they could be induced to locate upon these different reservations. If, however, it is the purpose of the government to continue this agency, I would call your attention to the

condition of the government buildings, as per report of Agent Boyle, and recommend that appropriations be made to meet the emergency.

These people are many of them rich in horses and cattle, and some in money. Some of them have made much real advancement toward civilization; a large proportion, however, still wear the garb of, and live in, Indian style.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,

Now under the management of Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell, United States Army, appears to be in a prosperous condition; Indians contented and happy, and living almost undisturbed by white neighbors. They are being civilized rapidly, and give promise that in a few years they will be self-sustaining.

I cannot speak from personal observation, but have abundant reason for believing that these Indians are making substantial improvements in agriculture and stock raising.

For further information in connection with this agency I would refer you to the report of late agent, John Smith, and also of acting agent, Captain W. W. Mitchell.

SILETZ AGENCY.

I made an official visit to this agency on the 13th and 14th instant, and found a satisfactory condition of affairs.

Agent Stimpson is doing good work among these Indians, all of them having laid aside the costume and habits of Indian life, and assumed those of a civilized people to a very great extent.

The Indians on this agency are composed of the remnants of fourteen different tribes or bands, and, as may be expected, have some internal feuds, none, however, so serious as to endanger the life of the agent or employés.

They are clamorous for agricultural implements, such as plows, wagons, harness, horses, &c., and in fact everything that attend a better life.

This agency, from its isolated location, seems to be better adapted to the wants of such a people than any other in this superintendency. My own observation was too limited by the circumstances attending my visit to report correctly its extent, but I have reasons for believing it to be of sufficient area for double the number at present located there.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency, now under the management of Agent Charles Lafollette, is in a more satisfactory condition than any I have visited, being the oldest established, and composed of remnants of tribes or bands of Indians who have had more knowledge of civilized life by contact with the white people of the Willamette Valley. They have made more progress than any other in this superintendency.

They are rapidly assuming the habits and manners of the white race, and evince great progress in their anxiety to have their land allotted and set apart to each family, in building good substantial houses and barns, and planting orchards; some of them cultivate flower gardens, raising domestic animals, and doing things generally in American style.

This agency demonstrates the practicability of civilizing the Indian race.

For further particulars I would refer you to Agent Lafollette's report for 1869.

I think the appropriations asked for in his report are very necessary, especially for the manual labor school "mill fund, and repairs of agency buildings." I know, from my own observation, that the buildings belonging to the government are dilapidated and unfit for occupation.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

I have only the representations of late Agent Collins and report of Acting Agent Lieutenant F. A. Battey, United States Army, as to the condition of this agency and people. Being difficult of access, I have not visited it, but believe everything is going on well with the Indians.

Applications have been refused for mining privileges on the ocean beach, thus leaving the agency free from contact with white people to a great extent. Sub-agent Battey earnestly recommends that this agency be transferred to the management of the sub-agent at Siletz. I am not prepared to approve the plan, without a better knowledge of the true condition of the affairs in connection therewith, more especially as the agencies are forty miles distant, and separated by Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay, over neither of which is any established ferry, rendering communication difficult, and at some seasons dangerous, requiring at least one day and often two days to make the journey. Sub-agent Battey's recommendations, otherwise than as to the transfer referred to, are worthy of consideration, and representations doubtless reliable.

KLAMATH SUB-AGENCY.

This should be made a full agency, as it is at present of more importance than any other in this superintendency, from the fact that there are more Indians, and of the wildest bands and warlike tribes; that it is separated from the common line of travel and transportation; that it is of more recent establishment; more to be done for the Indians to put them in a self-supporting condition—farms to open, mills to build, &c. All of these things suggest that the agent should be clothed with full power to manage Indians, and the affairs generally.

Reference to Sub-agent Applegate's report for 1869 will give what I believe to be a fair statement of the present condition of said agency.

The Indians are peaceable and tractable, with the exception of a part of the Modoc tribe, who still live in their own country, and have, thus far, refused to come upon the reservation. Application having been made to the military commander of the district, and co-operation promised, I have hopes that they may be induced to locate permanently upon the said reservation without further trouble.

The small band of Woll-pah-pe Snake Indians have been contented, and show evident willingness to settle permanently upon this reservation.

Through this band I expect to effect the settlement of the remaining bands of Snake Indians inhabiting southeastern Oregon, on this reservation or any other that may be selected for them.

Having no personal knowledge of the Klamath country, I am not as yet prepared to recommend it as a permanent home of the Snake Indians, but for the purpose of gathering them together it is very eligible.

Having mentioned each agency briefly, I would submit that, all things considered, this superintendency is in a healthy condition, and respectfully ask a careful consideration of the several reports herewith trans-

mitted. I would further suggest, that while much has been done for these people, much more remains to be done; and that to successfully perform this work, the representatives of the government should be promptly furnished with funds to carry out treaty stipulations.

My short experience has convinced me that, without a single exception, every difficulty that has arisen among the Indians in this superintendency, originated directly or indirectly from failure to perform, according to promise, on the part of the department at Washington, superintendent, or agent. That many instances have occurred where carelessness or incapacity of officers in charge was alone responsible, I do not doubt.

Another source of slight discontent has been, that while they are urged to become as other men, their wishes as to how and for what annuity money has been expended have been ignored. This should not be so. On every reservation in my jurisdiction I find Indian men by scores, who have put on all the habits and ways of white men, and that have capacity to transact business on individual account. Such men are no longer savages, but are men indeed and in truth, and have judgment enough to know, as they declare to me, that plows and wagons are better for them than flimsy flannels and trinkets.

I propose that some new rules, suggested by such a state of facts, shall be adopted during my administration, and expect to inaugurate them soon. If they are men, treat them as such, and not as children.

I would suggest that, on all agencies where both manual labor and day schools are provided for, the two should be combined. This could be done to advantage to the Indians, and I will make it a subject for special correspondence hereafter, only remarking that without some reform the whole school fund is money thrown away, so far as the Indians in general are concerned.

I would earnestly recommend that some action be had in reference to the removal of Indians from Umatilla, above referred to.

Also, that an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) be made for surveying and allotting the lands to Indians on Grande Ronde reservation, believing that they have arrived at that status, in a new manner of life, that is for their good, and that entitles them to a faithful fulfillment of treaty stipulations on the part of the government. This is but justice to the Indians, and would, in my judgment, do more to make them honor and respect the authorities than any other one thing practicable. Not alone with the Grande Ronde Indians, but would encourage others who visit them. I believe that in one or two years more, those at Siletz would be prepared to take homes. Warm Spring Indians are also nearly ready. Umatilla Indians, in part, are already quite forward. Experience teaches that example is better than mere talk, and more effective, especially with Indians. I am very anxious on this subject, and while I bear responsibility of office, desire that those under my charge should have proper opportunity to develop.

The attention of the department is called to the necessity of early action on the affairs of the late Superintendent Huntington. A large amount of funds belonging to the business of 1868 remain in the hands of United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco; thirty thousand dollars of the amount belongs to the Klamath agency for various purposes, and when it is understood that this is the newest agency, and consisting of the wildest and most warlike Indians in this country, and, by a late order from the department, a large accession will be made by locating the Snake or Shoshones thereon, it will be seen that this fund should be placed in reach of the superintendent without delay.

Farms, houses, barns, saw-mills, flouring mills, and threshing machines are the greatest civilizers ever introduced among a heathen people. Paints, trinkets, and gew-gaws, are good things for villainous speculation. But if the policy indicated by President Grant in his inaugural is to be regarded, *i. e.*, looking towards the christianization, civilization, and citizenship of the Indians of America, then no more shoddy goods and useless trinkets; but as fast as they are capable of receiving, let them be furnished with the implements that will advance them to that higher life.

I ask a close investigation of my official acts, but will sooner resign than be the "figure head" to misrepresent my government, or become the tool of villainous swindlers of a poor despised and much-depressed people.

Acknowledging with sincere pleasure that the several agents in my superintendency have heretofore heartily co-operated in my effort to bring its affairs into a prosperous condition, and that much of the success results from their individual efforts to faithfully discharge their duty cheerfully, according credit to those who have been relieved, and having confidence in the good intention and integrity of those who have succeeded them, also those who retain position, and believing in the willingness of all subordinates to work faithfully and honestly for the welfare and advancement of these people, and sincerely hoping that we may have the prompt support and encouragement of the department at Washington, we begin a new year with some assurance of success; and trusting that my next annual report may be more definite, ample, and satisfactory, made from personal knowledge and observation,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

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

No. 16.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to present this, my eighth annual report as United States Indian agent.

Having been suspended from duty by the President, I will to-day, in obedience to the orders of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transfer this agency, with all public property in my charge, to Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, who has been detailed to serve as United States Indian agent at this place.

The Indians on this reservation, consisting of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, have remained peaceable during the year, and have generally pursued their usual habits of industry.

The past winter was very mild, and a large crop was planted in the spring, which at first gave promise of an abundant harvest; but the intense drought which has prevailed throughout this region during the whole summer thus far, has almost destroyed the crops of all, except in a few spots where the ground remains moist, or irrigation was practicable; the consequence will be that most of the Indians will not have sufficient wheat, their main reliance, to supply their wants till harvest comes again.

During the latter part of the winter and early spring, I was enabled to open some new farms on the reserve for the benefit of a branch of the Umatilla tribe and others, who had never heretofore evinced a disposition to live permanently on their lands and cultivate the soil. The land was cleared of thorns and willows, and prepared for the breaking plows by the Indians themselves in locations of their own selection, and hereafter it may be cultivated by their own labor with such small plows as are used by other Indian farmers of the reservation.

The agency farm was planted with the usual crop of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and a quantity of hay was cut for the agency stock. On account of the extreme drought the quantity of produce so raised will fall short of that of last year, but there will be an ample supply for all the government animals during the winter, and to issue for seed to individual Indians who may be destitute in the spring.

Instead of sending goods for the Indians from the Atlantic States—often entirely unsuitable for their wants—I would again respectfully recommend that small steel plows and common strong harness be purchased here in time to be of use to them the ensuing spring—say by the first of February next. Articles of clothing, such as blankets, coarse woollen stuff, and heavy printed cottons, should be supplied this winter to clothe those who are incapacitated by infirmity or other causes to care for themselves.

The blankets received this spring from late Superintendent Huntington I have issued very few of, and will transfer them to Lieutenant Boyle, the new agent, who will have something to give those Indians whose necessities will require aid of that sort in case of a hard winter. It is folly to issue blankets to Indians in mid-summer. There will always be a considerable number of poor helpless Indians upon all reservations, but I believe there are a less number of that class here than upon reservations elsewhere.

By the terms of their treaty the Indians here are entitled to a very small sum *per capita*, and the rule of giving to the rich and poor alike is wrong, and the regulations should be modified so as to give what little there is to those whose necessities most demand it. A great many of my Indians are rich in horses and cattle, and cultivated farms, and as they never, by any chance, assist the indigent and helpless of their tribes, the agent must do it, or the poor creatures would quickly disappear from the face of the earth. I trust the new agent will have special instructions to care for the poor and helpless, and always be promptly supplied with the means to do so.

Anticipating a scarcity of food the coming winter, I have permitted nearly all to go to the mountains and streams to hunt and fish, with the privilege of remaining away until they have loaded their horses with dried meat and salmon, that they may be better prepared to meet a rigorous winter if it should come. My action in this respect has met the approbation of the superintendent upon his recent visit to this agency.

The saw and flouring mills erected by me on this reservation are first-class, and are a valuable property. After the Indian farms, they were the special admiration of the new agent. Upon no other Indian reservation in Oregon or Washington are there any mills as good in all respects as these.

In viewing the dilapidated agency buildings for employes, and the worn-out condition of much of the agency property, the new agent's disgust was only equalled by my own mortification. The wagons, most of the harness, horses, oxen, and a large portion of the other property, have been in constant use for ten years. The log-cabins for employes

and agent were erected to serve a temporary purpose long before I came here, and they have been repaired and patched up from time to time, to render them habitable since. Several of them are likely to fall down during the high winds that prevail here at certain seasons of the year. The condition of these buildings at the agency have frequently been reported by me, and I do not reproach myself for lack of duty in that respect.

I respectfully implore you to build a comfortable house for the new agent, and repair some of the old buildings, if you have not money and time to do more, before the winter sets in.

The harvest is gathered and the summer's work is done. The mill-dams and a portion of the race now require some slight repair—work that becomes necessary every year, to do which there is ample time before the Indians return from their hunt.

I believe it is as well known by you, as it is by everybody in the country, that this place is wrongly situated for an Indian reservation. It is closely surrounded by white settlements, and contains nearly all the good land in Umatilla County; in fact there is a larger area of cultivatable land in one body on the reserve than anywhere else in eastern Oregon. It is traversed by roads in all directions. It is the highway to and from the agricultural settlements of Birch Creek, Upper Willow and Butter Creeks, Wild Horse Creek, and the mining camps of John Day's River. It is the only thoroughfare to the agricultural regions of Grande Ronde Valley, southern Idaho, Owyhee, the Pacific railroad and Salt Lake, from Puget's Sound, Portland, Dalles, Columbia River, Lewiston and Walla-Walla. A line of stages carrying the United States mail passes the agency twice every day. The preliminary survey for the contemplated branch railroad from the Union Pacific through Idaho has been made directly through the reservation.

With this situation of affairs it is not surprising that the whole white population of this region are clamorous for the removal of the Indians from this tract of land, which would soon be developed into a rich and populous country.

Of course, the Indians have rights under the treaty which must or should be respected, and who should not be removed by force, or without a just equivalent for their land and improvements. Were these Indians willing to go, there are several places to which they might be taken with ultimate benefit to themselves. There is ample room for them on the Yakama reservation or its border. Many of them, the Cayuses, might be induced to go upon the Nez Percés reservation, whose language they speak, or all of them together could be removed to the valley of the Wallowah, situated near the big bend of Snake River, and far removed from any settlement or thoroughfare of the whites, and there given the benefit of their present treaty until it expires. The purchase money for this reservation, if they get a fair price for it, would be more than ample to build mills and houses, and open farms, and set them going in a place where they would be far removed from the influence of western frontier civilization. The majority of these Indians do not desire to go anywhere; on the contrary, they are much averse to the very idea of it. Go they must, sooner or later; then why should it not be done when, all things considered, it will mostly inure to the Indians' advantage? They are encroached upon and harassed upon all sides, as much as they would be were they living promiscuously among the whites.

If it is determined by the government to remove these Indians elsewhere, let a fair price be paid them for the land and their improve-

ments, and the amount properly expended for them as they wish, and endeavor to make them as happy and comfortable in their new home as the circumstances will permit, but do not beguile them to some "howling wilderness," with empty promises, as was too frequently the custom in removing Indians from their native land in former years.

After living nearly eight years with these people, it is but natural that I should feel a kindly interest in their welfare. When I first took them in charge they were wild children of the woods and plains, many of them warlike, and all of them totally unskilled in the arts of the husbandman, and their confinement upon a reservation was irksome to a degree. Slowly and gradually they have been taught to cultivate the soil as their principal object in life, and to-day many of their farms will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors.

In conclusion, before taking final leave of the service and of the Indians, I will improve the occasion to express my thanks for the kind treatment I have ever experienced during my official career at the hands of superiors in office, and the Indians who have been in my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 17.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREGON,
July 1, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth, and last, annual report of the condition of the Indian affairs at this agency.

The number of Indians under my charge at the present time, as near as I can estimate, is 1,025. Of this number about 435 are males, and 590 females. This disparity in numbers arises from the fact that the number of men has been diminished by their wars and irregular habits.

Indians have always regarded their women as valuable only as to the amount of toil and labor she was capable of enduring. As soon as she became aged or infirm, she was deserted and left to gain her own subsistence, or die of starvation. Now, each assist in bearing the burdens, and thus showing their advance toward civilized life.

I am pleased to report that my efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity have at last been crowned with success. They now have preachers among them, and about fifty Indians have professed their desire to lead a Christian's life. During the present year the great work goes nobly on, and every Sabbath day brings more to repentance. A new era in the life of these poor beings is dawning, and they are gradually rising from the dark abode of guilt and ignorance, and will soon rear their heads in proud consciousness of being the equal of the greatest. Let Christian men be with them; let them be taught as well by example as precept, and instead of being treated as mere beasts, kicked, cuffed and beaten by drunken agents and employes, as has too often been the case, even at this agency, let them be treated in a kind but firm manner, and try what effect the Bible and plow will have on them.

I am also pleased to report that gambling and polygamy has almost, if not altogether, ceased.

Indians are great imitators of the actions and manners of the whites, and I must say that the class of white men with whom they first become acquainted are of the lowest, and that Indians are debased by the acquaintance.

I estimate that there were 550 acres of wheat sown this season, or an increase over last year of about 100 acres. I am sorry to report that not only the crops of this agency, but the crops throughout Eastern Oregon generally, have been almost entirely destroyed by drought.

The wheat raised by the Indians this season will not exceed two thousand bushels. Oats are likewise destroyed. Corn is not so badly injured, but the yield will be small. I estimate the amount of potatoes at 480 bushels. The yield of assorted vegetables will not be large.

The department has in the usual amount of ground, but the grain has been killed by the drought. I estimate the yield of wheat at 150 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; corn, 8 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; and assorted vegetables, 18 bushels.

Owing to this failure of the crops, I have given permission to the Indians to visit the fishery near the Dalles, and estimate the amount of salmon obtained at twelve tons.

No fears need now be entertained of their suffering from want of subsistence during the coming winter.

The Indians say that they did not understand the terms of the treaty amendatory to the treaty of 1855, and signed by them on the 15th day of November, 1865, with J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon. They claim that it was not properly interpreted to them, and while they were willing to give up all right and title to land, &c., without the limits of this reservation, yet that they were led to believe the right of taking fish, hunting game, &c., would still be given them. Were it not for the salmon fishing at the Dalles they would have suffered during the coming winter.

They do not wish to regain the land, but they wish to have the free and unmolested right to take fish at the said fishery near the Dalles guaranteed to them; and that provision be made that no person or persons may assume control of the said fishery to the exclusion of these Indians. Salmon is to an Indian what bread is to a white man; and I hope this matter will receive your attention, and that these Indians may be permitted the use of said fishery in common with the whites.

For doings in the day-school I would call your attention to the report of Thomas F. Smith, esq., teacher. I again renew my recommendation that a manual labor school be established at this agency. I am satisfied that children, and especially Indian children, as long as they are permitted to attend school when they wish, and be absent when they please, will make but little advancement.

I would also recommend that a survey of this agency be made, and that a field or farm be given to each head of a family, and that they be made to understand that it is their own, and may descend to their heirs forever. This would inspire the Indian to renewed labor and exertion, as he would know that he held more than a transient possession; and would forever quiet the disputes which are now constantly arising as to the ownership of fields and parts of fields.

The water ditch which was made during last year gives entire satisfaction.

I call your attention to the reports of W. Pickett, miller, and W. M. McCorkle, sawyer. The saw and flouring mills are in a better

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working condition than they, perhaps, ever were; the belting will have to be replaced, and some other improvements made.

The Indians have built twenty good, comfortable frame houses during this season; they have repaired their fences, and improved their farms, and have labored industriously. A few have purchased fruit trees; and some of the more wealthy have purchased plows and farming implements. They make butter, have hogs, chickens, &c., parlor and cooking stoves, chairs, tables, &c. They dress well, and are cleanly in their persons; they take an interest in political affairs, and have pictures of the President and leading men of the nation in their possession. They wish, as soon as they are capable, to become citizens of our country. A great many of these Indians are yet what I might denominate wild, that is, they still retain their superstitious beliefs, and manners, customs, &c.

Great dissatisfaction exists in regard to the contemplated transfer of the Indians to the army officers. The soldiers heretofore stationed at this agency were volunteers, and meaner than the meanest Indian that ever trod this ground, and they believe that all soldiers are like those with whom they have had to associate. Many Indians, therefore, are stealing away, and it will take considerable time and expense to return them.

I would also call your attention to the fact that this agency is situated about ~~seventy-five~~ miles from the nearest post office, and that the Dalles is the nearest point to which articles can be shipped; that at some seasons of the year the trail is impassable, and that when it is the best it is but barely passable; and that owing to the distance the incidental expenses of this agency are very large, and that the agent here should be allowed, at least, \$500 per annum more than he is at present for that purpose.

The annuity goods for the present year, which were shipped to me by J. W. Perit Huntington, have been transported to this agency. It is my intention to issue on the 1st of this month.

The employés are moral and industrious men, and assist me greatly in my efforts for the advancement of the Indians. They are good workmen, and could earn more money at their trades than their wages amount to.

The head chief, Alexander, is a good moral man, and has rendered efficient service to me in all my labors.

For full particulars concerning the day-school, sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 18.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, September 18, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as report of the condition of the Indian affairs at this agency:

As you are doubtless aware, this agency is situate about seventy-five

miles south of the Dalles, our nearest post office, and from which point all our supplies are drawn by teams or packed.

From this agency to the Dalles there is no road over which a loaded team can pass with any degree of safety; this is more particularly the case from here to Tygh Valley.

There should, in justice to the government, be some means adopted for the improvement of this road, and, as the force at my command is inadequate to the undertaking, I would ask that a small sum of money, say five hundred dollars, be placed in my hands for the procurement of labor, &c., on this road.

The means of transportation—wagons, horses, harness, &c.—are entirely useless for the purposes for which they are intended. The animals are old and broken down Indian horses, and at least eight good serviceable draft horses or mules should be furnished. At present the time required to make the trip to the Dalles and return is from thirteen to fourteen days. I know of no good reason why, with proper means of transportation, the trip should not be made in five days.

I would also call your attention to the buildings, &c., for use of employés; they are inadequate to the wants of the employed, and are not sufficient in number, there being but three dwelling-houses, in addition to that used by the agent, that are available for the accommodation of the employés on this reservation, while the 4th article of the treaty requires that there shall be a suitable dwelling for each employé. These additional buildings are absolutely necessary, and should be constructed with as little delay as possible. The work can be performed with but little expense to the United States, and the materials furnished from the mill at this agency.

I have also to urge the fulfillment of that portion of the treaty, article 4, which prescribes that furniture shall be furnished and kept in repair for the use of the employés. There is not a particle of furniture at this agency, and it should be furnished at once.

The employés are gentlemen of respectability, and deserving of all that care which they have a right to expect at the hands of the government. They are generally men of family, and their families present. Their buildings should be furnished as contemplated by the treaty.

The truck used for transporting logs to the mill is entirely worn out. I am now engaged in constructing a new one, the cost of which will be light, as the work is being done here; the truck will be of the best material, and the wheels made of the same sized hub as for very heavy timber wheels, with a felloe three and a half inches wide, and well ironed, and should last, with reasonable care, for many years.

The subject of seed for the next season is one that will doubtless present itself to your mind. I will say that seed wheat is in great request, owing to the very short crop of this year. I would also recommend that a fair trial be given to the fall wheat, as it will mature much earlier than spring wheat, and thus, in a great measure, escape damage by drought and the grasshoppers.

I would also call your attention to the manner in which the employés at this agency have been paid for their services; most, if not all, have many months' pay in arrears, some as high as sixteen months. The men need and have a right to expect their pay more promptly, and I trust that their wants in this respect will have your early attention. In this connection I would call to your attention the subject of the pay of a physician. For the salary now allowed no physician of even ordinary ability can be had, shut out, as they would be here, from all outside practice; removed from that which is most desirable to a gentleman of

education and ability—society. It is not to be presumed that the services of a competent man can be obtained for \$1,000 per annum. In view of these facts, and the necessity for the presence here of a man with at least a reasonable knowledge of his profession, I would earnestly urge that such means as may be necessary be taken to render it possible that this agency be assured of the presence of a physician of reasonable ability. Since assuming charge of this agency I have been without the services of a physician, owing to the indisposition of gentlemen of ability to serve at so remote a station for the salary allowed by the government. I am unable to transmit an exact statement of the number of Indians on this reservation, as at the time of my arrival very many were absent at the fisheries and in the mountains, preparing food for the coming winter. The number of Indians was estimated by my predecessor to be 1,025. Their condition is, I think, susceptible of very great improvement in all respects. As soon as the Indians return from the mountains I shall endeavor to have a road worked to the Tygh Valley. I shall also select a few of the most intelligent and wealthy Indians and endeavor to teach them commerce, as there can be, in my opinion, much done for these people by such a course.

They have convenient to them several settlements where their surplus grain can find a ready market. I would also recommend that not less than \$2,500 of their annuity fund be expended annually in the purchase of sheep, for say three years, and that they be taught to spin, weave, and make their own clothing, &c., and I am happy to say that the Indians are anxious to do this.

I am gratified to be able to report that the subject of religion is not neglected among these people. We have a small but good Sabbath school at this agency, in which there is some interest manifested.

The Indians, I am happy to be able to say, are generally well contented, and anxious to learn more of the customs of the whites.

Owing to the very short crops this season it will be necessary for the department to support, in a measure, quite a number of the old and infirm, who have nothing, and are unable to work for themselves.

I have also to report, for the consideration of the proper authorities, that the Indians unanimously disclaim any knowledge whatever of having sold their right to the fishery at the Dalles of the Columbia, as stated in the amended treaty of 1865, and express a desire to have a small delegation of their head men visit their Great Father in Washington, and to him present their cause of complaint. I will add that, in my opinion, a visit by a portion of these people to the seat of government would be of incalculable benefit to them, as they would learn how insignificant their numbers are as compared to their more powerful neighbors, the whites; also affording them an opportunity of viewing the rapid advance of improvements of all kinds.

I would also ask that some means be devised whereby a school could be established among the Warm Spring Indians, located sixteen miles from this agency, as they have no intercourse with the Wasco and other tribes, and cannot send their children to a school at this place, and one teacher cannot possibly attend both points.

I confidently believe that with proper means, carefully expended, and the proper zeal displayed in the instruction of the Indians, ten years will be sufficient to make them a self-sustaining people.

My predecessor averaged the yield on the department farm to be as follows, viz: Wheat, 150 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; corn, 8 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; assorted vegetables, 18 bushels.

Owing to the drought but seventy-five bushels of wheat were obtained and twenty bushels of oats, while the vegetables were not worth digging.

I assumed charge of this agency August 1, 1869.

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

WM. W. MITCHELL,

Brevet Captain U. S. A. and Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 19.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, June 27, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the school under my charge during the first three months:

I took charge of the school on the 1st day of April last, at a period when the Indians were about to commence their spring labors. Till near the end of that month there was an average attendance of about twenty-seven pupils, of whom one-third were adults.

As soon as the weather became pleasant the greater number of the scholars ceased to attend, and for the past two months the average daily attendance has been only seven. This decrease in the number attending school is due to the fact that the Indians invariably require their children to assist upon whatever they may be engaged, and always have them to accompany their families when absent from home at any time upon their usual summer avocations. The policy thus pursued by Indian parents of necessity interferes with the consecutive studies of their children. They seem slow to realize the importance of an education, and apparently attend school with a view to enjoy the comforts of a warm room rather than to become adepts in knowledge. There are, however, a few exceptions to this assertion.

It is very apparent that no course of instruction can succeed in educating Indian children unless they are removed from the surroundings of Indian life, and placed in schools where they will be orally instructed in the English language, additional to the routine at school, where they ought to remain until they acquire a taste for civilized habits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. SMITH,

School Teacher.

Captain JOHN SMITH,

Indian Agent.

No. 20.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I took charge of this reservation on the 1st of June, 1869, therefore my report cannot be as full in detail as could be desired.

When I took charge, I found that the Indians had approached much nearer civilized life than I had expected, and that they took great interest in farming, on which they rely almost entirely for their subsistence. Owing to the wet weather in the latter part of winter, and fore-part of

spring, the wheat and oats were not sown until very late, and no rain having fallen since the fore-part of May, there will not be harvested more than half a crop, while the potatoes and other vegetables are almost an entire failure; but, with careful husbandry, enough will be saved to subsist all but the old, decrepit and orphans, who will have to be fed and cared for by the government. My predecessor had allotted to each head of a family a small parcel of tillable land, which they cultivated, and in many instances fenced to themselves, while others of them, and some whole tribes, have their farming land all under the same fence. I should judge that the Indians have in cultivation this year eight hundred acres of wheat, about five hundred acres of oats, and fifty acres of roots, yet by actual measurement it might be much more. The department has in cultivation forty acres of wheat and about the same of oats, with thirty acres of meadow and two acres of potatoes for the school.

The Indians have a great desire that the farming land of this reservation be surveyed, and I strongly recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for that purpose, and that it be allotted to them in accordance with the different treaty stipulations. They have all learned the value of individual property, and have a strong desire for a piece of land that they can call their own, on which they can build their houses, barns, &c., and make their improvements, knowing they are improving their own land, and that the power is not in their chief or with the agent to make them give up any portion of their allotments during good behavior. The department buildings are in a worn-out and dilapidated condition. Most all of them were built fifteen years ago, and repairs have been neglected so long that it will be impossible to occupy them much longer, without having all of them re-covered and new chimneys built, as they are liable to be burned down at any time while they are occupied with the chimneys and flues in the miserable condition they are in. For that purpose, I would recommend an appropriation of at least two thousand dollars. The department mills are in a dilapidated condition. The grist-mill was never finished, only arranged temporarily, for want of funds to complete it, and in that condition it has been used ever since. There is a smut-machine in the mill that has been there for years, but for want of sufficient funds has never been geared; therefore it has been useless to the agency. Unless funds in addition to those already appropriated are made for repairs, the mill cannot be used much longer. I would therefore recommend an additional appropriation of at least one thousand dollars for the repairs of the grist-mill. The saw-mill has almost passed beyond the reach of repairs—foundation is rotten, and has already commenced giving way; and unless an appropriation of sufficient amount—say two thousand dollars—is made, in addition to what we have for repairs, the mill is liable to give way at any time. I regard these mills as all-important to this agency, and they should not be allowed to go down for the want of a small fund for repairs, when so much money has been spent in building them, and the great distance (fourteen miles) to mills on the outside, calls loudly for the repairing of these. The last instalment required by treaty stipulations for pay of employes and keeping in repair saw and grist-mill has been made, and without further appropriations for that purpose the mills must stop at the end of this fiscal year. I recommend the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum for that purpose.

Provisions were made by different treaty stipulations for two schools—one a manual-labor school, and the other a day school. At present only

the manual-labor school is in operation, but I propose to start the day school soon. A manual-labor school, properly conducted, will do more to civilize, humanize, and advance the Indians than the same outlay in any other way; but the appropriation is so small (\$1,200) that it is impossible to conduct it as it should be. Here a good teacher with a family (and no other should be employed) cannot be hired for less than the full amount of the appropriation, and that leaves nothing for supplying the school with provisions, books, &c. The building now occupied by the school is very unsuitable, (and there is no other one here that can be used.) It is a shed that was built many years ago by the side of one of the department houses, and used as a hospital until within a few years, and the superstitious mind of the Indian has a strong prejudice against it on that account. The foundation has almost entirely decayed; the roof worn out and leaky; and, in my opinion, it is unhealthy and unsafe, and cannot be occupied much longer without a large amount of repairs. I would, therefore, recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of building a school-house, so that the treaty stipulations with the Mole Indians may be fulfilled. For full particulars I refer you to the report of W. R. Dunbar, teacher, herewith transmitted.

My predecessors have several times attempted a day school, but have never been able to make it a success. I shall attempt it again, but with what success I cannot say. I think, however, by the use of presents and premiums I can induce a reasonable number to attend. I shall have to prepare a building formerly occupied for a shop to teach the school in. I would recommend that the funds for both schools be consolidated, and the amount used in conducting the manual-labor school.

The appropriation for farmer expired some time ago, according to treaty, and consequently I have none, but am dependent on hiring Indians. W. G. Campbell is employed as carpenter, but I am compelled to take him from the shop a part of the time to superintend the farming and taking care of the stock. How an agent is expected to take charge of twelve hundred Indians, and superintend their farming, when they are scattered over the extent of country they are here, without a farmer, is more than I can tell. I would, therefore, recommend that \$1,000 per annum be appropriated for pay of farmer. The appropriation for pay of blacksmith has not been made, and I am without one. I have been compelled, of a necessity, to get a portion of the smithing done on the outside, and have an Indian hired to work part of the time in the department shop. It will cost the government less to make an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum to pay a blacksmith, and \$800 for supplying the shop, than to depend on getting the work done by citizens off the reservation. The last appropriation for pay of physician and purchase of medicines called for by the treaty is made; \$1,500 is all the appropriation for the present year, and twelve hundred of that is required for pay of physician, which leaves three hundred for the purchase of medicines, which is certainly a very small allowance for the number of Indians here. I would recommend that there be appropriated not less than \$1,800 per annum for pay of physician and purchase of medical supplies. Humanity speaks in strongest terms for the protection of the wards of the government, and directs that a good physician and good medical supplies should be furnished for them, and without an appropriation for that purpose disease must soon have its way. The appropriations for annuities, provided for by treaty stipulations, will mostly expire this year, and those that are continued are so small that they amount to very little with so many. Some provision should

certainly be made to supply this deficiency to a limited extent. I would recommend the appropriation of \$5,000, to be used for the purchase of annuities and other beneficial purposes.

Soon after I assumed charge of this reservation, complaint was made to me of the Indians at the mouth of the Salmon River and along the coast as far north as Tillamook Valley. On the 15th of June I started to visit these localities, and learn the actual condition of those living in that vicinity. I traveled twenty-five miles west from the agency buildings to the mouth of Salmon River on the Pacific coast. Here I found about thirty Indians, who live by fishing. Although no treaty was ever made with them, my predecessors have taken charge of them. From that point I traveled north, over a high range of rugged mountains, a distance of twelve miles, when I struck the coast at the mouth of Nestucker, and there found thirty-seven of the Nestuccas Indians, living in a low and degraded state. No attention has ever been paid to them by my predecessors, that I am aware of. I continued north along the coast ten miles, to Sand Lake. Two families live here—all have the scrofula. Ten miles further up is Netarch Bay. There are probably thirty-five or forty Indians here, and seven white men living with squaws—living without law, and in a worse than uncivilized condition—low, degraded specimens of humanity. Ten or twelve miles further on is Tillamook Bay and valley, where the Tillamook Indians live, who number about two hundred. The first person I saw on entering the valley was a drunken Indian, and nearly all I saw afterward were in the same condition. All the better class of white citizens urge the speedy removal of these Indians. The Indian men live chiefly by prostituting their squaws to white men, who are lower and more degraded than they are, if such a thing can be.

Without making my report too long, and entering too much into detail, I would recommend that all the Indians on the Pacific coast, from the mouth of the Columbia River south to the mouth of the Siletz River, be collected together and located at the mouth of Salmon or Nestucker River, on this reservation. Either place is a good location—plenty of farming land, with most excellent pasturage for stock, and within an easy day's ride of this agency. From the best information that I could get, I think there are about three hundred of them. All the employés that would be required for these Indians would be a superintendent of farming, as these Indians subsist mostly on the product of the ocean. For the purpose of collecting and locating these Indians and supplying them with agricultural implements, seeds, &c., an appropriation of at least \$2,500 will be necessary, and \$1,000 per annum for pay of farmer.

I do not know the exact boundaries of the reservation, but will give you a general description: Starting at Netarch Bay, thence east forty miles; thence south forty miles, along the Coast range of mountains; thence west to the mouth of the Siletz River; thence north along the Pacific coast to the place of beginning.

The Indians are located in a little valley five by eight miles, scooped out of the Coast range of mountains on the east line of the reservation, on the head-waters of the Yamhill River. The tillable land at the mouth of Salmon River is about one thousand acres, and at the Nestucker, from ten to twelve hundred acres. The remaining portion of this large tract of land is one wild waste of rugged, craggy, impassable mountains, filled with all kinds of game found on this coast, while the streams are swarming with the best of mountain trout, and salmon that come up from the ocean.

For an illustration of the abundance of game here, I would state that

two Indians went hunting since I came here; were out five weeks; returned with sixty-four deer, two elk, and any amount of small game. A better place for a reservation could not be found, perhaps, on the Pacific coast. The Indians are happy and contented, and advancing in civilization more rapidly than the most sanguine anticipated a few years ago. In proof of their civilization, I will state the fact that many of the Indians are living in far better houses, built by themselves, than either the agent or employés. The Indians themselves repaired the threshing machine, and are now running it, and doing as good work as white men could do. If appropriations are made, so that I can hire a blacksmith and farmer, I shall hire Indians. The Indians are very strongly attached to this place, and have great fears of being removed. They say, "We have lived here fifteen years; here our young men have become old men; here we have buried our fathers and mothers; here we are healthy, raise plenty to eat, and here we want to live and die and be buried with our fathers."

CHARLES JAFOLLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 21.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 30, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the manual labor school, by your directions, under my charge, since the 1st day of June last.

Without difficulty I have gathered into the school eleven (11) scholars, seven (7) boys and four (4) girls, who give evidence of intelligence and a desire to learn. The ages of the scholars is from five to sixteen years. I am now teaching spelling, reading, writing, and mental arithmetic. Some of the boys are reading very creditably in the Second Reader.

Mrs. Dunbar has more particularly the management of the girls, and instructs them in sewing, knitting, &c., &c.

There have been two deaths among the scholars since I took charge. Marco Bozarris, aged eight years, died July 11, of brain fever. Catherine Campbell, aged eleven years, died July 23, of continued fever. They were both good and smart children, and were esteemed very highly by all the agency people.

The garden belonging to the school, owing to the extreme dry weather of this season, and the negligence of my predecessor, is almost a total failure. In conducting a school of this kind a good garden is almost indispensable, and I would recommend an enlargement of the grounds for a garden here, and that in the future more attention be paid to gardening than in the past.

The house in which the school is kept is totally unfit for the purposes of a manual labor school. It does seem to me if we expect these unfortunate beings ever to rise above the idea of Indian, in its common acceptance in the West, it must be done in the main through the schools, and therefore it is quite necessary that more attention be paid to this one particular thing. Good, comfortable houses and competent teachers should by all means be provided for them.

From long experience in teaching and conducting Indian schools, I am prepared to say that in most of the branches which I have taught the scholars advance almost, if not quite, as fast as those of white parentage.

My predecessor and yours have from time to time reported this house unfit for use, either as an abiding place for teachers or scholars, and yet it seems that these reports are unheeded, and the wants and comforts of the school unprovided for. Most of the Indians on reservations (especially on this one) point to their people who have been and are in school with a great deal of pride, and when visitors come among them it is one of the first things to which their attention is directed. The difficulty here is not to secure the attendance of scholars, but seems to be to provide for them as they should be provided for, with books, clothing, food, and a good, comfortable house in which to live.

Give them the proper facilities for obtaining knowledge, and they will make rapid strides toward civilization and enlightenment; a state of affairs very desirable indeed, and for which the government should labor unceasingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DUNBAR, *Teacher.*

Captain CHARLES LAFOLLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 22.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my seventh annual report of the affairs of this agency:

During the present year the Indians under my charge have been unusually docile, and have given me far less trouble than in any former year. For the most part they have remained quietly on the reservation, cultivating their lands, and submitting without complaint to such police regulations and restrictions as were necessarily imposed upon them. It is time that some of them have been disposed to be refractory, and have annoyed me considerably by their attempts to escape from the agency, and to excite insubordination among their fellows. Such instances, however, are now far more rare than formerly, and, I venture to say, are of no more frequent occurrence than they would be among a like number of whites, similarly situated. It is, in all probability, idle to expect that these children of the wilderness will ever be entirely cured of their dislike to fixed habitations, and of their restless, roving habits. We can only hope to reduce the instances in which this gipsy disposition is exercised to a minimum of frequency. This point is, I believe, well-nigh attained among the Indians located here, and it is probable that the expense incurred during the present year in keeping them on the reservation will afford a true measure of the annual cost of maintaining the "no *excet*" rule among them in the future.

The agricultural operations of this year have been far more extensive and important than those of any former year. It is not yet fully ascertained what the results of those operations will be, but we have reason to expect an abundant yield from all the crops planted. It is true that the summer has been an unusually dry one, but this evil has been very nearly counterbalanced by the extraordinary diligence and care exercised by the employes and Indians in the cultivation of the different farms.

Large quantities of grain were destroyed in the Willamette Valley by an unexpected rain-storm that occurred in the latter part of the harvesting season; indeed, some of the farmers lost almost their entire crops. The laborers on this agency, however, both white and Indians, were so industrious in the first weeks of harvest that they succeeded in storing away all the grain on the reservation before the rain commenced, so that not a bushel of it was lost.

Our potato crop last year was bitten by the frost late in the season, and was almost wholly destroyed. The yield, therefore, was so scanty that the Indians were compelled to use the entire crop for subsistence during the winter, and when spring came there were no potatoes on hand for planting. I was, therefore, under the necessity of purchasing about a thousand bushels, and distributing them among the Indians to be used as seed. We are now engaged in digging the crop obtained from this seed, and though we do not know as yet precisely what the yield will be, we expect from present indications that it will be large.

I bought this spring a small quantity of a choice variety of wheat, to be used as seed. This was intended as an experiment, or rather as a continuation of former experiments. As you have already been advised by my reports hitherto, wheat does not appear to grow well here, and our successive crops of that cereal have almost uniformly failed. In this instance, however, we have been happily disappointed by moderate success, for the variety of wheat used seems to have taken kindly to our soil, and has produced a fair yield.

We sowed a considerably greater quantity of oats this year than formerly and consequently reaped an unusually large crop. I should think that the Indians might sell three or four thousand bushels, and have an ample supply left to last them through the winter. This fact suggests to my mind a recommendation that I desire respectfully to make to the department. I am of the opinion that the government could accomplish much good for the Indians located here, by purchasing all the surplus oats they may have each year after supplying their own necessities.

A commodious granary could be built at the nearest tide-water, a distance of about six miles from the agency, at which the Indians could deliver the oats they have to sell, receiving therefor from the government agent the market price in *coin*, as the Indians are very distrustful of paper money and dislike to take it in payment. The oats could then be readily shipped to San Francisco, and there sold on the best attainable terms for the government. The proceeds of these sales could be returned to the government agent here, to be similarly applied again in the following year. Ordinarily it is probable that the selling price would defray the cost of the original purchase, and the added expenses of transportation, leaving perhaps a small balance in favor of the government; but even if there should be occasional loss, it would be more than repaid by the good effected for the Indians. Of course the government would have to take all the risks of the enterprise, for the Indians could not be enlisted in it, if there were the remotest prospect of loss to them. They seem to be almost entirely devoid of that venturesome *speculating* spirit which is a predominant trait of Yankee character. Even in their gambling they rarely *risk* anything knowingly, for they will not bet except upon what they deem to be a "sure thing." If the course here recommended were adopted, I am confident that it would result in incalculable benefit to the Indians. What they need most of all to be taught is that they can by their *present* labors supply their *future* wants. The very first step in their civilization is to call into activity the dormant faculty of *forethought, providence*. They have always acted on the hy-

pothesis that life is merely a thing of the passing hour, circumscribed in its joys and sorrows by the narrow limits of the present. Thus they are, unconsciously, true followers of Epicurus, and their lives are ruled by the old Epicurean maxim, "*Dum vivimus vivamus.*" While they continue thus devoted to the present, and careless of the future, they will be "but children of a larger growth" and will never cease to be a charge upon the government. But let the quality of prudence be once developed in them, and let them be accustomed to considering the interests of the future, as well as those of the present, and they will speedily become self-sustaining. This habit, I earnestly believe, they will soon acquire under the operation of the plan I suggest. They will learn by experience that when they raise on their farms more of any article than they can consume, they can easily convert the surplus into a form in which it can be readily exchanged, either now or hereafter, for those things that they need. When this is achieved they will have mastered the alphabet of civilization, and may go into its sublimer lessons.

Nor do I think that this can be accomplished, for the Indians located here, in any other way than the one I recommend. Unless the government becomes the purchaser of their surplus products, those products will find no market. This agency is so shut out from the settlements by mountains and other barriers, that traders will not come to it for purposes of traffic, nor can the Indians go to them with their products. Besides, it would hardly be wise to permit the Indians to have any dealings with these private traders, even if they were accessible; for it seems almost impossible that the best of white men should resist the temptation to cheat an Indian in a bargain, as is shown by the whole history of traffic between the two races, from the time of the Pilgrim fathers and William Penn down to our own day. Hence, there being no other buyers, if the government does not purchase the surplus of what the Indians raise on their farms, it will inevitably be wasted "in riotous living;" and thus increased industry will in its results prove detrimental rather than beneficial.

I have already had ocular proof of the fact that the plan I suggest would afford a powerful stimulant to the activity and industry of the Indians. During the present year I promised them that the government would purchase all the oats they raised, above what they needed. I made this promise to them because I thought the Snake Indians would be brought here during the year, and that I should require the surplus oats to subsist those Indians. In this, however, I have thus far been disappointed, and am consequently unable to keep my promise. However, the inducement thus held out to the Indians incited them to an unusual diligence in their labors on their farms, and the result was, as already indicated, a large increase in the agricultural productions of the agency.

Let me, then, in view of this fact, and of considerations offered above, respectfully but strongly urge the adoption of the plan here proposed.

I observe that the Indians this year have expended extraordinary care in the cultivation of their gardens, and have raised a larger quantity and better assortment of garden vegetables than ever before.

For further and more particular information concerning the agricultural productions of this agency during the present year, I refer you to the statistical return of farming herewith transmitted.

The live stock on this agency is fast becoming old and worn out, and many of the work-oxen have died from old age, disease, &c., though they have been well cared for. This has interfered somewhat with our operations this year, and it will soon be necessary to replenish our stock.

Many valuable improvements have been constructed on the agency during the year by the Indians, under the direction of Mr. Thorn, the carpenter. Quite a number of substantial houses and barns have been put up. Mr. Thorn has also been building a good frame horse-power grist mill, which will soon be completed and in running order.

There has been some sickness among the Indians since my last annual report, and I think more deaths than usual have occurred. At present their sanitary condition is not bad. For further particulars on this subject, I refer you to the report of Dr. Boswell, the resident physician.

About a year ago, an Indian of the name of Frank, a Chasta-Scoton, was killed near Corvallis, by one Ballard, a white man. The killing was, in my opinion, entirely unjustifiable, and was done not from any previous grudge, nor because of ungovernable heat, but simply on account of a heartless contempt and disregard of the rights and life of an Indian, a feeling that has always been fearfully prevalent along our frontiers, and has brought much woe upon the land. This act created considerable excitement among the Indians on the agency, and I was for a time somewhat fearful that it would provoke them to an actual outbreak against the whites. I only succeeded in quieting them by giving them solemn assurances that justice should be done the murderer. Regarding the act as I did, and foreseeing what serious consequences would arise if the perpetrator of it should be acquitted and go unwhipped of justice, I took an active interest in the trial and did all I could honorably to secure the conviction of the murderer, under the direction of Superintendent Huntington. I employed counsel to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of the case, and on the day of trial I took a deputation of the leading Indians to Corvallis to witness the proceedings, and satisfy themselves that everything was done fairly. Notwithstanding the prejudice existing in the community against the cause of the prosecution, the district attorney and his associates succeeded in convicting Ballard of manslaughter, and the judge sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This, to some extent, gave the Indians satisfaction, though they still contended, and I believe they were right, that the man ought to have been hung.

I wish still to urge the importance of establishing a manual labor school on this agency. For the arguments in favor of it, I refer you to the report of the teacher, Mr. William J. Shipley, which I transmit herewith, and to my own report of last year.

I would also respectfully reiterate the other recommendations contained in my last annual report, so far as they remain unheeded, for the needs of the Indians are still the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. SIMPSON.

HON. A. B. MEACHAM,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 23.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, September 30, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indian school at this agency:
It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that my observations

and experience since my last quarterly report but confirm the opinion then entertained, that Indians can and will, with a fair opportunity, make rapid progress in the more common branches of an English education.

The scholars are now, notwithstanding the very unfavorable circumstances surrounding them, making very marked improvement in the studies pursued, to wit: spelling, reading, writing, and mental arithmetic. I have also exercised them to some extent in vocal music and declamation, in both of which they have shown a commendable aptness. The object of practicing declamation is for the purpose of attaining a more perfect enunciation. But, notwithstanding the readiness with which they have taken hold of their studies and the aptness they have shown in learning, there is much to discourage them and retard their progress.

The school is conducted as a "day school," and eighteen hours out of twenty-four they are exposed to all the baleful influences of the traditional superstitious and savage ceremonies of the older Indians, who never knowingly let an opportunity to discourage the very idea of schools and education pass. In fact, their antipathy to anything of the kind is so great that it is quite impossible in many cases, without resorting to compulsion, to induce them to send their children to school; hence the large proportion of orphan children in the school.

One great difficulty in the way of imparting instruction to them, is their comparative ignorance of the English language; and this can never be obviated so long as they are allowed to associate, unrestrained, with the older Indians, who speak nothing but their native tongue. It is my opinion that they should be withdrawn, as far as practicable, from association with the other Indians; that they should be boarded and lodged in the school-house or other building connected therewith; and that they should, so far as possible, be allowed to speak nothing but English. A system similar to this would obviate, in part, at least, three of the greatest obstacles to their advancement and civilization, namely: The immoral influences which always abound, in a greater or less degree, among barbarous nations; the pernicious notions imbibed from constant contact with the traditions, superstitions, and heathenish ceremonies of the Indians in their original condition; and lack of knowledge of the language in which they are to be instructed.

I am satisfied that the only proper, and the most successful school that can be put in operation here, is one on the manual-labor system. In a school of this kind the children can be kept almost entirely free from the noxious influences before mentioned; they can be instructed in agriculture, horticulture, and many other useful employments; they can be better cared for, and their permanent advancement in books and the ordinary arts and usages of civilized life more certainly secured. The girls should also be instructed in the various duties of housewifery, as the Indian women are universally very deficient in this particular.

But before this can be done, or even a "day school" successfully conducted, there must be a new school-house constructed, or the old one extensively repaired. In order to fully comprehend the matter, we must understand that there is not now, and never has been, a residence for the teacher separate from the school-house, and that he has always occupied a part of it, and the part best adapted to school purposes, for a residence. In the present building there are properly four rooms, one of which is large enough for a school of about forty scholars, and well lighted; two of them would answer well for sleeping apartments, and would accommodate about twenty persons each, and should be appropriated, one

for males and the other for females; while the fourth would be sufficiently large for a kitchen and dining-room for the school. I would most earnestly and respectfully suggest that this building be immediately repaired and furnished with desks, seats, stoves, bunks, and all the necessary appliances for conducting the school and boarding and lodging the scholars in the same house. This would necessitate the erection of a separate building to be used as a residence for the teacher.

I would respectfully recommend a sufficient appropriation for the purpose of building a residence for the teacher, repairing and furnishing the school-house, and for clothing and boarding the children one year. Of course, after the first year there would be nothing required for building purposes, and but little for furnishing and repairs.

This much ought to be done, and I earnestly hope will be done, for the enlightenment of this benighted race. An all-wise God, in the dispensation of His providence, has thrown this once happy, brave, and independent people, helpless and dependent upon the generosity of our government, and it does seem that every feeling of religion and humanity, and the eternal principles of right and justice, imperatively demand that the government should do all in its power to ameliorate their present degraded condition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. J. SHIPLEY, *Teacher.*

BENJ. SIMPSON, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Siletz Agency, Oregon.

No. 24.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY, July 29, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report of the Alsea Indian sub-agency, and Indians under my charge. There are four tribes of Indians belonging to this agency, viz: Coose, Umpqua, Alsea, and Sayouslaw, numbering in all about five hundred souls.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes are located on the agency farm, and are of an industrious and well disposed nature. The Alsea tribe live on the Alsea Bay, nine miles north of agency farm, and are more given to hunting and fishing, and less disposed to work. The Sayouslaw tribe, living on the Sayouslaw River, thirty miles south of the agency, are a very peaceable and industrious tribe of Indians. They have about thirty acres in cultivation on the river, and raise plenty to subsist upon. They are but little expense, making their own living by fishing, hunting, and farming. As to the farming operations of the other tribes, I will refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming, inclosed herewith.

Since I have been acting as agent for these Indians, they have made rapid improvement toward civilization. They have become convinced that they must labor, and till their farms, in order to obtain a good subsistence. They are easily managed, and obedient and willing Indians to perform such duties as is required of them.

I would respectfully recommend that a cheap grist-mill be furnished for these Indians at this agency. They can raise good average crops of wheat here, and have chance of getting it floured; therefore it is poor encouragement for them to raise wheat, unless they have some way to flour it.

This portion of country is very suitable for Indians. They have plenty of game and fish in this section. They never want for food, &c. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 25.

OFFICE KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
June 30, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my fourth annual report, as United States Indian sub-agent, on Klamath reservation.

The reservation was established by the treaty of 1864, with Klamaths, Modocs, &c.; includes an area of about one thousand two hundred square miles. A considerable part of its surface is mountainous, another portions covered by lakes, and yet a considerable part agricultural, and hay lands lying down near the lakes and their reservation.

There is one entire nation of Indians on the reservation, viz., the Klamaths; and parts of two others, viz., the Snake and Modoc nations. The Snakes are the Wohlpaape and Yahooskin bands. The aggregate number of Indians at present on the reservation is something less than fifteen hundred, all told. A considerable number of Modocs yet remain off the reserve, and as it would be impracticable to get them on without military aid, and as that has been all the while withheld, they yet remain in their old country, where they are liable to get into difficulty with the whites any day. Their head chief Skoutian, and a number of his people, remain on the reservation, and all conduct themselves in a very becoming manner.

In 1866, operations were commenced here for the benefit of the Indians, and although the means furnished for beneficial objects have been limited, they have been sufficiently large to permit the performance of much labor for the welfare of the Indians. During the year there has been a large amount of wild land broken, on which the heavy turf is fast decaying, and which, from its superior richness and constant moisture, will yield an abundant return for the labors of the farmer next season.

The superintendent of farming, and farmers, have been energetic and efficient, and the teachers, who have been for a greater part of the time engaged on the farms, along with Indian boys receiving instruction in manual labor, have not only accomplished much to secure the success of farming operations, but have advanced their wards materially in the manners and acts of civilization.

Some good substantial hewed log-buildings have been erected for the convenience and comfort of employes, and for school-house, blacksmith shops, and office. The mechanics have not spent their time indolently, but have industriously labored in building, and in manufacturing agricultural implements, and a vast number of other necessary and convenient articles, for both whites and Indians.

The Indians that have been employed on the farms, and otherwise, have generally labored energetically, and many have given evidence of

a desire to adopt the laws and manners of civilized people, and there is abundant proof that the lamented Mr. Huntington, late superintendent of Indian affairs, was correct when he said of these Indians, in his annual report for 1866, "and I consider them as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent."

Health has usually been good, though during the changeable weather of spring several infants died from putrid sore throat, or some kindred malady. In May last, head-chief La Lakes was deposed for imbecility, and consequent loss of influence, and Allan David, who signed the treaty of 1864, as Boos-ki-you, a very able and trustworthy man, was chosen in his stead.

It is due to the employes of this agency to say that they have generally discharged their duties faithfully. For a further understanding of the affairs of the agency, you are very respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of employes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
L. APPELEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 26.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *June 30, 1869.*

SIR: I entered upon the discharge of my duties as school teacher on this reservation on the 1st of April, 1869, and as operations were immediately commenced on the farms, in putting in a spring crop, I was instructed, as you are aware, to labor on the farms, and to give instructions to certain Indians in manual labor.

Farming interests yet being paramount to most any other on the reservation, I regarded the arrangement as eminently correct and proper, and entered into it with all my energy. During the whole period of my service, I have labored on the farms in various kinds of agricultural duty, and have had the gratification of seeing the Indians under my charge making rapid advancement in the science of husbandry. I would recommend the purchase of some alphabetical charts for the school room, to aid new beginners.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
R. B. HATTON,
School Teacher.

Hon. L. APPELEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 27.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 15, 1869.

SIR: In submitting this, my third annual report, I shall be obliged to omit many interesting statistics which for want of data from the re-

12 I A

spective agencies) I had not fully completed when required to turn over the office to my successor.

Contrary to established usage, General McIntosh insisted upon a transfer of the office, the office safe, and furniture, before receipting for the public property scattered throughout the State. In addition to this, he removed the office to another locality; consequently my papers and memoranda were thrown into great confusion.

I have obtained another office, and am now busily engaged in bringing order out of chaos.

In a short time I hope to be able to arrange my papers and send on my final accounts. In the meantime I shall have to beg the indulgence of the department.

Since my last annual report the Smith River Indian farm has been abandoned, the lease cancelled, and the Indians and government property (with the exception of such unwieldy or useless articles as could not be profitably removed) have been transferred to Hoopa Valley Indian reserve.

The expense of keeping the Indians at Smith River during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was about twenty-one thousand dollars. More than half of this sum will be actually saved to the government each succeeding year in the matter of rents, salary of agent, employes, and other expenses, which are now avoided by consolidation with the Hoopas. It might be said, perhaps, with manifest propriety, that the whole twenty-one thousand dollars will be either saved or gained by the consolidation, taking into consideration the good example, the instruction, industry, and general good behavior of the Smith River Indians, among the wild, indolent, and sometimes troublesome Hoopa and Redwood tribes.

All whom I removed to Hoopa Valley have been contented at their new homes; until recently they have exhibited some discomfiture on account of the proposed change in officers.

The Smith River Indians have been of great service at Hoopa, in clearing and fencing new land, building Indian houses, cutting saw-logs, teaming, and general farm work. They are much more industrious and skillful in all kinds of farm labor than the Hoopas. With their assistance, and with the use of Smith River teams, we have been able to raise a much larger crop of grain and vegetables than was ever before produced in Hoopa Valley.

The statistics of farming show that seven hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated this season with the following results, as near as can be estimated at this time, (as the crop is not all harvested:)

Two hundred and twenty-five tons of excellent hay, fifty tons of straw, five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred bushels of oats, two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels of peas, fifteen hundred bushels of apples, one hundred bushels of peaches, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of beans, and a large quantity of summer vegetables, besides one hundred and ten thousand feet of sawed lumber.

The aggregate value of these products, in coin, exclusive of new buildings, ferry-boat, fencing, and other permanent improvements, and exclusive of the increase of stock, as estimated by the agent, is twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The anticipated change in officers of this department, and current reports among the Indians a few months ago that they were to be turned over to the military, created a great panic throughout the State, espe-

cially among the more civilized and intelligent, many of whom have left the reservations within the last two months.

For many years the Indians in this State were abused and defrauded of their natural rights, and sometimes cheated out of government bounties. Their domestic happiness was disturbed by lawless adventurers, and they were driven from their favorite fishing-grounds and hunting places, under a pretence of Indian hostilities, when the primary object was to get possession of choice locations, and incidentally make money out of the government pending disturbances.

These encroachments upon the natural rights of the Indians aroused their dormant passions and savage nature, until they became dangerous foes to the white race, and caused much suffering, and for a time retarded the growth and prosperity of the country. Latterly they have been more peaceable and contented; many have been collected upon the reservation, and under promise of protection became happy and industrious.

They are always restless at the approach of strangers, and distrustful of changes in superintendents and agents. In this instance they became intensely excited and entertained serious apprehensions as to the probable consequence of being turned over to that class of government officers who are usually sent out by the "Great Father" to chastise them. This long persecuted race of people naturally regard the military as their enemy; they trace the first serious ills of life to the introductory ceremonies of the camp or field.

Many of the leading and influential chiefs and heads of tribes are half-breeds. They speak good English, and often express their grievances in eloquent and forcible language.

They repel, with just pride and indignation, the pretense that none but army officers are capable of taking charge of Indian affairs; they firmly believe that as honest and faithful, as brave and generous men, may be found in the civil walks of life as in the army; the Indians of this State have certainly discovered who have been their truest friends. My candid opinion is, that a transfer at this time has demoralized them to such an extent, that it will take several years of pacific treatment, and assiduous attention, to bring them back to the same happy and prosperous condition the new officers found them. Blankets and clothing, food and medicine, are more formidable and persuasive arguments than musket and bullet. Indians on this coast have no fear of death, except when the monster comes in the shape of hunger and disease.

If those who have left the reservations can be persuaded that peaceful measures are to be continued under the new régime, and that they are to be instructed in husbandry and the mechanic arts, in civilization and domestic peace; that they are to be fed and clothed as they have been for the last few years, they may possibly be induced to return without another bloody contest. As near as I have been able to ascertain, between six and seven hundred Indians have left the different reservations of this State since the transfer to the military was first talked of among them—about three hundred from Hoopa, two hundred and twenty-five from Round Valley, and one hundred and fifty from Tule River. I am informed that others are still leaving, and are defiant regarding the order declaring them outlaws. Some of them had passes or permits to go to a place designated, for the purpose of working out a short time during harvest; others were permitted (after a brief season of labor on the reservation) to go abroad to catch and dry fish for winter use. Many of both classes have failed to return, and have been joined in the mountains by others who left without leave. White men,

for whom reservation Indians labor, are frequently so anxious to retain their services at trifling wages during the summer months, that they often resort to misrepresentations relative to the ulterior designs of the military in taking charge of Indians. In this manner, the weak fears of these unfortunate creatures are so much excited that they refuse to return.

I have always discountenanced the practice of giving *passes* to leave the reservations, except when the Indians go in charge of an employé of the government, on business having some material bearing upon the general interests of the department. If this practice is to be continued, it should be with greater caution.

Indians frequently become demoralized by contact with bad white men during the few weeks' absence, and are totally worthless on a reservation afterwards. Gathering them in after they become scattered and demoralized is an expensive undertaking even if conducted peaceably; and if required to be removed to a reservation by force of arms, the expense is often increased tenfold, besides endangering loss of life, and stirring up open hostilities that may last for years, without any material benefit to either the white or Indian race.

Round Valley or "Nomecult" Indian reservation, is situated in Mendocino County, about sixty miles northeast of Capo Mendocino, and is entirely surrounded by mountains. It is unquestionably the most isolated and desirable location for an Indian reserve in the State. This beautiful and productive valley is rapidly filling up with settlers; many of them believe that in addition to the proclamation of the President, and the action of the Secretary of the Interior, by which these lands were withdrawn from public sale, and set apart as an Indian reservation, some congressional legislation is necessary to render it permanent.

The government has about five thousand acres only inclosed, out of twenty-five thousand reserved.

The settlers have appropriated the other twenty thousand, besides much more in the foot-hills. Possessory claims on reservation lands are selling for nearly as much as if the settlers had the fee simple. Large herds of cattle and sheep are also driven into the valley and in the foot-hills by persons having no pretense of claim to the land. This stock belonging to strangers is consuming much of the pasturage needed for reservation animals.

The Indian agent and government employés are wholly unable to prevent these encroachments.

I regret to be obliged to say that current reports impress me strongly with the belief that the present military force at Camp Wright has been less efficient than its predecessor in maintaining good order between whites and Indians. Some of the soldiers at least have transgressed the rules of propriety in many instances already, and their stay has been but a few months. General McIntosh is in possession of some of the principal facts in connection with this matter, and promises to give it further attention.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the department to the recommendations in my annual report of 1867, asking for congressional legislation with a view to establishing more definitely the boundaries of the Round Valley reserve, and to end forever all disputes between the settlers and the government.

If it is the fixed purpose of Congress not to make any appropriation to pay the settlers for their valuable improvements, and no steps are to be taken to remove them from the tract of land reserved for Indian purposes, then I would most respectfully suggest that a new survey be

made of twenty-five thousand acres of land for a permanent Indian reservation, including all the land now occupied by the government, and all other valley land in Round Valley, as far south as the township line running east and west between townships 23 north 13 west, 23 north 12 west, and township 22 north, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, extending far enough into the foot-hills on the east, and on the west of townships 23 north 13 west, and 23 north 12 west, to make up the twenty-five thousand acres. The above tract would include about one-third of the valley, and with proper management would be amply sufficient to subsist all the Indians now there, and two thousand more that might be collected from scattering bands in the surrounding country.

They are not likely to come in voluntarily, so long as the settlers claim to own the valley.

I would further respectfully recommend, in the contingency above named, that the balance of the public lands in and about Round Valley be put in market and sold, giving a preference to the actual settlers who have made valuable improvements.

Of the lands lying north of that township line, there would be one thousand and eighty acres, claimed as State lands, which have been located under the swamp and overflowed land laws of California. The whole question as to whether these are swamp lands, within the meaning of the law, is now open for litigation, and immediate attention should be given to it.

It is extremely doubtful whether the State locating agent should ever have been permitted to select any of the public lands of Round Valley as swamp and overflowed lands.

During the rainy season it often occurs that the highest table lands in California are flooded for a short period. This survey was probably made in midwinter and during an unusual freshet.

The claimants, I believe, are four of swamp lands and four of dry lands, north of said township line.

The whole value of the improvements of the eight claimants will not exceed twelve thousand dollars.

It would be well if speedy action were taken by the government to determine the relative rights of the settlers and the Indian department. If the government determines to retain the whole valley for Indian purposes, as originally intended, and of which the settlers had full notice, some prompt and efficient steps should be taken to eject all the settlers from the valley. There would then be ample room and means of subsistence for all the Indians in the State, except the Mission Indians, who should be provided for separately for many reasons. There would also be an abundance of pasturage, with ample facilities for increase of stock now belonging to the entire Indian department of this State.

Much praise should be awarded to Captain B. L. Fairfield, Indian agent, and Philo G. Tuttle, the herdsman at Round Valley, for their watchfulness and untiring vigilance in endeavoring to protect reservation stock.

During my superintendency the cattle have increased nearly twofold; we have not permitted cows or any young cattle to be slaughtered for the use of Indians or employés.

Cattle in the State are becoming more valuable every year, and we have preferred to feed bacon and pork in winter, and occasionally buy beef for summer use, thereby saving the growth and natural increase to augment the number and value of the stock, and to promote the future prosperity of the reservation. Taking into consideration the increased value, as well as the enlarged number of cattle at that place, they are

worth at the present time at least ten thousand dollars more than on the day I assumed the duties of superintendent.

The crops at Round Valley this season are alike creditable to the land, the agent, employes, and the Indians. A large surplus can be spared, which, with the aid of the grist mill recently purchased, can be made much more available than any former season.

I think all the surplus flour and corn meal can be sold advantageously in the valley, and the proceeds ought to be sufficient to purchase nearly all the blankets and clothing for that reservation, with its present number of dependents.

Transportation is too expensive to justify shipments of surplus produce.

You will perceive from the invoice of property turned over to my successor, that there is now on hand a large surplus of corn and wheat of last year's growth. This could not heretofore be made available for the want of a mill. None of the new crop is included in the invoice except the hay. Eleven hundred and sixty acres have been cultivated this year, as follows:

	Bushels.
500 acres of wheat, probable yield.....	6,000
125 acres of oats, probable yield.....	5,000
125 acres of barley, probable yield.....	4,000
250 acres of corn, probable yield.....	8,000
70 acres of sweet corn (for summer use.)	
30 acres of potatoes, probable yield.....	6,000
4 acres of beans, probable yield.....	125
	Tons.
10 acres of mumpkins and squashes, probable yield.....	150
10 acres of carrots, probable yield.....	100
8 acres of beets, probable yield.....	80
5 acres of rutabaga, probable yield.....	50
2 acres of cabbage, probable yield.....	10
15 acres of watermelons, probable yield.....	150
6 acres of flat turnips (mostly issued to Indians.)	

The foregoing are the estimates made after a partial harvest, and predicated upon the well-known capacity of the land in former years, and present appearance of the crop. In addition to the foregoing, about three hundred and fifty tons of excellent hay have been cut and housed.

Tule River Indian farm is located on Tule River, in Tulare County, about two hundred and ninety miles southeast of San Francisco. The farm occupied for Indian purposes consists of twelve hundred and eighty acres, rented from Thomas P. Madden, at an annual rent of nineteen hundred and twenty dollars, and five hundred acres of government land adjoining, inclosed by the Indian Department. The Madden farm has been rented for the past ten years, and occupied for the use of the Tule River and Owens River tribes. The lease will expire on the 31st day of December next, and I am informed by Mr. Madden that the land has advanced so much in value, and is so much sought after for private enterprise, that it cannot be hired another year for less than two dollars per acre, currency. I have heretofore discouraged the rental of private farms for the use of the Indians for the most obvious reasons:

First. We are continually making valuable improvements, which must necessarily inure to the benefit of the owner of the land and not to the government.

Second. It is better to keep the Indians busy than idle, even if no

other than a moral benefit accrues; but as improved lands are advancing in value much more rapidly in California than unimproved, the government should have the direct benefit of its own efforts. Labor is worth more here than in any other part of the world, and heretofore the Indian department of California has been losing much of the previous fruits of Indian labor, which might have been saved.

Third. These unfortunate wards of the government are intelligent enough to understand perfectly well the difference between a permanent and a temporary home. They will always work more willingly for themselves and their posterity than for others. They never have been, and never can be, perfectly happy and contented on a rented farm.

They are always attached to the burial places of their fathers, and especially those places made sacred by the ashes of their dead heroes; they leave them with great reluctance.

If we regard the aborigines as a portion of the human race, if we appreciate human impulses and human emotions, we cannot expect more of them than we would of educated white men.

In my report of 1867 and 1868, I earnestly recommended an appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm. I believed then, and still believe, this farm, together with adjacent government lands, (preferred to in those reports,) might be made a permanent and desirable Indian reservation, which, in a few years, would be worth treble the cost. Mr. Madden offered his land for ten dollars per acre, in coin.

It is well worth that sum for private ownership, and much more to the government, if the Indians are to be provided for, and you estimate the cost of removal.

If this recommendation had been carried out, I have no doubt that the number of Indians at that place instead of decreasing would have quadrupled by voluntary accessions from Owens River Valley, and other localities where there are many scattered and broken bands and fragmentary tribes, anxious for a home, and awaiting the patron of the government. In their destitute and scattered condition they have become woefully demoralized, and occasionally give trouble to peaceful and quiet families; not so much by hostile demonstrations as by their licentious habits and begging propensities.

The present season, but five hundred and twenty acres of land have been cultivated on the Tule River Indian farm; four hundred and eighty acres under the direction of the agent, and forty acres exclusively by the Indians. That portion cultivated by the government produced as follows: two thousand six hundred and forty-one bushels of wheat, one thousand nine hundred and sixty bushels of barley, twenty-four bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of turnips, and forty tons of hay.

The number of Indians has been much reduced by escapes and deaths, so that only about three hundred remain.

If Congress refuses to make the requisite appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm, I can see no alternative except to break up this establishment and let the balance of the Indians scatter.

If a suitable tract of land could be purchased in San Diego or San Bernardino County on which to establish the Mission Indians, the Tule and Owens River Indians might be consolidated with them.

The teams and other public property at Tule River would be of great service in establishing a new reservation.

The Mission Indians (so-called) are badly scattered through Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and at present are much impoverished. They number about three thousand. But little

can be done for them by the government, unless they are collected on a reservation.

In my special report upon the Mission Indians, dated December 6, 1867, and also in my annual report of October 10, 1868, I recommended that certain lands at Pala and San Pasqual, in San Diego County, which had been given to the Indians by the Mexican government, be withdrawn from public sale, surveyed, and set apart as a reservation. I stated that the Indian claims to these lands had never been presented to the board of land commissioners appointed under the act of 1851, to settle private land claims in California, and were consequently disregarded by the settlers, the lands being presumptively a part of the public domain.

There was no appropriation for the survey, and nothing further was done, except that on the 15th day of July, 1868, I addressed a letter to the late Commissioner Taylor, giving as full a description as I could of the Indian lands, and asking instructions with regard to a survey, but have never received any reply.

It seems to me that while the government assumes to act as guardian for the Indians, and the latter are treated as minors, the settlers should never be allowed to acquire title (from the guardian) to lands conceded to have been donated to the Neophytes by a former government. If these Indians are recognized as minors in law, and incapable of transacting business of a complicated nature, no laches of theirs can deprive them of their legal rights.

It will be said, perhaps, that the settlers take Indian lands by force, and in the ordinary way of progressive American democracy, and therefore must be sustained.

It is quite certain that since my last annual report, and since it was known that I contemplated establishing a reservation for the Mission Indians, all the best lands claimed by the Indians at Pala and San Pasqual, and especially the watering places, have been taken up and occupied by settlers. The immigration has crowded off the Indians, and left thousands without a home. By sharp practice, and under various pretenses, they have also been deprived of their horses, their working oxen, their cows, and stock cattle. Illicit traffic in ardent spirits unquestionably aided in the accomplishment of these wicked robberies.

The two races should be kept separate and apart from each other as much as possible. This can only be done by establishing a permanent reservation for the Indians, and by excluding all white men from it, except such as are employed by the government to take care of them, and such others as have special business with the department. Such an establishment, definitely fixed, would induce the Mission Indians to come in of their own accord, for they are more than anxious to have a home.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be amply sufficient to enable the superintendent to make a good commencement toward establishing a reservation, if he could have the site authoritatively selected, and discretionary power to act in the premises.

It is utterly useless for the government to move in the matter of selecting public lands, or Indian lands for reservation purposes, and then delay action and fondle "red tape" until outside adventurers get the advantage, as they have invariably done heretofore, whenever an attempt has been made to establish a permanent home for the Indians. Our government claims to be more intelligent, more humane and munificent than the Mexican republic, and yet we fail to manage the neophytes as well as they had been managed under Mexican rule. We have per-

mitted our people to plunder and take from them the temporal rewards of Christian virtues bestowed by the Mexican government. Not only their lands are taken from them, but also their teams, and other means of gaining a subsistence.

With many of these scattered converts to the Catholic faith, vagabondism alone remains, and even that is shared alike with the oppressed and the oppressors.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that, from a careful study of the character and habits of these degenerate children of a once powerful race, and from my knowledge of the aggressive character of the American people, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the two races cannot long exist and prosper together. The former must, of necessity, succumb to the latter, and will, finally become extinct. While I admit that this result is inevitable, I cannot justify the means by which it is brought about.

There are three distinct modes of disposing of the Indian race in America; each mode has its advocates. The first and perhaps the most popular plan in California is to wage indiscriminate war upon all the dark races, including the Indians, and wipe them out of existence as speedily as possible, and then attempt to justify it upon the exploded doctrine that "might makes right." This might elicit some *clat* for the Anglo-Saxon race, upon the southern as well as the western portion of the continent; but how will it be with the balance of the world? The second plan is to permit the lowest order of white men to mix freely with the Indians, and to introduce all the demoralizing customs and habits, licentious practices, and loathsome diseases among them that ever cursed a wicked world, and ultimately kill them, soul and body, with a moral and physical leprosy. The third, and it seems to me the most humane and Christian plan of governing and managing them, is to provide suitable reservations, under certain restrictions, excluding all communication with whites, either civil or military, except such government officers, employes, and teachers as have the Indians in charge.

If, in some instances, the reservation system has proved a partial failure, it has certainly been more successful in California than in some of the adjoining States and Territories; and when it has not been a perfect success, the fault has been less with the superintendents and agents than with the authorities at Washington.

Requisitions have sometimes been made by superintendents, and congressional aid asked for when the exigencies of the service imperatively demanded prompt and energetic action; such action is rarely obtained in any department of the government. Sometimes there is more lost by tardy movements and reluctant legislation than by hasty and precipitate action. To avoid both should be the great aim and paramount object of the government officers and legislators.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHIPPING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California, (relieved.)
Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 1, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to your circular letter of the 26th of July, 1869, I have the honor to report in regard to the condition of the Indians in my

superintendency, since the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as far as facts have come under my observation.

My predecessor, Billington C. Whiting, esq., has made his annual report to you, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and, as I understand from him, will inclose the old agent's reports for that year, as well as their reports on statistics of education, and their statistical return of farming, &c.

The short time that I have been in this superintendency will prevent my being able to give you an extended report as to the condition of the Indians throughout the State, as I have been unable, as yet, to visit the Hoopa Valley and the Tule River reservations. So far as I am informed, the Indians have been peaceable and quiet. The only difficulty which has occurred on the reservations took place at the Hoopa Valley reservation. This resulted in the killing of a notorious Indian, named "Burnt Rauche Billy," by a soldier belonging to company E, Twelfth United States Infantry, named Andrew J. Campbell. The agent, Lieutenant J. I. Spaulding's report of that affair has been forwarded to your office, as also the official letter of Colonel J. P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant general of the department of California, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner, major Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Gaston, California, in which he states that the department commander approved the recommendation of the board of inquiry, that no further action be taken in the matter, and directing that private Campbell be released from arrest, as no blame is attached to him.

The first visit to the Round Valley reservation was made on the 17th of July. For an account of my observations at Round Valley, I beg to refer to my report made to you under date of the 29th of July.

Since that time, the new agent, Lieutenant J. S. Styles, United States Army, has arrived, and I suppose by this time has charge of the reservation.

In my report of the 29th of July, I mentioned that I had entered into an agreement with Mr. Andrew Gray for the purchase of his property, on which there was a saw and grist mill, and for which an appropriation has been made by Congress amounting to ten thousand dollars. I have now to report that I have consummated the purchase of the property, paying Mr. Gray \$9,395 97 for it, and that the deed has been sent to Ukiah, the county seat, to be recorded.

The mill was an indispensable necessity to the reservation, and by purchasing it, it extinguished the only title held by any one to lands in Round Valley. The balance of the land belongs to the government, and I would most earnestly request that proper and energetic steps may be taken at an early day to have this whole valley used for Indian purposes. As long back as December, 1857, the then superintendent was instructed by the department to issue a proclamation declaring that the whole of Round Valley would be held by the government, which was done by Superintendent Henly, posting written notices at different points in the valley, informing the settlers that the government intended to assert its right to the entire valley. Afterward, in 1860, the entire valley was surveyed and formally reserved for Indian purposes, by order of Jacob Thompson, then acting as Secretary of the Interior.

It would seem, therefore, as if every settler who settled in the valley subsequent to December, 1857, was an interloper, and can make no just claim upon the government for improvements. My own opinion is, if the government was in occupation of this whole valley for Indian purposes, that it would be large enough to locate all the Indians in the northern part of the State who could be induced to go upon a reserva-

tion, doing away with the Hoopa Valley reservation, which, from what I have learned of it, is not so situated as to be eligible for a reservation.

Soon after returning from my inspection of the Round Valley reservation, I received your letter of the 3d of July, calling for an early report as to the condition of the Mission Indians; also requesting me to ascertain a suitable place for a reservation upon which they could be placed. In obedience to that letter I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of August, to carry out your instructions, and respectfully call your attention to my report on that subject, made to you under date of the 25th of August. In this connection I would inform you that if the department decides to locate a reservation at the place I have indicated in my report, it will be necessary to ask of Congress an appropriation to meet the expenses of that reservation, as follows:

For the purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, and farming utensils.....	\$15,000
Pay of one physician.....	1,200
Pay of one blacksmith.....	750
Pay of two teachers.....	1,500
Pay of two farmers.....	1,440
Pay of one carpenter.....	720
Pay of one miller.....	750
Expenses in collecting Mission Indians on reservation.....	5,000
For pay of agent, if civilian is appointed.....	1,800

28,160

In regard to the Tule River reservation I have to report that I received a letter from Mr. Charles Maltby, the old agent at that place, dated the 2d of August, informing me that on the night of the 24th of July, about twenty Indians, belonging to Manache tribe, had left the reservation for Owens River, their former home. The agent also wrote that he was fearful, if steps were not taken to have these Indians returned, the balance of the tribe would leave. He also stated that some sixty had left the reservation last fall, and that the cause of it was their discontented condition, since the measles attacked them, by which they lost at least one-third their number. Upon receiving this information I addressed a letter to General Ord, commanding department of California, requesting him to take such means as in his judgment seemed best to collect those Indians which had left their reservation. General Ord promptly gave instructions to that effect, and steps are now being taken to have them collected. I beg to call your special attention to the annual rental the department is paying Mr. Thomas P. Madden for the Tule River farm, which is at present \$1,920, being at the rate of \$1 50 per acre, for 1,280 acres.

My predecessor, Mr. B. C. Whiting, informs me that Mr. Madden had notified him that, after the 1st of January next, the rental would be increased to \$2 per acre, making the annual rent \$2,560. Mr. Madden was paid, in 1867, \$1,000 -rent for this same farm; the department can judge, therefore, whether it is economy to continue renting this farm from Mr. Madden, supposing him to continue advancing his rent in the same ratio. I would advise breaking up this reservation and removing all the Indians upon it to a reservation to be established in the southern part of the State. From the number of Indians upon the reservation in this State, I cannot but help coming to the conclusion that two reservations are all that is necessary, providing they are made to contain full

twenty-five thousand acres, and are absolutely kept and guarded strictly for Indian purposes. With that end in view, I would suggest Round Valley as the northern reservation, and somewhere about San Pasquale as the southern reservation. If the department should concur in my opinion, I believe a trial of it would demonstrate that the expense of the Indian Department in California would be decreased.

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

J. B. MCINTOSH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Supt. Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 29.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, September 10, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., of date July 26, 1869, I have the honor to transmit my first annual report on the condition of the affairs of this agency; but in doing so it is not my intention, in view of the short period during which I have had charge thereof, to go much into the usual and necessary details embraced in such reports; the more especially when I am informed by B. L. Fairfield, esq., late agent, that although he had not prepared the same, it was his intention to transmit his annual report at the proper time.

Having arrived on the reservation August 26, completed the inventory, and taken charge of the public property thereon, August 31, I next endeavored to take a correct census of the Indians, but finding that many of them were absent gathering berries and acorns, fishing, &c., and being desirous of preparing muster-rolls, which will be forwarded, and which could not be prepared in season for this report, I herein give the numbers to whom clothing was issued last winter by my predecessor, viz: Con Cowe, 224; Pitt River, 196; Ukies, 260; Red Woods, 113; Wylackies, 229; total, 1,022. At no time, however, since my arrival would they have numbered seven hundred, according to my judgment.

Their habitations, in summer, are mere brush huts, which they prefer to log-houses or huts, of which there are many.

They are well fed, but indifferently clothed, not as well as they should be, and not as they deserve. Some of them are sick, diseased eyes, &c., old and infirm, and, judging from appearances, they are diminishing rapidly. But very few children are found among them. They are under fair discipline, are skilled in the performance of all kinds of farm labor, manage oxen and horses intelligently, and during the short time here I am favorably impressed with them, and venture the assertion that no people will perform farm labor more willingly, patiently, cheerfully, and with less trouble among themselves, than this people.

Of government stock there are 25 horses, 17 mules, 4 colts, 332 hogs, 564 head of cattle, including those at large. The horses and mules have become almost useless from old age, many of them having been purchased when the agency was first established, and others were brought here from abandoned reservations. There is but one good brood mare on the reservation, and I respectfully recommend that a few be purchased, also some good work or pack mules.

The cattle, except work oxen and domestic cows, are grazed outside the enclosure, and owing to the large number of cattle in the vicinity, brought here from the valleys below, for grazing, ours necessarily have to intermix, and losses must occur from the government stock.

The necessity of greater protection in this, as well as greater area in the valley is obvious.

The grain on hand, as near as can be ascertained by measuring, is 7,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, 1,600 bushels barley, 7,000 bushels corn, 300 tons hay, 100 tons straw, 15,000 bushels beets and carrots, 400 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels ruta-baga turnips, 5 bushels beans, 8 bushels peas, 200 loads pumpkins and squashes, and 1,000 head of cabbage. The above esculent roots are estimated.

The wagons, reaping and threshing machines, tools, and harnesses, are old and much worn, and will require heavy repairs to fit them for future operations; in fact, some of them are almost unfit for future use.

The buildings, with but few exceptions, are of but very little value; answer temporarily.

The saw and grist mill, situated upon the west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 23 north, of range 13 west, recently purchased, is northerly from the reservation inclosure, about two miles therefrom, and is a valuable acquisition thereto.

Ostensibly there is in the valley a reservation of 25,000 acres, but in fact simply an inclosure of about 4,000 acres, with the valley full of settlers, who occupy the best portions of it, and control all the living water; and the surrounding hills are overrun with grazings with large herds of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c., from the country below.

I find inside the original government inclosure, as I am credibly informed, a settler, who a few years since was an employé here, and who, by some unaccountable means, became a proprietor, and claims 160 acres, who has habitually passed to and fro over the government inclosure, and whose cattle during the past season, as I am credibly informed, destroyed at least 2,000 bushels government wheat in the field.

I am also credibly informed that there are parties located upon lands that were originally inclosed by the government; and who even propose to claim, under "swamp and overflowed land title," a portion of the lands now cultivated by the government; and who, by virtue of such title, have heretofore habitually pastured cattle inside the government inclosure.

In my judgment the entire valley is not now, nor never has been, necessary for the maintenance of the Indians now here, or even for all in the State, and inasmuch as the reservation farm is now located north of the town line, I respectfully recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure possession of all the land in the northern portion of the valley lying north of the town line dividing township 22 and 23, running east on said line to the north branch, and west to the south or west branch of Eel River; that the reservation include all the lands north of said line with the boundaries of said Eel Rivers, and extending north to their junction. There are but four settlers within the tract named, and the cost of the improvements would be exceedingly small, it would give to the reservation living water, and also fine pasture range for cattle.

I respectfully recommend and urge this in behalf of this agency and the Indians: that instead of a reserve from sale of 25,000 acres of land for Indian purposes, now filled with settlers and ranch-men, graziers and herdsmen from all parts of the State, we ask a small, but positive,

reservation, in law and in fact. Give to the Indians of this valley but this small portion of their old home, and they will be satisfied and contented.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. STYLES,

First Lieutenant United States Army, Agent.

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

No. 30.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 5, 1869.

SIR: In placing before you this report it will of necessity be brief and perhaps uninteresting, owing to the short time I have been in charge.

I assumed control of this reservation July 20, 1869, relieving Mr. William H. Pratt, and I will take this opportunity of saying that from evidence also at me I believe he has conducted the affairs of the reservation with marked ability, although there are many things I shall endeavor to change, in order to have a more systematic way of conducting business, without which I am convinced that sooner or later the whole system of keeping the Indians on reservations, so far as relates to Indians under my charge, must result in failure.

So far as the management of these Indians is concerned, there is no difficulty whatever. Generally speaking, there is more trouble and annoyance from the settlers about the reservation than from the Indians themselves—selling whisky, powder, shot, pistols, and even guns.

The practice of the Indians carrying arms of this kind has been successfully stopped in the valley, and with the best of results, for they say, "Chief no let us carry um, we no want um."

Between some of the tribes on the reservation there are old feuds. I am in hopes to bring about a settlement between them without their resorting to the usual mode of fighting. I have had but one occasion to fear any trouble between the whites and Indians: that was in the killing of Burnt Ranch Billy, chief of that ranch, by private Andrew Z. Cambell, Twelfth Infantry, the circumstances of which are fully explained by the accompanying document hereto appended, and marked X.

A heavy rain began on the 31st of last month, and continued for three days with great violence, doing considerable damage to the wheat crop that remained unthreshed; at least one thousand (1,000) bushels will be a total loss. The threshing of this wheat would have been completed long before the rain, had a horse-power been procured in proper time, and I am informed by my predecessor that timely requisitions were made by him. As soon as I took charge I represented the case to Breve Major General J. B. McIntosh, superintendent Indian affairs for this State, and a good power was procured at once; it was only by this prompt action that the whole crop was saved from destruction.

In relation to schools, I am convinced that it is of little use to establish one, although I can plainly see the necessity, but without a person of the finest judgment to occupy the position of teacher, any attempt in that direction must naturally result in failure, as the pay allowed is insufficient to remunerate even an apology for a teacher. In this connection I will speak of the small salary allowed all of the employés.

While a carpenter in this country receives five to six dollars per day in coin, a carpenter on the reserve receives two dollars in greenbacks; the same is true with the other employés.

The statistical reports, I believe, were furnished by my predecessor, and were correct, with the exception of his estimate of wheat, which was about one thousand bushels in excess.

Sickness prevails to a great extent, but mostly of a venereal character. Many suggestions I might make for the interest of the reservation, but will leave them until my next report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. LEWIS SPALDING,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 31.

TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, August 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from the 20th of August, ultimo, "date of my last annual report," to the present date.

The measles, which broke out on the reservation a few days before the date of my last annual report, proved very fatal in the Manache tribe; fifty-seven of that tribe died during the months of August, September, and October with that disease—more than one-fourth of their number. On account of the fearful mortality, those that escaped became alarmed, believing that all would die should they remain on the reservation, and some fifty left the reservation for Owens River, their former homes, leaving of the Manaches at the agency, one hundred and seven; during the month of July last, thirty more have left for Owens River, leaving at the present time about seventy-five Manaches at and near the reservation. Unless measures are taken for the return of those that have left, none will remain.

The Tules suffered but little from the measles, but seven deaths occurred in that tribe from that disease; they number about two hundred and ten, connected with the reservation; they are contented and satisfied. About the first of February last, the small-pox made its appearance at Visalia, distant thirty miles. The citizens became alarmed, fearing that the disease would be communicated and spread by the Indians, who were passing through the town frequently.

To allay the fears of the citizens, and prevent the appearance and spread of the fearful disease amongst the Indians, the agent collected all the Indians on the reservation, and vaccinated one hundred and ninety-eight Tules, and one hundred and seven Manaches, having obtained the vaccine matter from Superintendent Whiting.

The vaccination was thorough and effective; no case of small-pox occurred on the reservation or amongst the Indians in the vicinity. Since that time the general health of the Indians has been good, except chronic cases of syphilis, which are numerous, and frequently deaths occur; twenty-two deaths have occurred on the reservation since the disappearance of the measles, making in all during the year eighty-six deaths; during the same period there have been eleven births.

The Indians have been well fed and clothed during the year. I am

satisfied from the last four years' experience, of which I have had supervision and the care of the Indians, that the more they come in contact with, and adopt the customs and mode of living of the whites, the more they are liable to disease, and the more fatal will be the attack.

The evils resulting from the frequent use of whisky, to which many are addicted, have frequently been mentioned in former reports; and the prosperity of the reservation, as well as the well-being of the Indians, will continue to be retarded materially until laws are enacted and enforced that will prevent the daily sale of spirituous liquors to them by unscrupulous and degraded white men. Until this evil is remedied and prevented, the labors and efforts of the agent for the improvement and elevation of the Indians under his charge will be retarded and ineffective. Another matter is retarding the prosperity and advancement of the agency—that is the location of the reservation on rented lands. No reservation can become a final success under this policy; the Indians should not only be employed in raising grain for subsistence, but in making lasting and valuable improvements, good and durable fences, raising and taking care of stock. There is sufficient Indian labor on this reservation, which, if applied, in two years would put up good and substantial buildings and fences, and would return to the government value received, in improvements, for all the supplies they receive, and all the expense they would be to the department. They would be more industrious, more hopeful, and much less whisky would be drunk if their labor was confined to the reservation. The agent cannot go forward and make valuable and lasting improvements on lands rented from year to year; and consequently the labor of the Indians is only periodically employed. Six adobe dwellings have been erected for the Manaches, and several frame dwellings have been built by the Tules. Comfortable houses sufficient in number for all the Indians are now provided. The agent's residence is an old unfinished adobe building sadly in want of repairs. The building occupied by the employes is still in a worse condition. The agent has thought it best not to expend funds in permanent improvements while the reservation farm is rented from year to year.

The yield of wheat and barley on the land cultivated has been fair, considering the want of rain late in the season. About 430 acres of grain was sown, 50 acres was cut for hay, the balance harvested, producing 256,477 pounds of wheat and barley. The summer crops, potatoes, onions, beans and cabbage, were a failure, being destroyed by the grasshoppers. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, and well disposed, and are becoming proficient in all kinds of farm work. The school taught on the reservation has been of real and lasting benefit; in addition to the Indians learning the English language, and its first rudiments, sewing and making garments, washing and ironing have been taught them, in all of which many of the oldest scholars have become quite proficient, as well as many of the Indian women who have not attended school. I cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of the school at the reservation. The instructions which the Indian children would receive from a female teacher in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and morality, aside from their general studies, would be of great and permanent benefit to them, and to the Indian families with which they are connected, as the results of the past year clearly demonstrate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,

Agent Tule River Indian Reservation, California.

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

No. 32.

INDIAN AGENCY,

Tule River, Cal., September 9, 1869.

SIR: In conformity with paragraph 3 of circular dated Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, June, 1869, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the Indians under my charge since August 7, 1869.

Sanitary condition good. A few cases of fever and ague and intermittent fevers have occurred since taking charge. Generally their health is good. No births or deaths have occurred.

I learn that several tribes, viz: the Kowsis, Yowkies, Wachamns, Monos, and Tejons are roaming at large through this section of country. As they never have been compelled to live on the reservation, they imagine that they have no right here, and they prefer living away from here, as they obtain work from farmers, stock owners, &c. The Manache Indians, who formerly lived here, have nearly all left and are living somewhere in the vicinity of Owens River. Those had left previous to my taking charge; cause supposed to be, in consequence of the number of deaths among them caused by measles during last year.

The Tule Indians, of whom there are present two hundred and seventeen and absent in the mountains, gathering acorns and hunting, one hundred and twenty, are a very industrious people. The majority of them understand farming, but it is against their will that they do any work on the place, as they consider that government should allow them to cultivate for themselves. They wish to remain here and are very much afraid of being moved away.

I respectfully recommend the purchase of this place and a division made among them of the lands; also the erection of suitable buildings for agent and employes.

Since August 7 have had Indians employed making adobes, of which they have made six thousand five hundred; commenced laying stone foundations for temporary quarters for employes September 1.

Average force of Indians employed per day twenty-five. Under the superintendence of the carpenter and blacksmith (employes) they have worked admirably.

A school-house and teacher are very much needed, and several have asked me for the same. I find that some of them know the alphabet perfectly well.

To place the agent's house in a comfortable and safe condition, and to complete employes' quarters, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars will be required.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PURCELL,

First Lieut. United States Army, Indian Agent.

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

No. 33.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

I have been acting as special agent for the Mission and Conhulla

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Indians five years, and during that time have forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington detailed reports of the condition and wants of the Indians of Southern California, showing the number and locality of each tribe, recommending the establishment of a reservation to which the Indians could be taken as they became crowded out of their homes by the white settlers.

I presume that one reason why nothing has been done for these Indians is, they have been peaceable and caused the government no trouble, and consequently have been almost entirely neglected.

I now beg leave to submit the following report of the present condition of the Mission and Coahuila Indians of Southern California:

The Mission Indians are the remnant of those Indians who were christianized by the Catholic priests who founded the missions in California, and by them were brought into a state of semi-civilization. The Indians were the principal workers in erecting those extensive piles of buildings which, though now in ruins, attest the energy and perseverance of the founders.

The Indians were also taught to work and cultivate the soil, and extensive tracts of land were cultivated by the priests with Indian labor, and the proceeds dealt out to them in regular rations. Upon the secularization of the missions by the Mexican (Spanish) government, the Indians connected with them were turned loose to shift for themselves. Many of them, no doubt, returned to their wild state, but a large portion of them established themselves in small villages or "rancherías" in different parts of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and maintained themselves by cultivating a little corn or wheat where small patches of irrigable land could be found, and by working as servants on the ranches or in the vineyards. Many of the Mission Indians are living on lands belonging to individuals, and have no claim to the ground they occupy should the owners see fit to demand possession. Others are located on public land where they have been all their lives, but the rapid influx of settlers is fast crowding them out, and they will soon be homeless.

The San Diego Mission Indians number from fifteen hundred to two thousand, old and young, and are nearly all within the county of San Diego. The San Louis Mission Indians are nearly all to be found in Los Angeles County, and number about six hundred men, women, and children. Nearly all these Indians could be gradually brought into a reservation, and in a very short time would become self-sustaining.

The Coahuilas speak a different language, and although partially civilized are distinct from the Mission Indians. A few of them are christianized, but the largest portion retain all their old superstition. They have strong faith in their "medicine men" and a great veneration for the raven and coyote.

They inhabit principally a tract of country about eighty miles east from San Bernardino, and known as the Cabeson Valley, and their villages are on or near the road leading to La Paz, on the Colorado River. The name of the head chief is Cabeson, (or big head.) He is an old man, and the interpreter Martin is really the head-man. There are thirteen villages, each having a captain; but I have found that the captains have very little authority. The country they inhabit is nearly all a desert. There are a few springs, near which the Indians cultivate a little corn, wheat, and barley, but the quantity raised is very limited, and the Indians live principally by what they can obtain from those who travel through their country, and upon the wild seeds and roots they are able to collect.

Another branch of this tribe, numbering about four hundred, occupy a tract of country lying in the mountains, about forty miles southeast from San Bernardino, and known as the Coahuila Valley. Their head chief is Manuel Largo. His principal residence is at Agua Caliente, (warm springs.) He has five villages under his authority. They live principally upon wild seeds, which they gather in the mountains, and a few of them cultivate a little corn and have a few horses and cattle. Many of the young men and women visit the towns and settlements, and obtain employment as house servants, or work on the ranches or in the vineyards.

I am satisfied if they were gathered into a reservation and put under the direction of a competent person, they would soon become self-sustaining.

I had the honor of accompanying the present superintendent of Indian affairs, General J. B. McIntosh, on his late tour of inspection of the condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California, and I hope, through his representations, to see a reservation established for the Mission and Coahuila Indians at a very early day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Agent for Mission Indians.

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

No. 34.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to report to the department that in pursuance of an act of Congress passed July 27, 1868, authorizing the abandonment of the Smith River Indian farm, in Del Norte County, and the removal of the Indians and government property to Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in Klamath County, (or to Round Valley, as might be deemed most advisable,) I proceeded to Smith River last November, for the purpose of taking some preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of that object.

In undertaking a task so important in its results and so expensive in its execution, I labored under many embarrassments, and felt that the exigencies of the service required that I should take some responsibilities without waiting for more specific instructions or further legislation. I had asked for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to defray the ordinary expenses of removal, without being able at that time to anticipate any extra expense for the capture of runaway Indians.

Congress had appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars only. On my arrival at Smith River I learned from the agent, Henry Orman, Jr., that about one hundred and fifty of the Indians at that place had become alarmed at the prospect of removal, and had escaped into Humboldt County. Others had attempted to leave the agency, and had been captured and brought back—forty at one time, and several smaller bands at other times.

Winter was approaching, and the time for plowing and seeding at Hoopa reservation close at hand.

We needed at that place all the Smith River teams and the best

working Indians. I had determined to reduce the cash expenses by a largely increased supply of reservation products, and to accomplish this desired object no time was to be lost in the transfer.

There were many potential reasons for haste in the removal: First. The lease for the Smith River farm was about to expire, and ought not to have been renewed for another year under any pretense. Secondly. The Indians were sickly and had become dissatisfied with their temporary home at Smith River, and anxious to get away to their old mountain range, and rustic homes. To prevent further disorganization among them, it seemed to be an imperative necessity not only to remove them and their effects, with the government property; to Hoopa without delay, but also to gather in all their absconding friends and relatives from Mad and Eel Rivers in Humboldt County.

I immediately resolved to break up the Smith River establishment as soon as practicable, and remove whatever property might conduce to the interest of the Hoopa reserve, and sell the balance at public auction.

The route from the former to the latter place is by a devious mountain trail, probably the most difficult on the Pacific coast to travel or drive stock over.

There were many rivers and mountain streams to cross, and a portion of the way led us along the sea beach, utterly impassable except at low tide and in moderate weather.

The first twenty miles only, from Smith River to the foot of the first range of mountains, had ever been traveled with wagons. The entire distance from there to Hoopa was but a serpentine trail through mountain fastnesses, deep gorges, and over rocky cliffs.

I employed John Chapman, of Humboldt County, an experienced mountaineer, well acquainted with the route, with the crossings, and with the various tribes of Indians, through whose country we were obliged to pass, to act as special Indian agent or conductor in the matter of removal of Indians and stock. He is a good interpreter, an experienced guide, and packer. He furnished a train of pack mules and several practical packers, who were instructed to join us at Smith River in a week's time.

We reached the Smith River Indian agency on the 27th day of November, 1868, and found many cumbersome articles of public property, besides numerous small articles of little value, which could not be moved to the advantage of the government.

I immediately posted notices in several public places, throughout the county, that I would sell at public auction, on the 2d day of December following.

On that day a great number of persons were in attendance, desirous of bidding, who represented that there was but little money in the valley, and they could only bid on small articles, unless I would agree to take neat cattle in payment.

There was an old threshing machine, a reaper, and several old wagons, and other heavy articles, that had been in use nine years, for which I could get no offer, except upon the proposition to pay in cattle.

Inasmuch as I had government stock to drive, and it seemed quite apparent that I could drive more with it, at comparatively small extra expense, and that this would be infinitely better for the Indian department than to attempt the removal of property that was not worth the cost of transportation, I consented to the proposal.

The bidding was quite lively for about three hours, when a heavy rain-

storm interrupted the sale, and it was postponed until the 15th day of January following, and full notice given of the same.

At the last-mentioned sale we were obliged to include, among other things, thirteen head of wild stock cattle, and eight calves, some of which we had failed to get off an island, on account of high water; and the balance got away from the band, and ran back after we started for Hoopa. There was also an old ox, too poor to drive, and an old blind mule.

The total amount realized from both sales of Smith River property, as you will perceive from the certificates forwarded to the department, was \$3,650 73, coin.

The sales were conducted upon a coin basis, to suit the convenience and conform to the judgment of bidders, but with a distinct understanding that greenbacks would be taken at seventy-three cents, the current price at that time.

Total amount of sales, as rendered in currency, was \$5,001.

The whole sum is accounted for in my account current as if actually received, and vouchers are rendered for the stock taken at its appraised value, and made out simultaneously with the certificates of sale.

I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to the department, as we realized much more for the public property sold in this way than we possibly could have done in any other manner.

The stock which we succeeded in getting through to Hoopa Valley was worth at least thirty per cent. more at that place than at Smith River.

We found it no easy task to move Indians, cattle, horses, colts, and a pack-mule train, all at the same time, over a narrow mountain trail; consequently, Mr. Chapman, Henry Orman, jr., the agent at Smith River, and myself were frequently separated, each having about as much responsibility as a division commander.

The sick and blind Indians, (thirty-eight in number,) besides a portion of the baggage, were hauled from Smith River to the foot of the mountains, in wagons. This was about twenty miles, and as far as wagons could go; from thence to the Klamath River (a distance of twenty-four miles) the sick were carried in boxes, packed on each side of a mule, as we Californians carry smoked bacon or salmon.

From the mouth of the Klamath the sick were taken in Indian canoes up that river to its junction with the Trinity, and then up the Trinity River to Hoopa reservation.

The balance of the Indians, together with the train of pack mules, the government horses, colts, and cattle, were driven over the mountains, a distance of about ninety miles further, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four miles.

We were overtaken with severe storms before we got through, and lost some calves and weak cattle in the surf. Some others were lost by sliding down the rugged cliffs. Only one Indian died on the trip. An old man, about eighty or ninety years of age, who had been an invalid for many years, begged to be carried on the backs of Indians in a basket to the mouth of the Redwood River, which he said was his birth-place, that he might die there. He was so carried by three stalwart Indians, whom I hired for that special service. This feeble old man could not endure the ugly motion of a pack mule, and preferred the primitive mode of conveyance.

He reached the home of his childhood and lived but two days longer. A small detachment of his friends were left with him to attend the burial rites, and afterward went on to Hoopa.

Of the Indians found at Smith River on the 27th day of November, we succeeded in getting two hundred and twenty-five through to Hoopa Valley. Ninety-five of the runaway Indians were afterward collected in Humboldt County and taken to the same reservation, making an aggregate of three hundred and twenty.

The first appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars for the removal of Smith River Indians was placed to my credit. The additional twenty-five hundred dollars made at the last session of Congress, to meet deficiencies growing out of the runaways, and consequent increased expense in removal, was remitted to my successor.

The whole amount of money expended in the removal of Indians and public property, including the expense of collecting the runaway Indians in Humboldt County and removing them to Hoopa Valley, was \$6,284 93. Of this sum, General McIntosh has paid out \$2,089 61 of the \$2,500 in his hands belonging to the removal funds, having still in his possession \$410 36.

I have paid on account of removal \$4,195 20, making \$395 20 in excess of the \$3,500, which excess I borrowed from the funds in my possession realized from the sale of public property at Smith River. This property belongs to the general or purchase fund.

I had reason to believe, and confidently expected, the \$2,500 last appropriated would be immediately placed to my credit, to meet the deficiencies which were but partially realized when that appropriation was made.

I have explained the whole matter to my successor, and requested him to apply the \$410 36 in his hands to reimburse the purchase fund to that extent.

If this were done, it would leave the expenditures for removal only \$284 93 in excess of the two appropriations for the removal of Indians. General McIntosh desires me to ask your instructions upon the subject.

The whole business of removal and collecting runaway Indians has been conducted economically, and has been attended with great hardships. It is an utter impossibility for any superintendent or agent to accurately estimate the cost of such an undertaking in advance, and it would certainly be very awkward to stop in the midst of it for the want of funds belonging to that specific object. It will be perceived that some of the items of expenditure, under the head of removal of Indians, are properly chargeable to the general or purchase fund, such as blankets purchased for Indians who were totally destitute, and must necessarily have them on a winter's march over snow-clad mountains; also hard bread and other subsistence for Indians at their rendezvous in Arcata, awaiting removal to Hoopa, with the balance that was brought up from Eel River.

A large quantity of these stores was still on hand when the train reached Hoopa Valley, and was distributed among all of the Indians on the reservation.

These items were so interwoven with the removal expenses, that I could not well separate them, and the whole amount has been paid.

Collecting runaway Indians and subsisting them while in transit to the reservations have always been regarded by the Indian department as a legitimate item to be paid out of the general or the incidental fund, as the exigencies of the service may demand.

I would respectfully call your attention to my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, for some statistical information relative to the essential benefits to the department, in having the Smith River Indian establishment broken up at as early a period as practicable.

I hope, therefore, I shall be excused for any apparent irregularity in regard to the disbursements.

Most sincerely and truly, your obedient servant,
B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

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

No. 35.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 18th of June, 1869, I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an inspection of the Mission Indians located in the southern part of the State. I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th instant for Los Angeles, where I arrived on Saturday morning, the 7th instant. Here I awaited the arrival of Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, who has been acting as special agent for the Mission Indians, and who was out of town when I arrived. I did not see him until the morning of the 9th instant. I made arrangements to start early Monday morning for Temecula. As there was no public conveyance running to that place, I procured a carriage and started on Monday morning, making nearly an easterly course to the San Gabriel River, which we crossed near El Monte, thence by way of the Chino ranch. After leaving the Chino ranch, our course lay more to the southeast, which we continued until we arrived at the Laguna Temecula, thence southeasterly to Temecula, where we arrived about 11 a. m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, distance from Los Angeles about ninety miles. I immediately sent off a runner to Manuel Cota, who is chief of all the Indians in that vicinity. Manuel was at Palo and did not arrive until about 5 p. m. In talking with him, (whom I found to be quite intelligent,) he expressed the opinion that whenever the government selected a reservation as a home for the Indians, he thought that most of them would be willing to be concentrated upon it, and live there and cultivate the soil; but that many of them would dislike to give up their present location, where they are doing well, to go upon a reservation. He also said that whatever the government wanted them to do, they would do, and if it was decided that they should go upon a reservation, they would do so. That afternoon I made arrangements for saddle-horses to start early next morning for Palo, where we arrived about half past seven a. m. I looked over the valley of Palo very critically. The valley is about one mile in width by three or four miles in length, running nearly east and west, and is watered by the head-waters of the San Luis Rey River. In the dry season the river runs to nearly opposite the old Palo mission and then disappears in the sand. The valley is surrounded by a high range of mountains about fifteen hundred feet high. A very great deal of the land is not suitable for cultivation, being very rocky and gravelly. There is, however, considerable land on the south side of the river which is good, and susceptible of cultivation. It will raise corn, wheat, barley, and other grains. I should judge there was between eight hundred and one thousand acres which might be cultivated. There is some timber in the valley, but not a great deal. Palo lies a little southwest of Temec-

ula, and is distant about ten miles. At present there are fifty Indians living there. In looking it all over, I came to the conclusion that Palo was not a suitable place for a reservation to contain the Mission Indians. So far as I could get correct information, the Mission Indians comprise the San Luis Rey Indians, who number about six hundred, the San Diego Indians, who number from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, and the Coachella Indians, who number from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred. If one-half of these Indians could be concentrated upon a reservation, the Palo would be too limited both in its extent and its available agricultural land for a reservation. After thoroughly inspecting Palo, at half past eleven a. m., of the same day, I started for the valley of San Pasqual, which lies a little southeast of Palo, and is distant from it nearly twenty-five miles. The route is not accessible for wagons, being a mountain tract and in many places very steep. I arrived at San Pasqual about 7 o'clock p. m., of the 12th instant, thoroughly tired out, having ridden nearly thirty-five miles on horseback. The next morning early, I inspected the San Pasqual valley. It is a beautiful valley, lying in townships twelve and thirteen, ranges one and two east of the San Bernardino meridian, and thirty miles northeast of San Diego. It is about four miles long and one and one-half mile wide. It is watered by the San Bernardino River, which was running a fair stream of water. In the winter there is great abundance. The valley runs in an easterly and westerly direction. By proper efforts, dams could be made which would catch the water running from the cañons, to supply the valley when there is a scarcity in the river. The soil is rich and susceptible of raising corn, wheat, barley, and all kinds of vines and vegetables. I should estimate that there were at least two thousand acres of land, which, if properly cultivated, would yield large crops. There is no timber in the valley, but there is small oak timber to be had in the heads of the different cañons. There is plenty of clay soil to make adobe houses. There are at present about one hundred and sixty-two San Diego Indians living in the valley. The white settlers, however, are coming in constantly, and it will require prompt action to prevent the whites from crowding the Indians out. This place is by all means the most suitable for a reservation that I have seen. I do not think it is large enough for all the Mission Indians, provided they were all collected together, but I should think fifteen hundred Indians could be provided for there. Just west of this valley, and separated from it by a low range of foot-hills, lies what is called the "Hidden Ranch," owned by Messrs. Wolfskill, who bought it one or two years ago. It contains about twelve thousand or thirteen thousand acres. It is one of the finest situations that I have seen on my trip. If the government could secure that tract of land in connection with San Pasqual Valley, it would make a reservation sufficiently large to take care of all the Indians in southern California. It is fairly timbered, and the soil seems very rich and fertile. I am informed that the valley of San Pasqual is public land, which has not yet been divided into sections. If this is the case; I would earnestly advise that the Secretary of the Interior immediately withdraw that valley from the list of public lands for settlement, and reserve it for Indian purposes. The southern part of this State is being fast settled by the white people, and at present there is scarcely a valley where you will not find white settlers. The following persons are at present squatting on the public lands in San Pasqual, viz:

Peter Able, an American; John Moore, American; Juan Osuna, California; Juan Diego Osuna, California; Daniel Kinnester, American; Estaven Soto, California; José Juan, Sonora Indian; Jesus Morania,

California; Moses Manassa, Jew; José Morania, California; Domecio Espinoza, California; Juan Minto, California; Lebrado Silva, California; Roswell Trusk, American. Many of them have no improvements of any value. Moses Manassa has an adobe store-house, about twenty acres of corn inclosed, and one frame horse-shed. I think his improvements are greater than those of any other person in the valley. If you determine to withdraw this valley from the list of public lands for settlement, I would advise that an early survey be made of it by the surveyor general, and that the survey be made to include all the lands from hill-top to hill-top, so that no white settlers may occupy the heights for the purpose of directing the water from its proper channel, or for any purpose whatever. The hills are necessary to the reservation, also for the timber they contain. If this valley is set apart for a reservation, every white person should be removed from the valley, and the sooner the better. My opinion so far is, that the settlers have degraded instead of elevating the Indians; they care nothing for them except so far as they can use them to advance their purposes. I therefore respectfully urge upon the department that they will decide promptly what disposition is to be made of the white settlers now located on the public lands in San Pasqual Valley, provided they determine to locate a reservation there; they should all be removed by the 1st of November, for I find upon inquiry that the Indians can be concentrated on a reservation in three months' time. It is important also, if the Indians are to raise a crop for next year, that they should be upon the land before the 1st day of January next. After having inspected San Pasqual, I returned that night to Palo. On the morning of the 14th, I again rode over a portion of the Palo Valley; but did not change the impression I had formed of it for a reservation. I then returned to Temecula, and at 3 o'clock p. m. I started for the Coachella Valley, going by way of Ahuenga, which is on the direct road to Fort Yuma. I stopped at Ahuenga on the night of the 14th instant, and started early on the morning of the 15th instant, and arrived at the Coachella about noon. Here I had a talk with Manuel Largo, who is considered the head chief of the Coachella Indians this side of the Cabeson Valley. He expressed a willingness to go on a reservation whenever the government provided one, and said his Indians would go with him. The valley where he and his people are living is on the San Jacinto Mountains, thirty miles nearly due east from Temecula, and forty miles northeast from San Pasqual. There is some fair land there; but the valley is by no means suitable for a reservation. Already there are four white settlers in that valley, and others are seeking to get in. I left the valley at 2 o'clock p. m., and returned that night to Temecula. The next day I had a talk with about one hundred Indians, who had collected at Temecula, and they all expressed a willingness to go upon a reservation. I explained to them that they could not live in idleness upon a reservation, but that they would be obliged to work in order to sustain themselves, with which they all seemed to be satisfied. At 2 o'clock p. m., on the 16th instant, I left Temecula for Los Angeles, which place I reached on Wednesday, the 18th, and was detained there several days, waiting the departure of the steamer for San Francisco. I arrived in San Francisco on the 24th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen., Superintendent Indian Affairs, Cal.

HON. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 36.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, September 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Indians in this superintendency:

This has been a year of general health and prosperity to all the different bands of Indians in this superintendency.

With the exception of some cases of fever around the sinks of the rivers, and a few deaths by small-pox, the Indians have been in better health in this State than the whites.

No demonstration of hostilities of any kind whatever has been made by any of the Indians of this superintendency this year.

In fact, all trouble between the Indians and whites of this State is settled for all time to come.

The Indians of this State, according to numbers, are the best disposed people within its borders.

The same number of whites, even if the best men were picked, would have broken the laws of the land more frequently than the Indians during the last twelve months, and in fact have done so.

The Indians are well fixed this fall as regards food and clothing. Their labor is in good demand, and at good wages.

It is almost impossible for them to suffer much in any portion of this superintendency now, since the building of the Central Pacific railroad, and the discovery of silver mines in almost every portion of the country.

The more this barren desert country is settled by the whites the better it is for the Indians. Every white man who makes himself a farm on any of the strips of cultivable lands adds to the comforts of the Indians more than they could get on fifty miles square in its natural state.

From this time on the yearly appropriation of twenty thousand dollars will not be needed.

It is money thrown away to give the Indians of this superintendency clothing of any amount. If it is given them once, they expect the same amount each year, and will not work for what they think the government owes them.

With the exception of giving to families who have been sick or otherwise distressed, it is a detriment to give the Indians of this State anything.

The reservations they have in this superintendency are at the present time of no use or value to them whatever. It would benefit them vastly more if they were abandoned and allowed to be settled by the whites, for there would be so many more farms for them to work on. I have demonstrated the fact that these Indians will not farm for themselves; at the same time, they are good hands to work for white men.

What is most needed in this superintendency now is the appointment of two local agents, one to be stationed at Wadsworth, on the line of the Pacific railroad, and one at Belmont, Nye County, who, in connection with Mr. Gheen, local agent, at the present time acting at Austin, Lander County, and Hamilton, White Pine County, will be all the help that the superintendent will need, with the exception of his clerk in the office, who could act as local agent for the Washoes.

I would therefore recommend the discontinuance of a general agent in

this superintendency and the appointment of two more local agents, doing away with the reservation agent at Pyramid Lake.

I am sure by this arrangement that fifteen thousand dollars a year will be sufficient for all the expenses of this superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Nevada.

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

No. 37.

ST. THOMAS, NEVADA, October 14, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following report relative to affairs of this agency and the Indians under my charge—the Pi-Utes.

I arrived here on the 2d of October, and on the 4th instant was so fortunate as to meet some thirty of the principal chiefs and headmen of several bands located on this stream: the Muddy, Santa Clara, Meadow Valley, Colorado River, Beaver Dam, and the Las Vegas.

Securing the services of Mr. Andrew R. Gibbons as interpreter, I conversed with them through him (Mr. Gibbons) for several hours, they signifying their willingness to comply with any arrangement the government may make for their general benefit.

According to the best information, this tribe, the Pi-Utes, number from two thousand five hundred to three thousand.

Their range extends north to the Beaver, south to Fort Mojave, east to the Little Colorado and San Francisco Mountains, and on the west through the southern part of Nevada as far as the California line; lying in portions of Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, the larger portion living in Nevada.

On my way to this place, I stopped at St. George, there seeing a portion of Tutzegubbet's band; they number about two hundred. This band lives close to and around St. George.

The Pi-Utes are a very destitute tribe, more so than any Indians I have ever seen. They have no horses or any domestic animals; neither have they clothing to cover their nakedness, only with a few exceptions.

Their mode of living is principally on rabbits, lizards, snakes, sunflower seeds, flag-roots, and pine-tree nuts, gathered from dwarf pines in the mountains.

A few around the settlements engage in farming to a limited extent. They raise a small quantity of wheat, corn, and melons, using sticks to plant and knives to harvest with; therefore, the crops raised amount to mere nothing.

The greater portion of them, say four-fifths, live by pilfering grain, melons, and occasionally horses and cattle from the whites. There being no game for them to subsist on, starvation compels them to steal.

I have not been able, as yet, to see all of this tribe, but shall do so as soon as convenient. Those that I have seen represent some ten or twelve hundred in number; complain bitterly that their Great Father at Washington has totally neglected them; while other tribes have received annuities and presents, this tribe has received nothing, which state-

ment I believe to be true. What portion of this tribe I have seen is willing and anxious to be placed on a reservation, and there engage in farming, &c.

With these objects in view, I have selected a suitable place, located on the Upper Muddy in Nevada, about twenty-five or thirty miles north of this point, containing from seven hundred to one thousand acres of fine farming land, also a good range for stock. This land is well watered and the most suitable location in this country for a reservation. If it is the intention of the government to locate these Indians on a reservation, I would suggest that the tract of land mentioned above be set apart for that purpose. I would also suggest that the agent for these Indians be furnished, as soon as practicable, with necessary clothing, subsistence stores, and all kinds of farming implements; also, sufficient funds to be expended in erecting buildings, for the purchase of horses, mules and wagons; also, for the purchase of beef cattle, a grist mill, &c. There will be required employes, such as teamsters, blacksmiths, and carpenters.

As a matter of economy, I would suggest that the supplies, if any are sent to this agency, should come by the way of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

In my opinion, it is highly important that a reservation be established in the country known as the Upper Muddy, and the agency under the superintendency of Nevada.

I propose some provision be made for these Indians as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. FENTON,
Captain U. S. A., Special Indian Agent.

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

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Arizona City, September 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports of United States Special Indian Agents Levi Ruggles and John Feudge; also my own estimates for funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Having assumed the duties of this superintendency so recently as the last of July, 1869, I can add little at this time to the information contained in the report presumed to have been made by my predecessor, Mr. George W. Dent, pursuant to instructions of May 27, 1869, from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In the report of Agent Ruggles there are several matters to which I desire to invite especial attention. Not the least among them is that of education, it being in my opinion a matter of great importance, not only in connection with the Indians under his charge, but as affecting the welfare of the Indian as a class, and being one of the surest means to the end of his civilization.

The subject of the extension of the reserve occupied by the Pimo and Maricopa Indians is one of no little importance, and the opinion

expressed by Agent Ruggles I fully concur in, and shall use my best efforts to place before the department, at as early a day as possible, the survey, plats, &c., called for by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his letter of August 4, 1869.

Mr. Ruggles complains bitterly of the want of attention to his communications and requisitions for funds, but how far he is justified in so doing I have no means of knowing.

In regard to his animadversions upon Generals Devin and Alexander, and which comprise so large a part of his report, it seems necessary I should say that I have taken no little pains to inform myself on the subject, resulting in my being decidedly of the opinion that the course pursued by those officers has been eminently proper and is fully sustained by public opinion, and that Mr. Ruggles is correct in expressing the opinion that he "should not be surprised if I (he) had been charged with being utterly worthless by many people in the Territory."

I have conversed with several gentlemen, both civil and military, who are familiar with the situation of affairs pertaining to Mr. Ruggles's agency, and it appears to be the general opinion that the status of the Indians under his charge is to-day inferior to what it was two years since, and that it will require much labor, encouragement, and sound judgment to recover the lost ground, if not to prevent more serious troubles.

It is, however, but just to Mr. Ruggles to say I am of opinion that no small cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs may be attributed to the encroachments by the settlers on the vicinity of the reserve, if not on the reserve itself, and the consequent increase of intercourse with a class of people always detrimental to the Indian. In my estimates for the year ending June 30, 1871, I have included such amounts as, from the best information at my command, will be required to procure such articles as will assist in restoring these Indians to their former condition and feelings, and, I trust, improve them.

Respectfully referring the report of Agent John Feudge, I would state I have just returned from a short visit to the Colorado River reservation and Fort Mojave.

I found on the reserve Irataba, with about eight hundred of his band of Mojaves, and no other Indians; that the attempts at cultivation were restricted to an area of not to exceed forty acres; that no barley or wheat was planted; that the agent, Feudge, had left without waiting for the arrival of his successor, and in a word the situation of affairs was anything but encouraging.

Irataba, chief of the Mojaves on the reserve, accompanied me to Fort Mojave, and while there I had quite a protracted interview with him and Sikahot, the head chief of the nation. I learned there are about two thousand of these Indians in the Mojave Valley, and from what I saw, judge that they had planted much more extensively, in proportion to their numbers, than those living on the reservation. I found they cut wood and sold it to the steamboats, and to my inquiries of Irataba why his people did not do the same, was informed by him that their agent discouraged it, saying he wanted them to plant. I also learned that the Mojave Valley Indians had shared the wheat they raised with their brethren on the reservation. As the Colorado River did not overflow its banks during the last spring, as it usually does, the amount produced by all the river Indians has been very small, and will not sustain them until another harvest; and there is no doubt that after this month their supplies must be drawn almost entirely from government

until that time, or they must wander away, seeking sustenance by other means and from other sources.

These Indians at both places have much to say about the "irrigating canal" on the reservation.

Those at Fort Mohave gave as a reason for not moving on the reserve that the canal is not completed, and that they did not know how it would work, but if completed and it works well, they think they will move down there. Sikahat is opposed to moving there himself, saying he is an old man and the Mohave Valley has always been his home. My own impression is, that it will be very difficult to induce the tribe, as a whole, to remove from the valley bearing their name, both from local attachment and that the valley, though but about one-third as long as that in which the reservation is located, appears to be the better valley of the two. Subsequent investigations may require another report on this subject hereafter.

In regard to the irrigating canal, I judge there is much work yet to be performed before any part of it can be made available for the purpose for which it is intended.

Without instruments I am unable to say how much work is necessary or how near the excavation has reached its proper level. I learn from the records of this office that some deviation from the original survey has been made, but find no record of what that deviation is. I therefore deem it essential it should be resurveyed, and respectfully request authority to have it done at as early a day as possible.

I have estimated for funds with which to prosecute the work, and in consideration of the importance which the Indians appear to attach to its completion, and that the Colorado River may again next spring fail to overflow its banks, would earnestly recommend that the appropriation be made. But pending the action of Congress, the Indian is disappointed and losing confidence, as I found he had been led to believe that the work is to be resumed early in October next. By whom or why he has been led to such a belief I am not informed, and the records of this office do not show that there is any appropriation for this specific purpose, as there appears to have been in former years; but if a part of the appropriation for this year for "incidental expenses," &c., say \$20,000, can be devoted to this work, I would earnestly recommend it. In regard to the Indians in this superintendency and not on reservations, I have no information to impart at this time. Rumors of outrages of various kinds are constantly circulated, but are so vague and evidently exaggerated that official reports from the active military officers are the only reliable sources of information.

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

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

Bvt. Colonel U. S. Army, Superintendent.

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

No. 39.

PIMA VILLAGES, A. T., June 22, 1869.

SIR: Again the time has arrived when it becomes my duty as United States sub-Indian agent to make my annual report to you, concerning affairs connected with my agency. More than three years have now

elapsed since my appointment to this agency. When this appointment was received by me, I indulged the belief that although not an exalted office under a great government, it was at least a respectable and an honorable one. Peculiarly the position offered but little encouragement, for the prospect of a salary of \$1,500 in currency per annum is scarcely adequate to the necessities of life in Arizona, especially if one attempts to pay for those necessities. And you may easily conceive how much honor is attached to the office when every Indian agent is accused by a large portion of the community of being a liar and a thief, and as being a person whom at least it is necessary to guard against. And how much respectability is attached to the office you may perhaps be able to judge when you reflect that respectability is more or less dependent upon one's ability to pay promptly for at least the necessities of life. You certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that during much of the time that I have been in this Territory, funds for salary have been very slow in reaching me; so slow in fact, that had I been compelled to have paid for such articles as were necessary, I could not have obtained them. Notwithstanding, however, the presence of such adverse circumstances under which I have been compelled to labor, I have, during the past three years aimed to do my whole duty, both to the government and the Indians under my charge. But you certainly must be aware of the great annoyances under which I have been compelled to labor during that time, as I have frequently written you, plainly, what was necessary. And in accordance with my instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I wrote direct to that office several times after my arrival here, stating as clearly as I was capable of doing what course was proper to be pursued in regard to the Indians in my agency, for their advancement and civilization. How much material aid I have received, and how many encouraging words have been given me, you ought to know already. My letters, as a rule, have never been answered, and, for aught I know, never read. I have asked for instructions; I have asked for small sums of money to be applied to the promotion of worthy objects. My requests have been answered by supreme silence. Under the foregoing circumstances I do not feel justifiable in longer retaining the office of United States sub-Indian agent, and would, therefore, respectfully request to be relieved of its duties as soon as it can be conveniently done; and I sincerely hope that it may be placed in the hands of one in whom this government has more confidence than in the present occupant. This I desire for the benefit of the Indians within the agency.

I am in receipt of your letters, bearing date, respectively, May 15 and 27—that of 15th inclosing copy of letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, and that of 27th inclosing copy of your report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The letter of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior seems to have been the result of a communication from the president and secretary of the Ladies' Missionary Association for New Mexico and Arizona. It is a source of much consolation to me to know that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has at last condescended to mention matters in connection with this agency, although to do this it became necessary that the influence of the Ladies' Missionary Association should be brought to bear upon that office. It is well that it was within the power of that association to do so.

In my first letter, and in the first paragraph of that letter, written a few days after my arrival in the Territory, I urged upon the Commissioner the importance of establishing schools at once among these Indians, and I have so frequently since that time given my views of the importance

of establishing such a school, that at this date I have no new suggestions to make in its behalf; and, indeed, I presume that there is at this day no necessity for advocating the benefit of schools among all classes and people of every color. I have, since my arrival here, been so thoroughly impressed with the prospective benefit of a school, established in the proper manner among these people, that I have been induced to urge upon the government its importance whenever an opportunity offered. How far I have been able to draw attention to this subject you are already advised.

In my estimate accompanying my annual report dated June 20, 1867, I asked for a certain sum of money, enough at that time for the expenses of such a school for one year, which estimate was as follows viz:

For two teachers, \$750 each.....	\$1,500
For books, stationery, &c.....	300
For repairing house.....	800
For incidental expenses of school.....	500
Total.....	3,100

The above estimate was made two years ago; at the present time I think the present estimate too small, as more buildings will be required, but I think \$4,000 will be sufficient to erect the necessary buildings and establish and continue the school for one year; and after that time a small appropriation, say \$2,500 per annum, would be amply sufficient, in my opinion, to continue it.

My suggestions made at that time in regard to the manner of establishing and conducting this school, the numbers, age, &c., of the pupils, I have no reason at this time to change. I think them pre-eminently practicable. The suggestion that \$75 be paid for board, clothing, and schooling I think improper, as that sum will scarcely board and clothe a scholar during that period (one year.) Say \$100, and allow not more than twenty-five scholars, and those to be in continual attendance as far as practicable during nine months in the year. As before mentioned, I have written often on this subject, and when I commence I am induced to write more than is or ought to be required at this period, for all intelligent people understand well that education among the masses is the only sure basis of a republican government.

I am proud to learn that you have, after receiving a letter of similar import from General Devin, considered my letters of November 4 and December 21, 1867, of sufficient importance to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Although they were retained by you over one year, they will, I hope, give new light to the bureau. The matter contained in those letters it was at that time very important for the government to thoroughly understand, and I made the statement of facts as clearly as possible, with the full expectation that my letters would be promptly forwarded by you to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The reservation could, at that time, have been extended at a comparatively small expense to the government; whereas at the present time nearly all the productive lands lying within the contemplated extension are occupied by American and Mexican citizens, who, in order to cultivate these lands, have constructed numerous acequias, at a large expense, in order to conduct water from the Rio Gila on to these lands for the purpose of irrigating them. Much of these lands are very rich and productive; and it could not have been expected that they would remain unoccupied for any great length of time, when the induc-

ments for producing grain were so flattering as they have been in the Territory for the past three or four years; and their close proximity to the established reservation renders them far more valuable to settlers than other lands throughout the Territory equally as fertile, from the fact that here settlers are protected from the encroachments of the hostile Apache by the vigilance and bravery of the Pima and Maricopa Indians; whereas, in other portions of the Territory settlers are compelled to rely upon military protection; and the value of such protection will be properly estimated when we reflect how frequently murders are committed and property stolen within gun-shot of the headquarters of the various military posts throughout the Territory by hostile Apaches.

The notice given by Superintendent Leighy, in November, 1866, warning settlers against making further improvements upon these lands until the matter of the reservation extension was acted upon by the government, has long since been totally disregarded, and houses have been erected and land put under cultivation to the amount of five hundred acres or more. And now the question arises, will the government eject these settlers without properly compensating them for their labor? If the government should decide to pay for these improvements it will have a heavy bill to shoulder, which might easily have been avoided had timely action been had, as I have frequently urged. These improvements of course would be valuable to the Indians, but it is not necessary that they be made at the expense of the government, as the Indians are able and willing to make all the necessary improvements upon lands needed by them for cultivation; and I think it a much better policy that they be required to make all their own improvements than that the government should pay for them, thereby encouraging them in idleness. My policy, while conducting matters in this agency, has always been to encourage the Indians in industrious habits, and with this view I have asked for all their presents to be made of farming implements.

Sickness, mainly chills and fever, has been quite prevalent among the Pimas and Maricopas during the past autumn and winter; and during that time many of their children have died from that and similar diseases, more perhaps than in the previous two years. In my first requisition (of June 20, 1867) I asked for a small amount of medicines or funds to purchase it with for their benefit, and had my requisition been complied with, many lives could have been saved, and much suffering avoided. For the benefit of these people, I would suggest the propriety of furnishing hereafter to their agent a small amount of such medicines as may be required. The cost will be trifling and the benefit great. Their habits are very simple, consequently they require but little medicine to effect cures.

The wheat crop of the Pimas is this year abundant, and they are now nearly through harvesting it. Their sales of wheat alone, to the various trading posts, amount to about 15,000 pounds daily at this time; for which they receive two cents per pound in coin; silver coin being shipped here for the purpose of buying their grain.

During the past year the Pimas and Maricopas have continued, as heretofore, friendly and peaceable as, in fact, have all the Indians within this agency. Many petty difficulties and differences have occurred between them and Mexicans, and others among themselves; and again other difficulties have occurred between them and Texas emigrants; and some of the latter have been greatly magnified, and I may justly and truly say, aggravated by persons holding positions that should be honored under the United States government. Under the existing circumstances it becomes my duty as United States special Indian agent

to give a true statement of the causes and circumstances connected therewith; and if in so doing I should be compelled to expose to just censure persons holding high positions in the service of the United States, they nor the government, I am sure, can hold me guilty of the consequences that may follow.

When, in 1860, I received the appointment of United States special Indian agent I was aware of the mixture of hatred and jealousy that existed among the officers of the army toward all Indian agents in the service of the government; and it was with the full understanding of this feeling that I entered upon its duties, with the determination that if any difficulties should occur between the military authorities and the Indian Bureau I would not be the instigator; that I would not unnecessarily be the aggressor; and after having been on duty here two years, and during the whole of that period being on friendly, and, in fact, quite intimate terms with many military officers, with whom I became acquainted, I was led to believe that most of the differences which are constantly arising were chargeable to officers of the Indian Bureau. But the unwarranted interference of military officers in affairs connected with this agency during the past year has changed somewhat my opinion in regard to these matters. It is not my desire to complain, nor should I have referred to this matter at this late date were it not for the fact that the commander of this district (General Devin) has seen fit in his annual summary of affairs in his district to refer to my action as Indian agent in no very flattering terms. He refers to a communication, included in his report, in which General Alexander speaks of "the utter worthlessness of the Indian agent for the Pimas, and his neglect of his duties," and Gen. Devin adds, "a fact that appears to be notorious throughout the country."

If I am correctly informed, this is not the first time that General Alexander has sought to create difficulties between the officers of the Indian Bureau and those of the military. One or two instances which have transpired during the past year will serve to illustrate his ability in this respect. Some time during the month of September last, he marched from Camp McDowell (where he commands) with a guard of cavalry to this reservation, in great haste, to quell what had been, by rumor, represented as an enormous rupture among the Indians; and this was done without request from me or any other person, that I am aware of; and there certainly existed no reason for making such a vain display of military valor among a nation of friendly Indians. In the month of November last one Lane (an ex-rebel colonel) was camped near the Maricopa Wells with a herd of Texas cattle, and while there he complained to me that the Indians had stolen some of his stock, and at the same time he read to me a letter which he had written with the intention of sending to General Alexander at Camp McDowell, (some fifty miles distant,) asking assistance of the military to aid him in getting his stock returned. I informed him that such a course was entirely unnecessary, as I could get his stock returned without the interference by the military; and I furthermore stated to him that I thought such a course would be more injurious than beneficial to the Indians. While I was holding this conversation with him, several head of stock, which he had accused the Indians of stealing, came into his camp; and how many more were missing he was unable to tell, as he relied upon his Mexican herder for his information; and I supposed he had obtained all, but it seems not, as after I left, he being very anxious to secure the protection and assistance of the *soldiers in blue*, sent the letter referred to, to General Alexander, asking aid from the military to secure to him, the rightful owner, two head of Texas cattle which the Indians had

killed and eaten some ten days since. General Alexander, apparently anxious to interfere in matters of this sort, very promptly responded with a squadron of newly made cavalry, with which to enforce the Indians to return the two head of cattle they had eaten. When asked about the cattle, the captain of the village to which the men belonged who had killed the stock came promptly forward with two head of much superior cattle, to replace those killed by his men. This the Indians considered a fair settlement, but, through bad interpreting, Alexander was made to say that he required two horses beside, or he would fight them. These they positively refused to give, and very promptly prepared to meet the soldiers and settle the matter with powder and ball, agreeable to the rules of war, and there would most certainly have been a collision had not Antonio Azul, chief of the Pimas, been possessed of more prudence and discretion than the officer (Alexander) in command of the troops. It was in consequence of his timely intervention that bloodshed was avoided, as he met his people and explained to them that they were under a wrong impression in regard to what was required of them. After hearing the explanation of their chief, they laid down their arms and seemed satisfied. In my reports heretofore made to the Indian Bureau, I have frequently referred to the continued friendly relations that have universally existed between these people and the Americans, especially the better classes of each. There are bad men among the Indians, and these give them much trouble, both with Americans and among themselves, and could it be truthfully said that there were no bad men among Americans of this Territory much trouble would be avoided, and many valuable lives and millions of money saved annually. The policy of bringing troops among these people on every trifling occasion is wholly unnecessary, and will serve, if practiced any length of time, to sever their friendship and cause an intense hatred for the American people; and any officer in command of troops who has not the capacity to understand this is not competent to command in their vicinity. If General Alexander would employ more of his time in endeavoring to chastise the hostile Apaches for depredations upon lives and property, and less in attempting to settle petty difficulties with these people, he would earn, and justly receive, the gratitude of all good citizens of the Territory. It would be a terrible calamity to this Territory and an outrage on civilization to have these people drawn into a war, merely that some military officer, with more ambition than discretion, might add a star to his shoulder by slaughtering them, and "conquering a peace!"

The following will be found in General Devins's report: "The Pimas on the government reservation on the Gila have lately given much trouble by their turbulent conduct and depredations, not only upon the stock of passing trains, but upon the ranches of settlers of Florence, near Sacaton, on the Gila. They have been in suspicious communication with the Papagos, near the Sonora line, and it has been feared by citizens that the two tribes were planning another outbreak." I have just related the facts in connection with the most aggravated case of depredation on the stock of "passing trains." The statement that they have "lately" committed depredations on the ranches of settlers of Florence is simply a false one. A year or two ago some slight damage was done by some scouting parties, by herding their horses on wheat and corn fields of some of the settlers of that section, which damage was greatly magnified, those losing least making, as is usual, most complaint. When we take into consideration the fact, that were it not for the close proximity of these settlements to the Pima reservation, people would not be permitted, by the Apaches, to remain there one month,

slight depredations sink into insignificance. In making these remarks I do not wish to be understood as justifying such conduct on the part of these Indians. On the contrary, I have universally forbid, and used all my influence to prevent, them from committing any depredations on the property of any people. I would suggest to General Devin that the conduct of the numerous bands of Apaches is much more "turbulent" than that of the Indians of this agency. They not only commit "depredations" on property, but on the lives of men and innocent women and children throughout the Territory. Why does he fail to mention these facts? Because there is no Indian agent to throw the blame upon. If General Devin will give a history of any "outbreak" by the Pimas, his language will be at least intelligible. As it is, I am unable to understand to what he refers. "Another outbreak" implies that there has already been one "outbreak" among these Indians. When, where, and against whom? If "citizens fear," (and they have long feared the hostile Apaches,) they must consider themselves in danger. No; if there is ever any "outbreak" by these people, it will be brought about by the unwarranted interference of some military officer, who has more capacity for promoting "outbreaks" than for quelling them. No; such *stuff* is mere *bosh*, and well General Devin knew it when he wrote it; and allow me to say that it illy becomes a commanding officer to *lug* such *stuff* into a general report. To end all further argument, I am charged of "utter worthlessness." Taking this to be true, it closes all argument; but to let such a grave charge rest against me without an appropriate reply, might prove damaging to my future prospects. Seriously, for a military officer in Arizona to make a charge of this nature against any person, is simply ridiculous. It is on a par with the shouts of the thief who, on being pursued, shouts, "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" The value and effectiveness of the military in Arizona may be fairly appreciated by the relation of simple facts. Three years ago there was comparative safety to travel in many parts of the Territory. How is it now? There is not ten miles of highway throughout the whole Territory, outside of the Pima reservation and its immediate vicinity, and thickly populated settlements, that life and property are safe from the encroachments of the Apache for a single moment, unless protection is given by the presence of a strong military escort. This is the state of affairs existing in Arizona to-day, after millions of money have been expended in military operations yearly, for the past three years.

The charge of "utter worthlessness" from such a source requires more presumption than can be found in other than military quarters. "A fact that appears to be notorious throughout the country." If this be true, I have not been made aware of it before, and therefore I am led to think that it is not true. However, I should not be surprised if I had been charged of being utterly worthless by many people in this Territory, as a man's worth is estimated by a certain class according to his ability to award *fat contracts*, from which they are enriched at the expense of the government. Not having had it in my power to contribute to them in that way, I would not, as I have said, be surprised if the charge was made by that class with whom, unfortunately for the government, the military officers are on very intimate terms, and from whom, I presume, they obtain their information.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEVI RUGGLES,
United States Sub-Indian Agent.

Hon. GEO. W. DENT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 40.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report pertaining to the Indians of this agency, for the year ending July 31, 1869:

The tribes of this agency are four in number, and extend along the Colorado River, from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of nearly four hundred miles.

Scattered as these tribes are, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them, but from the most reliable sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth:

Yumas.....	2,000
Yavapais (Apache Mohave).....	2,000
Mohaves.....	4,000
Hualapais.....	1,500
Total.....	<u>9,500</u>

This includes women and children of all ages and sexes.

YUMAS.

During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly; no complaints concerning them have at any time reached me.

YAVAPAIS.

After the cessation of work on the irrigation canal of this reservation, in the summer of 1868, this tribe left the reservation, and in consequence of the massacre of the head chief, and seven other chiefs, in the town of La Paz, this Territory, on the 24th of September last, all the particulars of which are set forth in my report for the month of September, which, being very lengthy, I deem unnecessary to repeat here, this tribe did not again return to the reservation till March of this year, when they came to see me, and declared their intention to remain with the other tribe here permanently in the future.

After much talk and careful investigation, and discovering no grounds to doubt the sincerity of their declaration, and believing it to be my duty, under the circumstances, to encourage their friendly overtures, I admitted them to come, settle, work, and participate in all gifts and benefits of the government, as here allowed to all the other peaceable and friendly Indians of the agency; and therefore the portion of the annuity goods which were withheld on the general day of issue on account of the absence of the most of this tribe, were delivered to them. Some of these goods they left in my charge till they would go to the interior and return with their families. It is therefore confidently believed, from all indications immediately apparent, that the three largest tribes of the agency—the Yumas, Yavapais, and Mohaves, most of whom participated in the distribution of the annuities, and have been working on the irrigation canal—will continue to be peaceable, and remain on the reservation.

During the year the various works of the reservation have been prosecuted with the greatest energy and success. The head-gate of the

canal has been completed. All the piers, walls, &c., appear to be substantially constructed.

On the 30th of June, the appropriation having become exhausted, the work was discontinued. But little more requires to be done to complete the work, and admit the water from the Colorado River, which being successfully accomplished, will enable the Indians of this agency to raise their subsistence every year, by planting early in the spring, and being independent of the precarious overflow of the river, which usually does not happen till the months of June or July, and which has heretofore been their only reliance for subsistence. The river is now falling, and the Indians having ceased work on the canal. They are industriously preparing to plant largely this season.

In consequence of the excitement among the tribes of this agency last summer, on account of the massacre of the above mentioned Yavapais, there was no planting done by them and therefore no crops raised; but as an abundance of subsistence has been on hand since November last, when work was resumed on the irrigation canal, none of the Indians of this reservation have experienced any suffering during the year.

About three weeks ago, one of the Mohaves left the reservation for the purpose of visiting some friends living at Fort Yuma, about one hundred and fifty miles down the river; shortly after his departure from the reservation, intelligence was received here that he was killed by some Yumas. This intelligence produced an intense excitement among the Mohaves here; the father of the one who was killed, being a very influential captain in the tribe, and his vengeance being aroused at the murder of his son, was determined on arousing the whole tribe to hostilities with the Yumas.

To appease the Mohaves and avert an Indian war, Iriteba, the head chief of the Mohaves, addressed them in council for several days and nights, and succeeded finally in allaying the excitement. For these successful efforts and great service on the part of Iriteba the Americans in the vicinity of the reservation presented him with a pair of costly blankets, and the agent, believing that the government would approve his action, presented him with one of the government horses, which would replace similar articles sacrificed by this chief, in his successful efforts in averting an atrocious war.

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

JOHN FEUDGE,
Special U. S. Indian Agent.

E. S. PARKER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 41.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, July 21, 1869.

GENERAL: Paragraph VII of War Department Circular, dated Inspector General's Office, November 2, 1868, directs that inspection officers, on their first inspection after its receipt, make full and explicit investigations and reports upon the following points:

1. The names and designations of the different tribes and bands of Indians within the limits of the department inspected; their numbers, localities, and ranges; their habits and manner of subsisting—whether

upon their own resources exclusively, or in part or entirely on government supplies; whether they are at peace or war with the whites or with the other Indian tribes; what portion of their warriors use firearms, and whence these and their ammunition are obtained; whether they use horses in war and the chase, and are well supplied with them. If reservations have been assigned them by the government, whether they live permanently thereon, or wander away, and where their families remain during different seasons of the year when the warriors are absent; whether they cultivate the soil; if so, to what extent; whether they hunt buffalo or other game.

2. The estimated white population in the different sections of the frontier, and the nature of their avocations; whether the whites dependate upon the Indians, or the Indians on the whites; and whether complaints are made by either to the military authorities; if so, state particulars; whether the law of February 13, 1862, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian territory, is violated, and if the military authorities have taken any steps to prevent it.

4. If there are any military organizations among the citizens of the country for defense against the Indians; and if so, what they are.

Having recently completed a tour of inspection through Arizona, the following report on the points referred to is respectfully submitted: The information herein presented I obtained in part by personal observation and inquiry while in the country, but mainly from Brevet Brigadier General T. E. Devin, lieutenant colonel Eighth Cavalry, commanding district of Arizona, and his sub-district commanders, and Brevet Brigadier General Chas. Lovell, colonel Fourteenth Infantry, commanding at Fort Yuma.

INDIANS AND THEIR TRIBAL DESIGNATIONS.

The Indians living in Arizona and in Southern California, bordering or near that Territory, are as follows: Yumas, Chemehuewas, New River Indians, Cocopas, Pah Utes, Mohaves, Hualapais, Yavapais or "Apache Mohaves," Pimas and Maricopas, Papagos, Moquis, Cosinos, Tonto Apaches, Pinal Apaches, Coyoteros Apaches, Sierra Blanco Apaches. The Navajoes, though living within the territorial limits of Arizona, have ever been under the jurisdiction of the authorities in New Mexico, and as they do not range into Arizona, will be omitted from this report.

These Indians may be divided into three classes:

First. Those who live in pueblos or villages, and cultivate the soil, or otherwise support themselves by their own labor exclusively, receiving no support from the government, but who are at peace with the whites. Of this class are the Moquis, Papagos, and a few "tame Apaches." Twenty of the latter are enlisted as Indian scouts, and serve in the field with troops south of the Gila.

Second. Those who are cared for to a greater or less extent by the government, and are located on reservations, or who live in their own villages, receiving clothing, seeds, and agricultural implements from Indian agents or superintendents. This class includes the Pah Utes, Chemehuewas, Mohaves, Yumas, Cocopas, New River Indians, Pimas, Maricopas, all of whom have more or less stock. The Pimas and Maricopas raise corn, wheat, and beans in excess of their wants, and frequently accompany troops on expeditions against the Apaches.

Third. Wild or hostile Indians, which term embraces all the various

tribes of the Apaches, together with Hualapais, Yavapais, or "Apache Mohaves."

NUMBERS, RANGES, LOCALITIES, ETC.

The Yumas.—This once powerful tribe is greatly reduced in numbers, and has become diseased to such an extent by their contact with the whites about Fort Yuma, that it is thought that there is not now a physically sound person in the tribe, which is estimated at about fifteen hundred men, women, and children. They are located and range on both banks of the Colorado, fifty miles above and below the post which bears their name.

The Chemehuevas.—This tribe is located mainly on the west bank of the Colorado, above La Paz, and ranges along the river from about thirty miles south of Fort Mohave to a point fifty miles north of Fort Yuma to the eastward but a short distance, as they are afraid of being found in company with or mistaken for the hostile Hualapais. This tribe is thought to number about seven hundred and fifty souls.

New River Indians.—The tribe known as the New River Indians contains about seven hundred and fifty, men, women, and children; live along New River, sixty miles west from Fort Yuma, and near San Diego.

Cocopas.—The tribe of Cocopas, though really living in Mexican territory, near the mouth of the Colorado, range mostly on our soil, and number in all one thousand eight hundred.

These four tribes, the Yumas, Chemehuevas, New River Indians, and Cocopas, are so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. They are all peaceable, and have, according as they are near to or remote from settlements, become more or less civilized, demoralized, and diseased.

Their manner of subsisting themselves varies but little. They cultivate the soil, raising melons, beans, corn and barley; but as they are like most Indians, averse to working, their crops are not sufficient for their support, and they are compelled in winter to resort to the mesquit bean; as this also proves insufficient, the Chemehuevas hunt, the New River Indians fish, and the Yumas and Cocopas work for the steamboat company, as deck hands and wood-choppers.

The issues to these Indians at Fort Yuma are now merely nominal, though a few years since it was very different.

But a small number of fire-arms are in possession of these Indians, and ammunition for them is obtained by trade. It is reported on good authority that they are quite well supplied with horses.

The efforts of the Indian agent to induce these Indians to live on the reservation above La Paz, on the Colorado, have been unavailing, they preferring the protection that Fort Yuma affords them.

The Pah Utes.—The term Pah Utes is applied to a very large number of Indians who roam through that vast section of country lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, going as far south as the thirty-fifth parallel, and extending to the northward through California, Nevada, into Southern Oregon and Idaho. The Indians of this tribe in Arizona are located in the Big Bend of the Colorado, on both sides of the river, and range as far east as Diamond River, west to the Sierra Nevada, and northward into the State of Nevada. They subsist mainly by the chase, while their squaws gather acorns, pignons, and seeds. From the Indian superintendent at La Paz they receive some presents. It is not known that they possess any great number of fire-arms, though, in common with all tribes in the vicinity of settlements, they have a

number of muzzle-loading guns and a few breech-loaders and revolvers, which have been obtained by trading with settlers and miners, while many were captured by them while at war with the whites prior to 1867, since which time they have been at peace with us. Their ammunition is obtained mainly by trading through reservation Indians and Chinamen in Nevada. Though owning a large number of ponies, they do not use them in war. With neighboring tribes they appear to be on friendly terms. Occasional issues of flour are made to these Indians at Fort Mohave. The number of this tribe living in Arizona and Southern California cannot be stated with any certainty whatever.

The Mohaves.—This was formerly a warlike tribe, and were only subdued after they had been severely punished in several fights. Of late years they have lived at peace with the settlers and troops.

Their location is on the east bank of the Colorado, south of Fort Mohave, partly on, but mainly south of the Indian reservation. Back from the river they range but a short distance, on account of their fear of being caught in company with the hostile Hualapais.

This tribe numbers, all told, about two thousand five hundred, some five hundred of whom are on the reservation.

They own some horses and cattle and are at peace with neighboring tribes. A limited number of fire-arms are in their possession, ammunition for which they can readily obtain at La Paz.

They cultivate along the Colorado, raising melons, squash, and beans, and are to a considerable extent self-supporting, though large issues of flour and beef have been made to them monthly at Fort Mohave, until within the past few months, when it was checked by the chief commissary of the division, Brevet Major General M. D. L. Simpson, and the issues are now very moderate.

These Indians, like the Yumas, whom they closely resemble, have been much diseased by contact with the whites, and are rapidly disappearing.

The Hualapais.—This tribe, estimated at six hundred, is located chiefly in the Cerbat and Aquarius Mountains, and along the eastern slope of the Black Mountains.

They range through Hualapai, Yampai, and Sacramento valleys, from Bill Williams Fork on the south to Diamond River on the north.

They live principally by the chase, and on such roots, seeds, and acorns as they are able to gather, and at present are very poor, having but little stock.

Prior to 1866, they were at peace with the whites, but in that year their head chief, Wauba Yuma, was killed by a freighter named Miller, on the mere suspicion that some of his young men had assisted in the killing of a white man at the toll-gate, near Aztec Pass, a point east of the usual range of the tribe, since which time they have been in open and bitter hostility with our people. They are a brave and enterprising race, and their familiarity with the whites, and the possession of a large number of fire-arms, have greatly increased their power for mischief.

It is believed that they obtain ammunition from Mormon settlements on the Upper Colorado, either directly, or through the Pah-Utes.

There is good reason for believing that the war with this tribe will be brought to a successful issue during the present season.

The Yavapais.—The Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves as they are more generally called, have been for a long time the greatest foe to civilization of all Indians inhabiting Arizona, as their location in the mountain country north and south of La Paz road, enables them to command that highway between the Colorado and the country north of the Gila. They

range through the whole of that rugged mountain country of the Santa Maria, between the Aquarius and Aztec mountains in the Haquehallah and Penahachapet country, and as far south as Castle Dome, near the Gila, frequently attacking the mails, citizens, and trains. These Indians cultivate small patches in the narrow bottom lands of the mountain streams, in almost inaccessible cañons. Most of their country abounds in game, and some of the streams are filled with fish resembling trout. Their many victims have afforded them an abundant supply of fire-arms, ammunition for which is obtained from friendly Mohaves and Yumas, or at La Paz. The superintendent denies the general assertion and belief expressed by citizens, that they get it from reservation Indians. In war, they do not use horses, though they own a large number of horses, mules, and jacks, which they use when moving their rancherias. At divers times, bands of this tribe have been induced to locate on the reservation above La Paz, but have always left when the whim seized them, generally carrying off all the stock that came in their way, and on one occasion killed the superintendent, Mr. Lehigh, and his clerk, and a friendly Indian in their employ, who were on their return from Prescott.

General Devin, in a report furnished me on Indian affairs in Arizona, uses the following language in regard to the Apache Mohaves:

"During the spring of 1868, between one and two hundred were again induced to go upon the reservation, but soon left, as usual, declaring that they were made to work, but they could get nothing to eat, and they would rather go to the mountains and fight. In justice to the reservation, I must say that the truth of the above depends upon the assertions of citizens, as no communication has since been had with the Indians.

"No immediate result followed beyond a few unimportant depredations, until August of the same year, when a freighter, named Chenowith, ambitious of the fame of his predecessor, Miller, the killer of Wanba Yuma, attacked, with a number of his teamsters, in the same treacherous manner, a band of Apache Mohaves who had been induced to come to the town of La Paz, by a number of citizens thereof, under pretense of making a treaty. A dozen or more of the Indians were killed, among them several chiefs, none of the attacking party, of course, being hurt.

"Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding sub-district of Upper Colorado, at once took summary measures to arrest those concerned in the outrage, some of whom were apprehended. The territorial government also took action on the subject, but owing to the, as charged, disgraceful connivance and sympathy with the 'Indian killers,' of the United States district judge, the accused were set free, and Messrs. Chenowith and Miller, the originators of two Indian wars that have cost the lives of probably more than one hundred better men, still pursue their calling unmolested, and boasting of their readiness to do again what they have done before.

"Since the date of Chenowith's outrage, the Indians have been bold and daring beyond all former precedent. A number of citizens and several soldiers have been killed, the mails repeatedly attacked, and the operations of the Vulture mine (the only independent lucrative enterprise in the Territory) nearly brought to a stand-still by reason of persistent attacks upon its trains.

"The troops have been in constant pursuit of these Indians, with some degree of success; but their range is so extensive, and through such a constant succession of mountains and cañons, that the small force

available was easily eluded, and twice met with disaster while corralled in the cañons.

"This experience, however, will prove of service, and with improved knowledge of the country, and the increased force promised by recent orders, peace west of the Verde will soon be conquered."

The strength of this tribe is not known by any one.

Another band of Indians, numbering about three hundred warriors, and ranging in the country east from Camp McDowell, and north of Camp Grant, along south side of Salt River, between Pinal Creek and a point ten miles below Tonto Creek, is believed to be an offshoot of this tribe, as their language is identical, and for this reason are called Apache Mohaves, though their country is one hundred miles and more to the eastward. In bitter hostility to the whites they also resemble their namesakes, and on their raids they go as far east as Prescott, and along the road south of the Gila, to Tucson.

The number of fire-arms in their possession does not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the number of warriors.

The Pimas.—The Pimas are located on a reservation on the south bank of the Gila, which commences at a point six miles east of Maricopa Wells, and extends up the river to the vicinity of Sacaton, a distance of fifteen miles.

They cultivate extensively, raising large crops of wheat and corn, much of which is purchased by traders and sold to government.

This tribe numbers about four thousand, of whom fully eight hundred are capable of bearing arms. Owning large quantities of stock, horses and cattle, and raising large crops of grain, they may be regarded in the main as self-supporting, though they receive presents from the Indian department.

They are all well armed, and owing to their friendly disposition no restriction is placed on their obtaining all the ammunition they desire.

As a race the Pimas are brave and enterprising, and frequently accompany troops on expeditions against the Apaches east of the Verde, often in parties over one hundred strong, but owing to a singular trait, they invariably abandon the pursuit the moment an Apache is killed, and return to their homes.

This peculiarity having often produced much embarrassment, has finally led to the disbandment of the enlisted Pima contingent, and to their being hired as scouts and guides as their services are needed.

These Indians live constantly on their reservation, except when campaigning against the Apaches, with whom they have been at war from time immemorial.

The Maricopas.—The Maricopas are a much smaller tribe than the Pimas, not exceeding seven hundred persons all told, and of whom about one hundred and fifty are capable of bearing arms. Their reservation is located on the north bank of the Gila, opposite that of the Pimas, and as the interests, habits, and modes of subsistence of the two tribes are identical, the remarks upon the Pimas apply to the Maricopas.

It is the boast of these Indians that they have never shed the blood of a white man; they wish to continue their friendly relations with our people, but in order to secure this desirable object some measures are necessary to protect them in what they believe to be their inalienable rights, the circumstances affecting which I will briefly narrate.

During the past two years, some four or five hundred settlers having located along the Gila, above the Pima reservation, and being engaged in farming, have opened large acequias, with a view of diverting the water of the river for the purpose of irrigation. Instead of being re-

turned to the river after it has served its purpose, it is allowed to run waste, thereby greatly diminishing the volume of water before it reaches the Pima and Maricopa reservations.

The Indians assert, and with good reason, too, that in a dry season their crops will be ruined for the want of the water, which they have used from time out of memory, and which they regard as much their property as the land they cultivate, and as a natural consequence they look upon the settlements with an unfriendly eye, and have at times manifested their anger by riding over and destroying the growing grain and other crops of the settlers, and also by stealing cattle of traders and emigrants that were being driven through the country. This state of affairs, if continued, must inevitably result in a collision, and that it has not already taken place is due to the knowledge the settlers have of the large number of warriors, nearly one thousand, which these Indians can bring into the field. Fear alone has hitherto restrained them, but as their numbers increase further encroachments on the hereditary rights of the Indians will follow, and this will most certainly lead to further depredations by the Indians, to retaliatory acts by the settlers, and finally to open war with tribes living on the highway connecting Southern California with the East.

It is of primary importance that measures should at once be taken by the proper authorities to define and maintain the rights of both parties, but how this can be best done, or indeed how it can be done at all, is a question that is difficult to answer satisfactorily.

The agent of those Indians, a Mr. Ruggles, should be removed, for he has no influence whatsoever with them, takes no interest in their affairs, except when presents are to be distributed, and is living on a rancho some thirty miles above the reservation.

The law of Congress requiring him to distribute presents in presence of an officer of the army he violated last spring, although he well knew there were a number of officers at Camp McDowell, who could have been on the ground on twenty-four hours' notice. In a word, he is a mere nullity, for whom the Indians have no respect.

The Papagos.—This numerous tribe of Indians, Christianized by the early Jesuit missionaries, are located nearly due south of Maricopa Wells, west of St. Xavier del Bac, through Barbaquevari district, and along the Sonora line one hundred miles, whence they range to the southward into Sonora, seldom appearing north of Tucson. They are industrious, support themselves by cultivation and the manufacture of mats and pottery, in which art they are well skilled.

Although at peace with our people and neighboring tribes, they are not lacking in courage, but, on the contrary, are quick to defend themselves when attacked, and to pursue and punish the aggressors; yet they rarely campaign against other tribes, or accompany troops on expeditions.

They are well armed with muzzle-loading guns, and by trade obtain all the ammunition they require. Of horses and cattle they have large numbers, but their fighting is usually on foot.

Of late years this industrious tribe has been utterly ignored by the Indian department, and it is not known that any reservation has ever been designated for them, though a former agent, named Lyon, assigned to them the country in the vicinity of San Xavier del Bac, and while they remained under his charge he protected them in their rights, but since then the Whites and Mexicans have been encroaching on and taking up their best lands, and the Papagos are being gradually crowded across the line into Mexican Territory.

The number in this tribe could not be ascertained with any certainty. *The Moquis.*—This tribe live in pueblos or villages north and east of the Little Colorado, and west of the Navajo reservation at Fort Defiance.

It is not known that any reservation has ever been assigned to them, or that they have ever been visited by agents of the Indian department; nor is there any definite knowledge as to their numbers, though they live in two villages, Mosqui and Oriba, each of which is said to contain from two thousand to twenty-five hundred souls.

They subsist by the chase, the culture of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, and cultivate the soil sufficiently to supply their own wants. They also make blankets, inferior, however, to those made by the Navajoes in fineness and closeness of texture. At certain seasons of the year they range as far south as Prescott, and in a southeasterly direction to Zuni, on the borders of New Mexico; but these expeditions are mostly for the purpose of trading or begging.

Although they have been for years plundered by the Navajoes, and occasionally by the Apaches, who, however, rarely venture so far north, they still own a number of horses and cattle and extensive herds of sheep.

They are not a warlike race, but claim they can defend themselves from attack and punish the aggressors. Their proximity to the powerful tribe of Navajoes compels them to keep at home for the protection of their families and property.

They possess a few muzzle-loading guns, and procure their ammunition at Zuni. They are at peace with the whites, and it is believed with all other tribes except the Navajoes and Apaches.

The Maricopas, Pimas, Papagos, and Moquis, claim to be descendants of the original owners of the soil before its conquest by the Apaches.

The Cashinos.—As a tribe, the Cashinos are of no importance, there being but very few of them; and as no depredations have ever been traced to them, their country has been seldom visited by troops, and consequently little or nothing is known of them beyond the fact that they live in the vicinity of Bill Williams and San Francisco Mountains.

The Tonto Apaches.—The Indians to whom the name of Tonto Apaches has been given inhabit the Tonto Basin, the country on both sides of the Verde from its source to the East Fork, and that around the headwaters of the Chiquito Colorado, on the northern slope of the Black Mesa or Mogollon Mountains. The section of country known as Tonto Basin may be said to extend from the base of the Mogollon Mountains on the north to Salt River on the south, and between the Sierra Aucha on the east and the Mazatzal Mountains on the west; the latter range lying directly east of the Verde, and being in its general course parallel to it.

From data collected with great care by First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, of the Twenty-first Infantry, while stationed at Camp Reno, in Tonto Basin, thirty-four miles east of Camp McDowell, it appears that there are about 600 Tonto Apaches, men, women and children.

These Indians cultivate the soil but little, relying chiefly for support upon roots, acorns, seeds, nuts, mescal, and game, such as deer, rabbits, and turkeys, together with what they can steal or capture in their forays.

General Devin says of them: "Though the most cowardly of the Apache tribes, they are as murderous as any, and have caused the death of more of the pioneers of northern Arizona than, perhaps, any other tribe. They hang around the ranches and highways, and without attempting large captures lie in wait for small parties and lonely ranchmen working in the fields."

About twenty-five per cent. of the warriors have fire-arms, many of them improved breech-loaders, ammunition for which it is difficult to obtain, when that captured with the arms is exhausted. Ammunition for their muzzle-loading guns is procured from the Navajo and Zuni Indians, and while the Coyotereros were living on the reservation at Camp Goodwin, extensive supplies were obtained from them, not only by the Tontos, but also by the Pinal Apaches. This information comes from Mexican captives.

Prior to 1865 they were comparatively peaceful, during which year the war broke out, in consequence of the indiscriminate shooting of some of them by settlers around Prescott, who accused them of killing and stealing stock. Since then they have been constantly at war with our people, except about six months in 1867 and 1868, and until within the past three months, when Dulchea's band, numbering, all told, about two hundred, came into Camp Reno, and were living about the post at the date of my visit, in May last.

They appeared very contented with their new relations with the troops, and were making themselves useful as couriers, guides, &c., and were also gathering hay for the contractors, who found their employment most profitable, as they only paid them in trade at rate of half a cent per pound, while government pays him nearly three cents.

Other bands of this tribe, numbering in all about three hundred, have followed the example set by Dulchea's people, and in course of another year it is believed all the Tonto Apaches will be at peace with the whites.

As a tribe the Tontos have hitherto led a precarious existence, having little or no stock, their necessities generally compelling them to kill and eat at once whatever they have succeeded in capturing or running off.

While hostile they were seldom seen, except in the vicinity of the most difficult mountain ranges and cañons, to which they would at once fly on the appearance of troops, and where it was generally impracticable for mounted troops to follow them, while they are too fleet for footmen to pursue successfully.

Their families usually remain at the rancherias, when the men are absent on forays, but these are frequently changed.

Their depredations have generally been in the Prescott district. As far as known they are not at war with neighboring tribes.

The Pinals.—Of all the Apache tribes in Arizona there are none bolder, braver, or more enterprising than the Pinals, who inhabit a rugged country, walled in by the Sierra Ancha, Mogollon, Pinal, and Apache mountains, which is intersected by numerous mountain streams, with fertile bottom lands.

Their country affords them an abundance of mescal, large quantities of nutritious roots, seeds, nuts, and acorns, and is filled with game, such as deer, rabbits, turkey, and quail.

The squaws cultivate many small fields along the creek bottoms, raising corn and wheat, but the men are so opposed to work that they declare their intention of fighting until they are all killed, before they will consent to support themselves by their own labor.

The range of their depredations is most extensive, embracing the Wickenburg district, the roads leading from Tucson to Sacaton, Camp Grant, and the San Pedro, and frequently during the summer across the Gila above Camp Goodwin, and range along or through the Chiricahua and Gaudaloupe, or through the Dragoon and Huachuca Mountains into Sonora, and even as far as Sinaloa, often returning after an

absence of several months, with large droves of stock, plundered from the helpless Mexicans.

General Devin in speaking of them says: "When intercepted or overtaken with a herd they will fight, and as they are on such occasions usually in large numbers, it requires a strong force to whip them and recover the stock, a feat seldom accomplished, as their movements are so rapid, even when thus encumbered, that it is seldom a sufficient force can be concentrated in time to overhaul them."

The Pinals are well armed with guns, most of which have been captured, but they appear to rely mainly on their bows and arrows, and iron-pointed lances. They procure ammunition from the Zuni villages, and, as before stated, they used to get large supplies from the Coyotereros, while they were supposed to be living on the Camp Goodwin reservation.

When absent their families are left at the rancherias, which are not located on the bottom lands where they cultivate, but usually in the cañons, or out of sight under a cliff, whence an enemy can be discovered at a great distance.

Some two years since large numbers of these Indians, at times over one thousand, drew rations at Camp Grant, but the practice was abandoned on the Indians refusing to submit to the terms offered them, and since then they have been in open and bitter hostility with the whites, and as far as known they are at peace with all the neighboring tribes.

These Indians do not as a rule use horses in war, or on their raids, and it is thought own but few of them. Nothing definite as to the number of this tribe can at this time be ascertained.

Coyotereros and Sierra Blancos.—These are in fact one and the same tribe; the latter taking the name of the mountains they inhabit, while the Coyotereros proper live in the country north of the Gila and east of the San Carlos, Camp Goodwin being on the southern border of their country, just as Camp Grant is immediately south of the country of the Pinal Apaches.

Like the Pinals, the Sierra Blancos and Coyotereros range far into Mexico, generally pursuing the same routes, and though as enterprising and as expert thieves as the Pinals, they are less willing to fight, or to extend their depredations in the vicinity of troops.

Cochis, the chief of a band of Coyotereros, formerly known as Chiricahua Apaches, from the mountains in which they once lived, is to-day reckoned the ablest and most vindictive Indian in Southern Arizona, and was well known to a number of officers of the army serving in that country prior to 1860, up to which time he had been friendly with the whites, and his services frequently brought into requisition for the recovery of stock, captives, &c., which had been stolen by the bands; but in that year an ill-advised attempt to take him and his family prisoners, with a view of holding them as hostages for the return of property stolen by other Indians, caused him to declare war to the knife, which he has carried on with such success and ferocity as to entitle him to the credit of having killed more whites than any other chief in the territory south of the Gila. He and his band now live north of the Gila.

Miguel, a renegade Mexican, is reputed the principal chief of the Coyotereros, and another Miguel, a full-blooded Indian, the head chief of the Sierra Blancos.

All of these Indians have plenty of fire-arms, mostly muzzle-loaders, many of which have been obtained from Zuni villages and unprincipled white traders, while a large number have been captured in their numer-

ous raids. Their ammunition has been obtained from the same sources.

The remarks in regard to the natural productions of the country, the cultivation of the soil, and modes of subsistence, made in reference to the Pinal, apply to the Coyoteros. It is thought the latter, including the Sierra Blancos, number 1,000 warriors.

They have now but few horses, and no cattle or sheep to speak of.

In 1866, under the orders of Brevet Major General McDowell, a reservation was established at Camp Goodwin for the benefit of these Indians, in the hope that they might in time become self-supporting. During a period of two years large numbers of them received rations at stated times, the greatest number fed at any one time being about fifteen hundred. A farm was opened for their benefit, and labor hired to work it and get it fairly under way, and everything was done to make it a success. Divers causes, however, conspired to make it a failure, and the effort was finally abandoned, but the feeding of the Indians went on until last December, when the district commander, General Devlin, ordered it to be discontinued unless they would consent to live permanently on the reservation, or such other reservation as might be established for them, and surrender the Indians who, a short time previous, had attacked a train and killed some soldiers.

Both of these conditions they rejected, and soon after fled to the mountains, and are now in open war, which is a much more satisfactory state of affairs than previously existed while they were on the reservation, and ostensibly at peace with the whites.

Several successful expeditions against them during the last spring have made them feel our power, and the ensuing winter will probably bring them to terms. They too, like the Pinal, are at peace with neighboring tribes.

A recapitulation of the numbers given in the foregoing pages shows that the number of Indians, men, women and children, in Arizona and the country bordering it on the west, is 21,000, exclusive of the Pah-Utes, Yavapai, Papagos, Cosninos and Pinal Apaches; that of this number 14,000 are at peace with the whites, leaving 7,300 as the number against whom we are carrying on constant warfare, exclusive of the Yavapai and Pinal Apaches, both large and warlike tribes, but of the strength of which no estimate is made.

In concluding this part of the report, I remark that it should not be understood that the number of each tribe as herein given is correct, nor that it is approximately so, but simply that it is the estimate of those officers serving in the country, who, from their positions, it may be safe to assume, have more accurate knowledge on this subject than any one else.

POPULATION.

The white and Mexican population of Arizona I estimate at something less than 7,000, as follows:

Arizona City, opposite Fort Yuma.....	1,200
Settlements along the Gila, including those above Pima villages.....	500
Tucson and vicinity.....	2,500
Tubac and settlements along the Santa Cruz and Sonoita.....	250
Settlements along the San Pedro and around Camp Grant.....	50
Total south of the Gila.....	4,500

North of the Gila:

Phoenix settlement on Salt River.....	150
Wickenburg.....	300
Prescott.....	800
Other settlements in Prescott district.....	200
Hardyville, Mohave City, and La Paz.....	700
	<hr/>
	2,150
Total.....	<hr/>
	6,650

About one-third of the population is engaged in farming, one-fourth in trade, one-sixth in mining, and the remainder in other pursuits.

DEPREDACTIONS.

As more than one-third of the Indians in Arizona are at war with the whites, there are necessarily many complaints of depredations committed by Indians, who, when the facts are known in time, are habitually pursued and sometimes overtaken, though success seldom attends the efforts made to recover stolen stock.

As already narrated, there have been instances of whites committing outrages on Indians, but the latter seldom complain, considering it of no use, but, when able, retaliate by murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

THE LAW OF FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

This law, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors in Indian territory, is being constantly violated under license of the territorial laws, consequently the military authorities seldom interfere, and generally only when liquor is sold in the vicinity of military posts. In such cases it is usually seized and destroyed under orders of post commanders.

The only commander in the Territory whom I have known to interfere with this traffic, under other circumstances, is Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Alexander, major Eighth Cavalry, commanding sub-district of the Verde, who has notified citizens and traders living within the limits of his command that he would enforce the law against any one violating it, and has made efforts to arrest one person who sold liquor to Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER JONES,

Lieut. Col., Assistant Inspector General.

Brevet Major General R. B. MARCOY,

Inspector General U. S. A., Washington.

Indorsement made by General W. T. Sherman:

This report was read by me September 21.
The cost of the military establishment in Arizona is very heavy—out of all proportion to its value as a part of the public domain.
The white population is only 7,000, after a possession of twenty-three years, (1810,) which demonstrates its poverty.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., August 1, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my last annual report of the condition and progress of Indian affairs within the whole superintendency.

POPULATION.

In my previous annual reports as full and accurate classification and numbering of the different tribes as it was practicable to obtain have been given. My investigations during the year have satisfied me that the census heretofore transmitted is substantially correct. Since my last report, however, the Territory of Wyoming has been organized, and the Eastern Shoshones and mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones heretofore in Utah superintendency have been transferred to Wyoming superintendency. This would reduce the number of Indians in Utah superintendency nearly five thousand. In my last report the number was stated to be twenty-five thousand. The natural decrease would be nearly one thousand. This, and the transfer above named, would leave the number of Indians in this superintendency at the date of this report nineteen thousand. The classification heretofore given need not be again repeated further than to summarize the same, as follows:

Indians speaking Shoshone language	4,000
Indians speaking Ute language.....	13,400
Indians speaking mixed language.....	1,600
	<hr/>
	19,000
	<hr/>

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Since my last report, no troubles worthy of note have occurred with any of the Indians belonging in this superintendency. There has been an occasional instance of theft of a pony, or of an ox for beef, yet in the aggregate such instances of crime are much less in number than would have occurred among an equal white population in any of our newer States and Territories. The only troubles occurring within this superintendency have been with small bands of thieving Navajoes and Black Mountain Utes, from Arizona and Colorado, who have visited the exposed settlements in the southern portion of the Territory for the purpose of stealing horses and cattle. The friendly Indians have, however, in several instances given warning of the approach of these marauding parties. Very little damage has resulted from the actual loss of stock by the farmers, although in some instances the necessity of keeping a guard constantly to watch the herds of cattle has been a heavy tax on the new settlements.

UINTAH RESERVATION.

The report of Agent Dodds, herewith transmitted, gives a full synopsis of agricultural and other operations at this agency for the past year. The number of Indians upon the reservation is increasing; many small bands, seeing the advantages of the location, have gone wholly, or in part, upon the reservation. The progress upon this reservation is a

most satisfactory illustration of what can be accomplished with proper management in training Indians to habits of industry. The Indians upon this reservation, at the time of my arrival in the Territory, were the most warlike and least disposed to labor of any Indians in the superintendency. There being no agent at that point, I sent Mr. Thomas Carter, in the spring of 1860, temporarily to take charge at the agency, with instructions to start a farm and put in a crop. Mr. Carter was an industrious, working man, and cleared and plowed some forty acres of land, in good part by Indian labor. There was great antipathy to work on the part of the men, the greater part of what was done being by the squaws and children.

In the fall of 1860, Major D. W. Rhodes was appointed as agent, which position he held for a year. Agent Rhodes, although in many respects a good officer, was not possessed with an instinctive love of hard work, for its own sake, so that no progress was made during that year.

When Agent Rhodes resigned, I placed Mr. P. Dodds temporarily in charge, and he was afterward, at my suggestion, appointed as agent. During his first year, some eighty acres of land were plowed and put into crops. He was entirely familiar with farming in all its branches, and was at all times aiding and laboring with the Indians about their work, thus inspiring them with zeal in the cause, and overcoming their hereditary antipathy to labor. His first crop was, however, almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. The Indians were not thereby discouraged, but the present season engaged in labor with great energy. The location of the farm was changed, new buildings erected, and one hundred and ten acres of new land cleared from bushes and sage brush and planted to crops. The value of the improvements and the crops for the present season will be more than equal to all the government funds expended at the agency during my term of service.

The principal chiefs, including Black Hawk, for many years engaged in active hostilities, are among the most industrious Indians upon the reservation.

I feel confident that \$10,000 per year, judiciously expended at this reservation, one-half thereof annually for cattle and the balance for tools, presents, and the labor of a few whites to aid and instruct the Indians, would in five or six years collect all the Utah Utes upon the reservation, and make them permanently self-supporting.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

The sketch just given of the progress in farming operations at the Uintah agency is in substance the history of the various other efforts in the same direction in other parts of the Territory which have been made during my term of service. Small farms were started at various points for the different tribes, the assistance furnished on the part of the government being principally confined to plowing the land, furnishing seed grain, and some slight aid in some instances from laborers. In every instance I have taken especial care to send among the Indians none but industrious laboring men, men who would not only talk to them of the dignity of labor, but illustrate by their acts their belief in the doctrine. The result has been most satisfactory. While but little was accomplished during the first season, the result, as seen in the crops raised the present year, shows that it is not necessary to wait for a generation to develop habits of industry. The chiefs and head men of the Pah-vents, Pi Utes, Goships, and Western Shoshones are the most industrious men in their respective bands.

The following table exhibits the area of land cultivated by Indians during the present season, with the amount and value of the crops:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat.....	151	3,710	\$15,650
Potatoes.....	32	5,200	11,400
Corn.....	31	2,440	8,450
Turnips.....	35	2,600	7,600
Oats.....	6	240	1-0
Vegetables, &c.....	20		2,600
Totals.....			45,950

The following table exhibits the area of land cultivated to different crops by each tribe:

Tribes.	Wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Vegetables, &c.	Acres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Utahs.....	50	30	6	20			8
Pah-vents.....	23	4					2
Western Shoshones, Deep Creek.....	10						5
Western Shoshones, Ruby Valley.....	18						5
Shoshone Goships.....	15			10			5
Ti-Edes in Southern Utah.....	50	10	10	5			6
Totals.....	151	31	32	35	6		27

The ten acres of land sowed to turnips by Goships was the same land previously sowed by them to wheat, which crop of wheat was entirely destroyed by grasshoppers.

Had not the crops been raised at the various points by Indians, their provisions must have been hauled to them from the nearest settlements. At the Utah reservation, and at Deep Creek and Ruby Valley, the cost of such transportation would have exceeded the first cost of the articles.

In estimating the value of the crops I have estimated what would have been their cost delivered at the various points from the nearest market.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

No schools have ever been established among any of the tribes within this superintendency.

The principal wealth of the Indians is in ponies and cattle. The cattle have been principally given them within the past two years, and in almost every instance the Indians have kept their cattle, guarding their increase with good care. The number of ponies and cattle owned by the different bands is as follows:

Tribes.	Horses.	Cattle.	Goats.
Northwestern Shoshones.....	170	45	
Western Shoshones.....	120	118	
Weber Utes.....	70	10	8
Goships.....	50	10	
Pah-vents.....	100	4	8
Utah Utes.....	1,200	200	65
Totals.....	1,770	387	81

1,770 ponies, average value, \$30.....	\$53,100
387 cattle, average value, \$40.....	15,480
81 goats, average value, \$4.....	324
Total wealth.....	68,904

FURS AND SKINS.

Since the transfer of the Eastern Shoshones to Wyoming superintendency, there are no Indians in the Territory who range over other than a desert country nearly destitute of game. The Indians upon the Utah reservation, and also the Northwestern Shoshones and Weber Utes, take some few deer and beaver skins. These furs and skins are all needed for manufacture among the people in the Territory, and the Indians get much higher prices for them than in any other part of the country; nearly their value in New York. The whole value of the furs and skins so taken is about nine thousand dollars.

From the foregoing brief review of Indian affairs within this superintendency, they would appear to be in a highly satisfactory condition. Peace has prevailed undisturbed among all the tribes, and many of the bands have so far progressed in agriculture as to at least demonstrate their ability to soon support themselves.

My experience among the Indians within this superintendency has satisfied me that with judicious management and appropriations no greater than have been made in past years, the Indian tribes could all be made self-supporting within five years, and all government disbursements on their account could thenceforward cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, late Superintendent.

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

No. 43.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salt Lake City, U. T., September 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as a matter of form, my annual report, though, I have been informed by my predecessor in office that he has reported upon all matters necessary for the information of the department.

There are scattered throughout the Territory of Utah about thirteen thousand Indians. They live in separate and distinct bands or tribes, but all of them speak dialects of the Ute, or Shoshone languages.

The principal bands are as follows, viz:

The Northwestern Shoshones.—These Indians reside in the northern part of this Territory. They do not cultivate any land, and have, except some ponies, no stock whatever. For the most part they live by hunting and fishing, though occasionally a few of them act as laborers or herdsmen for the citizens. They express willingness to cultivate land for themselves, and promise to do so next year if they are provided with land and materials. The Northwestern Shoshones number about twelve hundred.

The Western Shoshones.—These Indians live in the eastern part of the State of Nevada, but are attached to the Utah superintendency. They have a good supply of ponies, and some oxen, cows, and young cattle. They cultivated this year about eighteen acres of land, but on account of damage done by grasshoppers, will not gather more than half a crop of wheat—about one hundred and sixty bushels. Their vegetables were all destroyed. Land susceptible of cultivation is so limited in the territory occupied by these Indians, and is so wholly taken up by

whites, that the Indians were forced to hire land, for the use of which the past year they are to pay one-third of the crop raised. The western Shoshones have almost no hunting nor fishing, but they gather large quantities of nuts of the piñon tree, which they store for winter use. They number about one thousand.

The Goship Shoshones.—These Indians are the poorest of the Shoshone Indians in this superintendency. They are afraid of all surrounding tribes, and it will be difficult to induce them to live on any reservation together with other Indians. They have cultivated several pieces of land during the past year, in all about twenty acres. The small grain was destroyed by grasshoppers, but they will have a thousand bushels of potatoes. These Indians have very little hunting for furs or fishing, and trust in great measure for subsistence to the nut of the piñon tree and to rabbits, which abound in this Territory. They have few ponies, oxen, or cows. They live in the western part of Utah, between Great Salt Lake and the western boundary of the Territory, and number about eight hundred.

The Northwestern, Western, and Goship Shoshones speak dialects of the Shoshone language, and consider Washukee, of the Eastern Shoshones, as their principal chief. No land has been designated as a reservation for these Indians, and the lands which they have cultivated were such as could be found unoccupied by whites, and capable of irrigation. They were necessarily small and detached pieces.

I beg leave to hope, most earnestly, that some location may be selected where these Indians may be brought together, where they may have arable land, without continual danger of being crowded off by approaching whites, and where, with reasonable assistance from the government, they may be encouraged to become self-supporting.

The Weber Utes.—These Indians live in and about Salt Lake City. They have some ponies, and subsist by hunting, fishing and begging. They do not cultivate any land. The Weber Utes number about three hundred.

The Timpanagos live south of Salt Lake City, in the vicinity of Spanish Fork reservation. They number about five hundred. They subsist by hunting and fishing.

The San Pitches occupy a territory south and east of the Timpanagos. They number about three hundred, part of whom have moved upon the Umatilla Valley reservation, where they, with other Indians, cultivate some land.

The Pah-vents occupy the territory in the vicinity of Corn Creek reservation, and south of the Goship Shoshones. They number about twelve hundred. They have some ponies, but very little other stock. They have cultivated about fifteen acres the past year, and have raised about two hundred bushels of wheat.

The Uintahs reside on the Uintah Valley reservation. They number about fifteen hundred. They have raised a large quantity of wheat, and are the best conditioned Indians in this superintendency. The details of their condition will appear in report of agent for Uintah Valley reservation. The report of the late agent for that reservation has already gone forward. The report of Lieutenant Graffam, the present agent, I have not yet received.

The Uintah Valley reservation occupies the finest part of this territory. The agency is, however, two hundred miles from this place, and for six months of each year is wholly shut off from all communication by impassable roads over the Wasatch Mountains. I have requested Lieutenant Graffam to ascertain if a road cannot be made up the Green River to strike the Union Pacific Railroad east of the Wasatch Range.

By a treaty made with the several bands of Ute Indians in this Territory in 1865, the said Indians agreed to move upon said Uintah Valley reservation, in consideration of certain stipulations on the part of the government. I beg leave most earnestly to hope that this treaty may be ratified, or, if that treaty is deemed objectionable, that a treaty may be authorized and made before the valuable farming lands of this Territory are located upon by whites, which shall secure the collection of the Indians, and shall enable the superintendent of Indians in this Territory to carry out the policy of the government.

The Yam-Pah-Utes, Piedades, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and She-be-Ucher, occupy the southern and eastern part of Utah. Their numbers cannot be accurately determined, but are estimated at six thousand. They do not cultivate any land; are migratory and warlike in their habits, and sometimes commit depredations upon the flocks and herds of the citizens.

There is one agent for Indians in the Territory, Lieutenant Graffam, at Uintah Valley; all the other Indians in the Territory are under the immediate supervision of the Indian superintendent. It would be of very great benefit to both Indians and citizens if an agent could be sent into the southern part of this Territory. St. George—the principal town in Southern Utah—is three hundred miles from Salt Lake City. An officer at that place, by exerting a proper influence upon the Indians, might save much inconvenience and perhaps trouble.

The Eastern Shoshones were sent off from this superintendency to that of Wyoming, at about the date of my assignment to duty here. They will doubtless be reported upon by proper officers.

Indians from Colorado and Arizona often come into this Territory and require the attention of officers of the Indian department, but as they do not properly belong here, are not particularly mentioned.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian tribes in Utah superintendency.	No. of Indians.	Acres cultivated 1863.	Bushels raised.	
			Wheat.	Potatoes.
INDIANS SPEAKING SHOSHONE LANGUAGE.				
Northwestern Shoshones	1,200			
Western Shoshones	1,000	18	100	
Goship Shoshones	800	50		1,000
INDIANS SPEAKING UTE LANGUAGE.				
Weber Utes	300			
Timpanagos	500			
San Pitches	300			
Pah-vents	1,200	15	200	
Uintahs	1,500			Not yet reported by agent.
Yam-pah-Utes				
Pi-Utes				
Elk Mountain Utes				
She-be-Ucher				
Total	12,800			

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

J. E. TOURTELLOTTÉ,

Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs for Utah.

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

No. 44.

UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY,
Utah Territory, August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the operations of the Uintah agency. In my last report I stated that it had been proved by actual trial that the point selected for the agency farm was at too great an altitude to be cultivated to the best advantage. Late and early frosts rendered the maturing of crops a matter of uncertainty.

On occasion of your visit to the agency soon after, a point was selected for a new farm about one hundred miles further down the river, and at an altitude probably three thousand feet lower than the site first chosen.

Work was at once commenced on the new farm. Some land was plowed before winter in readiness for the spring crops. As soon as winter set in we commenced to get out timber for needed buildings, and during the winter erected five houses of the dimensions following: One house, 16 by 24 feet; one house, 18 by 30 feet; one house, 22 by 32 feet; one house, 18 by 20 feet; one house, 12 by 18 feet; also, two outbuildings, for pigs and chickens, each 8 by 12 feet.

All the buildings are substantially constructed of logs, hewed and squared, with board floors, good doors, roofs, windows, and chimneys. These buildings were all constructed by the laborers employed during the summer to work upon the farm. As soon as the weather would permit in the spring, work was resumed upon the farm. The soil at the new location was excellent, but was principally covered with a thick growth of bushes and sage brush. The Indians labored most efficiently in clearing the land, and in all the labors upon the new farm. Choice land to the amount of one hundred and ten acres was selected at several different points near the agency buildings, cleared, plowed, and put into crops. Many of the Indians most advanced in habits of industry were assigned small tracts, of which they took exclusive charge. The grasshoppers have not at all troubled us the present season, and the crops of every kind are excellent. The one hundred and ten acres under cultivation are in crops substantially as follows:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value at agency.
Wheat	50	1,750	\$10,500
Corn	50	1,500	6,000
Potatoes	5	1,500	6,000
Turnips	90	3,000	6,000
Oats	6	240	480
Vegetables, &c.	8	1,000
Total	110	\$29,980

No finer site for an Indian farm could be found than our present location. There are many thousands of acres of most excellent land which can be irrigated at trifling expense; wood and timber are very convenient, and I have never seen finer grazing land for cattle. Thousands of cows could range through the mountains and valleys, keeping in excellent condition throughout the year, without hay during the winter.

The Indians are greatly pleased with the appearance and prospects of their new home. Our most pressing need at present is stock. If the sum of five thousand dollars per year could be judiciously expended for stock cows and young cattle, to give to the Indians for the next five years, and the same progress be made meanwhile in agriculture as has

been made for the past two years, no further necessity for government support and bounty would exist among the Uintah Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DODDS, Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 45.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY,
Utah Territory, September 15, 1869.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of department regulations, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency.

In view of the very limited period which has intervened since my arrival here, and in consideration of the fact that I have as yet had neither books nor papers pertaining to the agency turned over to me by my predecessor, it cannot be expected that I shall be enabled to go much into the usual details embraced in an annual report.

There are on the reservation, as near as I am able to ascertain, of all ages and sexes, fifteen hundred Ute Indians; some of them quite industrious and intelligent, but sadly in want of education and moral teaching.

The present buildings on the agency are neither suitable nor appropriate. They are four in number, and, with the exception of a small plank office for the agent, are built of log, chinked with mud, and without floors. The annuity goods are stored in the house occupied by the employes as a kitchen, and is entirely unfit for the purpose. I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made for the erection of an agency building, as soon as practicable.

The crop of this year has been a good one, and the Indians feel very much encouraged. They begin to understand that their labor on the government farm is for their own benefit, and many of them express their intention to go to work next year and raise good crops.

My predecessor informs me that the crop of this year will amount to about one thousand bushels of wheat, nine hundred bushels of corn, one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred bushels of carrots, thirty bushels of beans, and various kinds of garden vegetables.

The saw-mill on the reservation, one hundred and seventy miles distant, is of no use whatever. It is fast falling into decay, and I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for its removal to this point.

The present appropriation and annuity goods furnished this tribe are entirely inadequate to their wants, and should be largely increased. I would respectfully recommend that the treaty of 1864 be ratified by the Senate, or that a new covenant be entered into with the tribe.

The agency is some two hundred miles distant from the nearest white settlement, and for some six or eight months in the year is inaccessible. In this view, and in consideration of the fact that I have no power wherewith to prevent depredations, or enforce the laws, I would respectfully suggest that a company of troops be stationed at this agency.

I have, since my arrival here, erected a log building for storehouse, and shall erect suitable stables for the government stock this fall.

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

GEO. W. GRAFFAM,

First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

Brevet Colonel J. E. TOURTELLOTE,

U. S. Army, Sup't Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 46.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, August 20, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your office dated May 27, directing me to make up and transmit to your office the annual report, &c., for the time intervening between the date of the last report and the time when I was relieved as superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, (July 31, 1869,) I have the honor to submit the following:

The Indians comprising this superintendency are in nearly the same condition as represented in the last annual report, and there are no hopes of a change for the better until Congress appropriates a sufficient sum for placing each tribe on a reservation. Therefore my report will be necessarily short.

As it is the avowed policy of government to place all of these Indians on reservations, I am of the firm belief that all of the Indians of this Territory can be persuaded, and in fact wish to go on reservations—that is, each tribe by itself; and in that particular I would most respectfully refer you to the reports of the different agents in this Territory, especially the reports of Agents John Ayres, of the Abiquiu agency, and my special report of December 30, 1868.

The tribes comprising this superintendency are nine in number.

The different tribes or bands of Utes speak the same language, also the different tribes of Apaches, but they have different chiefs, and have, since known to this government, lived separate, and would be more easily controlled and by nature more happy to have each tribe placed on a separate reservation, with an agent for each.

The Navajoes need at least seven agents.

The number of Indians in this Territory is as follows:

Navajoes	7,700
Capoto Utes	300
Webinocho Utes	700
Maquache Utes	484
Jicarilla Apaches	788
Mescalero Apaches	525
Mimbres Apaches proper	800
Gila and Mogollon Apaches	800
Pueblos	7,000
Total	19,097

As it is now conceded by all that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians, I can see nothing to be done or to recommend until Congress

shall appropriate the means to carry out the policy advocated by all and by the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GALLEGOS,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Terr. of New Mexico.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 47.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 20, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1869, I have the honor to make the following report of Indian affairs pertaining to this superintendency, from the time I assumed the duties of the office, August 1, to the present time, and also to forward the reports of the different agents under the supervision of this office so far as they have been received. I have received no report from Captain F. T. Bennett, in charge of the Navajos, nor from Brevet Captain A. S. B. Keys, in charge of the Jicarilla Apaches and Maquache Utes; neither from Lieutenant C. E. Drow, in charge of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches.

I cannot think of any good reason for this neglect on the part of these agents.

I do not agree with Lieutenant Ford, or Lieutenant Cooper, agents for the Pueblos, in their statements that these Indians have not been so well cared for as some others. The state that these Indians are in at the present time shows that they were cared for at one time, and reports of Lieutenants Ford and Cooper show that they are as well able to take care of themselves as the majority of the laboring people among whom they live. While the tribes to whom reference is made are comparatively in their infancy, and unless assisted by the government must remain as they are and depend upon the chase for a living, or, falling in that, then upon what they can steal, I would recommend that schools be established among them, (the Pueblos.)

I would recommend the report of the late agent, John Ayers, to the consideration of the department. From his report it will be seen that both the bands of Indians formerly under his charge, and now under Lieutenant Hanson's, the Webinocho and Capoto tribes of the Utes, are nomadic, and my impression is, from what I can learn, that it will be a long time before they can be induced to earn their living by industrial pursuits.

The Jicarilla Apaches and Maquache Utes, under Brevet Captain Keyes, are about in the same condition as those under Lieutenant Hanson, except that I have heard that some few of them are at work at the mines in their vicinity.

I would also call attention to the report of Lieutenant Homisee, agent for the Mescalero Apaches. This tribe, as well as the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, I think, with proper assistance and encouragement from the government, could be induced to settle down to agricultural pursuits.

As I have no report from Captain F. T. Bennett, agent for the Navajos,

I can only state what I have heard of this tribe. General Getty, United States Army, paid a visit to them in the latter part of August, and informed me that they were getting along in a very satisfactory manner; that a great many of them were cultivating farms outside of the reservation, but as soon as they secured their crops they would all move inside.

From the short time I, and also the agents in charge of the Indians of this Territory, have been on duty, it is almost impossible for us to know all the wants of the Indians, but my own opinion is that it will take a much longer time than has generally been reported before any of the tribes will be in a condition to support themselves.

The following is an estimate of funds required for the different tribes of this superintendency for the year ending June 30, 1871:

Navajoes, for annuity goods, in accordance with article 8, treaty of June 1, 1868	\$60,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, &c.	20,000
For completing agency buildings	20,000
For feeding those who are in need	40,000
For corn, hay, fuel, stationery	4,000
Total for Navajoes	144,000
Capotes and Weibinocho Utes, at Abiquiu, New Mexico, for provisions	\$12,000
For rent of agency, powder, lead, fuel, stationery, &c.	3,000
For annuity of goods	10,000
Total for Abiquiu agency	25,000
Maquache Utes and Hicarilla Apaches, at Cimarron, New Mexico, for provisions	\$18,000
For rent of agency, corn, hay, fuel, stationery, &c.	3,000
For annuity goods	10,000
Total for Cimarron	31,000
Pueblo Indians, for establishing schools (including pay of teachers, purchasing books, building and furnishing school-houses, &c.)	\$50,000
For rent of agencies, corn, hay, fuel, &c.	3,000
Total for Pueblos	53,000
Mescalero Apaches, for locating on reservation	\$5,000
For surveying reservation	5,000
For subsistence, until such time as their crops are gathered	30,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, work-cattle, blacksmiths and carpenters' tools, &c., &c.	10,000
For annuity goods	5,000
For building storehouses, corrals, agent's house, workshops, &c.	8,000
For hay, corn, fuel, stationery, &c.	2,000
Total for Mescalero Apaches	65,000
Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, for locating on reservation	\$5,000
For surveying reservation	5,000

For subsisting them until their crops are gathered	\$45,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, working cattle, blacksmiths and carpenters' tools, &c.	15,000
For annuity goods	10,000
For building storehouses, corrals, agent's house, workshops, &c.	8,000
For hay, corn, fuel, stationery, &c.	3,000
Total for southern Apache agency	91,000
Superintendency, rent of buildings	\$600
For clerk-hire	1,500
For hire of porter and teamster	900
For corn, hay, stationery, &c.	3,000
Total for superintendency	6,000
Total required for the Territory	415,000
For hire of eight interpreters, at \$500 per annum	4,000

It is actually necessary that the estimate should be filled, to enable this office to carry out the policy of the government, viz., locating the Indians on reservations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,

Major U. S. Army, Sup't of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

Hon. F. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 48.

UNITED STATES NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico, October 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency August 20, 1869, having been delayed some time at my home by sickness, and some time in Santa Fé, for want of transportation. I took charge here and receipted for all property, &c., to agent J. O. French, September 1, 1869.

Soon after my arrival here, in accordance with instructions contained in a letter from your office dated July 21, 1869, I called a council of the Navajoes, and made out and forwarded my estimate of annuity goods, and in accordance with your letters dated August 14, 1869, I gave them notice that I would have a count and distribution of annuity goods on the 2d of October, and notified them that I would require every one to be here. The chiefs said they would have to leave some behind to attend to the crops and other property, and of course the sick could not come. I then instructed the twelve principal chiefs to identify those they were compelled to leave behind, so that they could bring them here and vouch for their not having been counted or drawn goods before, and that I would issue them ration tickets and goods on the 18th of October.

My first count, on October 2, was 6,954; my second count, on October 18, was 1,227; making a total of 8,181, as follows: 2,474 men, 2,965 women, 2,742 children. It was a very full count, Indians coming here from all parts, some 250 from Cibaletta, and 200 from Cubero, and some

from Mesa Calabasa, about 100 miles west of Cañon de Chelley, that were not here to the former count; but I am of the opinion that there were a few that drew twice, but they were all vouched for by the twelve principal chiefs. It has always been the case that two issues had to be made, and that a great many would draw twice, as it is impossible for them all to leave their home at once. I think when I have the next count, that I will compel every one to be present the first count, allowing each of the twelve chiefs to leave twenty or twenty-five behind, and issue those tickets to the chiefs the night of the first count. It is my opinion that the Navajo chiefs have but very little influence with their people. I have endeavored to impress upon their minds from the very first, that they must exert themselves to have more influence and control. After the general issue, I issued coats and pants and some extra goods to ninety-four sub-captains who were designated by the chiefs, and told them that their chiefs and the government, through me, had recognized them as captains, and that they must assist their chiefs in controlling and exerting an influence over their people, or that at the next issue I should reduce them and appoint others, and give them the extra presents. They appeared to feel very proud, and I think they may do a great deal of good.

The count and issues were witnessed by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward P. Cressy, captain Third United States Cavalry. I find the Indians that are living on the reservation quiet and peaceable, and they express themselves anxious for a building and permanent peace. Most of them are farming on different parts of the reservation, and generally had very good crops of wheat and corn, but owing to the insufficient means they have for securing and storing, and their lack of practical knowledge, and to severe early frosts, many of them have managed to save but very little; a great many have eaten and otherwise foolishly wasted what would have been a good crop of corn. They need a great deal of practical instruction in regard to maturing and storing their crops.

The Indians are very anxious that all tillable and arable lands on the reservation should be surveyed and laid out in townships and sections, so that each family could be assigned to and hold certain portions which they may select.

Several disputes have been brought to my notice of the right of possession of certain tracts, which it is very difficult for me to decide. The lands not having been surveyed, and as I am not familiar with the different localities, it is almost impossible for me to give them a written description which will locate them, beyond a question, among themselves, which could easily be done if the lands were surveyed, and a map in the office for reference. Captain E. W. Darling, who is now here surveying the reservation, informs me that the present appropriation will not be anywhere near sufficient to complete the survey of all the arable and tillable lands. I would respectfully suggest and recommend that, if possible, another appropriation be made, and that Captain Darling be instructed to complete the survey of all tillable lands before he leaves here.

The goods which I have just issued gave almost universal satisfaction, and the Indians appear very grateful and thankful.

The goods for this year were all addressed to Fort Wingate, instead of this place. The first train with goods came right through to this post, and I received them as received here; the next train stopped at Fort Wingate, and sent me word that they were there. I went down

and tried every means to have them bring them through, but they positively refused, so that I was compelled to store them there.

As there are more companies of troops coming to Fort Wingate, I shall leave here to-morrow to try and make arrangements to have them brought here.

Hoping that this report will meet your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. BENNETT,

Captain United States Army, Agent for Navajos.

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

No. 49.

CIMARRON AGENCY, N. M., June 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to instructions, to submit this, my third annual report, together with statistical tables, educational and agricultural, for time intervening since the date of my last annual report, submitted August 31, 1868.

So far as regards their general character and habits, there has been no marked change in either the Maquache Utes or the Jicarilla Apache Indian tribes, under the charge of this agency, nor am I at all disappointed that there should not have been any perceptible feature of change in them, I anticipating none, for reasons expressed by me in former reports, namely, that no advantages, either educational or agricultural, had been afforded them—they remaining of necessity ignorant of these elevating influences and beneficial teachings.

Again, the same influences that have so long surrounded them, and so often led them into temptation to do evil, remain with them still, and will endure so long as evil-disposed *white men*, now permitted to live among them, will, for the sake of gain, *pecuniarily speaking*, sacrifice all moral sentiments, defy the laws of the land, and, if need be, cause death and sometimes worse than death to befall their fellow-creatures. So long as these fellows are permitted to pass among them, and thus afforded opportunities to trade with them, and to give them, both by word and action, bad counsels, no beneficial change in their character need be looked for.

As in all probability this will be the last record I shall give of the Indians of this agency, I cannot in duty to the department, to the Indians and myself, fail to express my views very plainly regarding them, hoping by so doing to insure to them the kind consideration of the government in the future, thus securing harmony and a continuation of friendly relations between them.

I came among them nearly three years ago a stranger, at a period when they were becoming somewhat settled, after a great excitement, occasioned by a misunderstanding between them and our military forces, their former agent having from some cause left them, and they waiting anxiously for their annuity goods to be given them, being sorely in want of clothing, &c. So soon as I could I made them the issue, (8th and 9th November, 1866.) From that time to the present, although often in need, and delayed in receiving articles necessary to their comfort, I have never seen them evince disloyalty toward the government, lawlessness toward their white neighbors, or anything but kindness toward their agent. I feel especial pride and pleasure in attesting that

their treatment of myself has been equal in kindness as I could trust to expect from the same number of persons of any class or portion of community, and that these people, untutored, save physically, deprived of knowledge, moral teaching, proper associations, and too often of kind treatment, do evince traits of character, devotion to truth, attention to their young, kindness to their sick, and charity for their aged ones, that would be commendable, if observed, in those of finer birth, proving to my satisfaction the practicability of diffusing among them the knowledge of agricultural and other industrial pursuits, believing them able, and that many are willing to try to master them.

Mortality has been very great for some time past among both tribes, especially among the Utes; their numbers are falling off heavily, owing, doubtless, in great part to the very observable change in the climate. The past winter has been so changeable as to cause much sickness, both among the Indians and others.

For some time my Utes have, at their desire, absented themselves from the immediate vicinity of their agency, representing distrust in those immigrating to the gold mines in this vicinity, fear of small-pox, want of good pasture for horses, &c. If other than the causes they represent affect them, they do not represent them. I learn of no complaints against them or the Apaches at their home. You are respectfully referred to statistical tables accompanying.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. M. GALLEGOS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 50.

ABIQUIU AGENCY, N. M., August 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of May 27, 1867, directing me before being relieved to make up and transmit to your office the annual report and statistical tables for this agency, for the time intervening between the date of the report of 1865 and the day I shall be relieved, I have the honor to inclose herewith the required statistical tables, and to submit the following report:

I was relieved by my successor on the 15th instant, and this report includes that date.

The Indians of this agency embrace the Webinoche and the Capote tribes of the Utah Indians. The Webinoches number about seven hundred souls, and wander over a large tract of country, uninhabited, except a small portion of the southern part. These Indians are mostly self-supporting, and live by the chase, as they have always done. But few visit the agency, and those come in for powder and lead, with which to kill game.

From some unaccountable cause, or by the will of divine Providence, the Webinoches decrease about five per cent. per annum, which has been the case for years.

The Capotes number about three hundred souls, and rove over the country from within fifty to eighty miles of the agency, which they visit about once a month for rations. These are good Indians but are more dependent upon the government for support than the Webinoches. They decrease about ten per cent. per annum.

Since I have had charge of this agency I have not received a single complaint of any depredations committed by the Utes belonging to it. In fact, these Indians are considered as ranking amongst the best of the nomadic tribes of our country. Many of them speak more or less Spanish, which they have acquired by coming in contact with the Mexicans in these settlements.

While these two bands of the Utes are noted for their bravery, and are considered excellent rifle shots, they are great friends to our government, and are always inclined to be reasonable and docile, and are ever ready and willing to join our troops to fight any hostile Indians, and have formerly rendered good service in this manner, as the records of the War Department will show. Being on the dividing line between the Indians of the plains and those of the mountains, and as they are dreaded by both, they afford a better protection for this Territory than a cordon of troops could render.

The Capotes and Webinoches are very much attached to the localities they now inhabit in the mountains, and are very desirous of remaining where they are. The cost of maintaining them in their present location amounts to sixty cents per capita per month, which includes food, powder, lead, and all contingencies, and rent of agency building. As it must be years before the settlements will encroach upon their present homes, they do not stand immediately in the way of spreading civilization, and should be allowed to remain undisturbed where they are mostly self-sustaining, only costing for the maintenance of one thousand Indians about six hundred dollars per month. Both of these bands deny ever having signed or agreed to any treaty to go on a reservation in Colorado, and still hold to what they said at Santa Fe, December 23, 1868, a copy of which is doubtless on file in your office.

As it is the policy of the administration to place all the Indian tribes upon reservations, I would respectfully make the following suggestions in connection with this subject.

How can this be done where there are so many interests at stake? If I may be allowed the remark, where there is a wrong way for the government to put in practice a good and humane theory there are always those men ready who, to expend or handle a large amount of money, will represent anything, no matter how ill-advised, as is shown by their urging the utility of large reservations. Large reservations must prove a failure, as honest men conversant with the character, nature, and customs of different tribes will frankly state. No two tribes can live together and agree; and even where the tribe is large, like the Navajo one, they naturally subdivide into bands, with what they call captains or petty chiefs over them.

When placed on a single reservation they soon become dissatisfied with each other and quarrel, resulting in one party leaving and turning marauder. When out on plundering expeditions the agent is ignorant of the fact, for he has too many people to look after to be able to know of their coming in and going out, as is the case with the Navajo agent at present, who has the care of seven thousand seven hundred souls. For instance, if this tribe were subdivided, and placed on seven parts of the reservation, with an agent over each, and one agent of the seven made head agent, a roll could be kept of the Indians, (the men,) and their whereabouts would be constantly known. Now, as it is managed, even two hundred warriors can leave without the agent's knowledge, and ravage the country, as they are constantly doing.

To manage one company of one hundred soldiers, who are more or less educated men, with some moral restraint, it takes one captain,

two lieutenants, four sergeants, and eight corporals. What can that agent do with nearly eight thousand uneducated and barbarous people?

Some law should be passed enabling agents to punish Indians for murder and theft. As it is now, when they do either, which generally go hand-in-hand, nothing can be done except to return the stolen stock, and set the guilty ones free. When an Indian is caught "flagrante delicto," he relinquishes what is taken, and he is on the same footing at once as a good Indian, which is no encouragement to those who are good.

On large reservations so little can be known of the doings of the Indians by a single agent that when stolen stock is successfully taken there it cannot be recovered, and such reservations prove for the Indians excellent and safe depots for their ill-gotten property.

Had we the same laws, or rather want of laws, in New York City, what would life be worth for a single day. Suppose a man caught in the act of taking money from a safe he had feloniously broken open, and that the law allowed no other punishment than to take the money from him, would not property be insecure even in our civilized communities, where we boast of many churches and general enlightenment? It is imperative that a law should be made for the punishment of the thieves and evil-doers. The good Indians themselves advocate punishment for crime. As it is now, those who plant crops among the Indians suffer from depredations of the bad men of their own tribe, which discourages them from making increased efforts to become self-sustaining.

With more agents and subdivisions (to break their force and cause them to be more easily controlled) of large tribes, and a law for the punishment of crime, all this can be remedied, and peace and tranquility would soon reign where murder and theft, anarchy and confusion and constant excitement have so long held sway.

The Capotes and Webinoches are attached, as I have before stated, to the localities they now inhabit, and afford a reliable protection to the people of this section against hostile Indians, as they (the hostile) are all afraid of these Utahs. The consequence is that troops are no longer necessary in this section, as is shown by the recent abandonment of Fort Lowell by the military authorities. Furthermore, while in the southern portion of New Mexico the Apaches are constantly murdering the inhabitants, destroying the mails, and rendering travel very insecure, we in the northern part are at peace and feel safe.

There is plenty of good land near this agency which could be taken as reservations for these Indians. Small reservations, well looked after, will prove a success. Indians like to visit each other, and during such visits they would have their pride stimulated, and would try to surpass their neighbors in cultivating their own reservations. This plan was adopted by the Spanish government, and the example of its success is the present excellent condition of the Pueblos.

Agents from the army should be detailed for a long time, or if from civil life, their appointment should be *durante vita*, or during good behavior, so that they may become identified with the tribe and in sympathy with it, and look out for the real interests of the Indians, among whom their future is to be cast. The English government pursues this plan, and it is one of the elements of its success in treating with and keeping at peace its Indians.

Up to the present time, who have for the most part been the agents sent to exercise a fatherly care over our Indians? A set of political hucksters who, in most cases, came from the east, where they never had any means of gaining a knowledge of the Indian character, and whose

boon companions were pot-house loafers. I am speaking plainly, for no reform can be accomplished unless the unvarnished truth is told. Men sent to keep Indians contented, whose only policy was self, and who evinced a greater skill in stealing than the Indians themselves, but not in such a manly way.

I would invite particular attention to the necessity existing for explicit regulations being made for the government of agents and their expenditures, and would urge that the money to be furnished them for feeding the Indians under their charge be remitted promptly. It has become a maxim which prudence and economy has discovered at last, "That it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians." When an agent is placed in charge of a tribe he is enjoined to keep them contented and at peace. To do so he must feed them, for, as a general thing, an Indian or a white man will steal before he will starve, and with the Indian war follows his thefts.

When I took charge of the Indians at Abiquiu no written instructions were given me, and my predecessor verbally stated that he had done so and so; that he had expended so much per month in such and such ways.

I pursued the same plan. During the first quarter the money was supplied as usual. Being in charge of one thousand Indians, I was induced to continue the same plan of feeding them during the next three months, as by abandoning it trouble, and perhaps war, would have resulted. I sent on my estimate and continued to feed them until the end of the quarter, causing me much embarrassment. I remitted promptly my estimate for the third quarter, and up to the present time have heard nothing from it, and received no money. The superintendent received no information, and was unable to advise me or render any assistance, but stated, "You must run the risk of continuing to feed them."

To remedy the effects of this incertitude, each agent should be informed how much will be annually furnished his agency, and for what purposes, that he may make out his estimates in accordance therewith, and may manage his affairs so as not to exceed that which will be furnished.

Regulations as explicit as those for the army should be made at once for the Indian Department.

Hoping that this report may meet with your favorable consideration, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYERS,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

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

No. 51.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY, N. M., August 31, 1869.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the affairs and condition of this agency.

I relieved John Ayers as Indian agent for the Capote and Webinoche Utes on the 15th instant, and as I have not had sufficient time and opportunity to observe and investigate thoroughly the condition of

these tribes during the short time that I have been on duty at this agency, my report will necessarily be brief. I have carefully examined the report of John Ayers, my predecessor, and being fully satisfied that what he recommends in said report is for the best interests of the government and the Indians of this agency, I cordially and heartily indorse the same. I have seen and conversed with some seventy-five of these Indians, and am very much pleased with their appearance. I believe they are peaceably disposed, and they evince in their conversation great reverence for the United States government. They also evince a great dread and repugnance to being placed on a reservation with other tribes, and I would respectfully suggest that the Capote and Webinchoe Utes be placed on a reservation by themselves, believing that by this method it will be far the quickest way to civilize them and make them self-sustaining. I would also respectfully suggest that the appropriation necessary to feed and clothe these Indians be paid over to the agent at the commencement of every quarter, as I am well satisfied that by so doing a great saving would be made to the government, as by paying cash for corn, beef, mutton, and wheat, fifteen per cent. can be saved. As soon as I get an opportunity after forwarding my quarterly returns, &c., it is my intention to take a trip to the hunting grounds of my Indians, for the purpose of more fully learning their condition, mode of living, &c., and also their ideas of farming, and when I return I will report the result to your office.

I have the honor to inclose with this report statistical returns of farming, education, &c., appertaining to this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HANSON,

First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

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

No. 52.

AGENCY OF THE MESCALERO APACHES,
Agua Negra, N. M., June 30, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions dated the 27th of May, I have the honor very respectfully to inform you that during the time that has elapsed since my last annual report, the Mescalero Apaches under my charge have not visited this agency.

It is said that they have been committing some depredations in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, troubling the inhabitants of that frontier, killing people and stealing their property.

There can be no doubt that these Indians, having escaped from the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and being more at large in their own country, may have resorted to depredations against the whites. Their propensity to do evil, and the manner in which they live, have induced them to commit such wrongs.

The scarcity of means, in the first place, and my not having received instructions from my superiors, have prevented me from taking steps to collect these Indians together and warn them from committing any more outrages upon the inhabitants of the country.

For a long time past my recommendations have been very frequent, urging the department to take some measures to establish these Indians upon reservations in their own country.

The experience in the personal character of these Indians, and of all the other Indians of the country, have shown me that the only way to civilize them is by adopting the system of reservation.

In many instances the Mescalero Apaches have proved to be industrious during the time they were on the reservation at Bosque Redondo, as will be seen by reference to my previous reports, in which I have expressed my opinions in regard to them.

When these Indians were on the reservation they fully showed themselves to be in favor of civilization; all of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits, planting different kinds of seed, and manifesting a profound interest not only in working the ditch (acequia) but also on other things; the men worked cheerfully, and their women assisted them in cleaning up their fields, which were covered with mesquite, (a kind of roots very difficult to be dug out; they worked with pleasure and lived contented. Their difficulties, that I have mentioned in my other reports with the Navajoes, compelled them to abandon the reservation and go to their old country. Now they roam at pleasure, committing depredations; this in my opinion could be easily stopped by requiring them to cease their lawless acts and settle upon a new reservation. They express a desire to have schools and missionaries, and promise to do anything the government may require of them for their welfare, provided that the reservation may be established in the place already recommended by me in my previous reports.

It would be well for the government to take the matter in hand at once, to avoid difficulties by delay, for should it finally become necessary to declare war against this tribe they will be ruined, and it might result in their total extermination.

By keeping these Indians as suggested, they will, with the assistance of their agent, induce all the other hostile bands with but little trouble to come upon the reservation. This plan would save the government an enormous expense, and in the course of a short time they will make a large settlement of civilized people. This is the only way to collect these bands together, which for a long time have been depredating upon the country.

The frequent depredations committed by these Indians upon the whites demand the earnest attention of your department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 53.

FORT STANTON, N. M., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Mescalero Apache Indian agency for the period from July 23 to August 31, 1869, inclusive, viz:

I have not, since I entered upon the duties of agent for the Mescalero Apaches, (July 23, 1869,) seen an Indian of the tribe, but have, I believe, obtained a sufficient amount of information from the lato agent, Lorenzo Labadi, esq., and from the officers of the army stationed in the Territory, to set forth the condition of the tribe as accurately as if I had seen the Indians.

This tribe was settled upon the Bosque Redondo reservation with the Navajoes, but the two tribes could not agree, and the Mescalero Apaches left the reservation in November, 1865, in order to avoid a serious difficulty with the Navajoes. Since leaving the reservation, they have been ranging south of Fort Stanton, N. M., sometimes making raids very near the post.

It is a very difficult matter for the troops at the post to find these Indians, on account of the large extent of mountainous country over which they range. But Lieutenant Colonel Frank Stanwood, captain Third United States Cavalry, left this post with a detachment of sixty-five men of the Third Cavalry, on the 25th day of last July, on a scouting expedition, passed through the country infested with these Indians, and went as far as Fort Bliss, Texas, and it was by accident that a party of four or five Indians were seen by the command during the time.

From what I can learn, I believe that these Indians can be brought in and settled upon a reservation if the proper assurances can be given them, and if the government will give them the same amount of assistance that it gives to other Indians under the same circumstances.

Mr. J. M. Gallegos, late superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, informed me that several Mexican gentlemen called upon him in December, 1868, and stated that they were authorized by the Mescalero Apache tribe to inform him that they desired to settle upon a reservation, and live at peace. I believe that they were peaceable before the difficulty occurred between them and the Navajoes, and that they are sincere in their desire for peace.

As it is the policy of the government to settle all of the Indians upon reservations, and assist them to live by the pursuits of civilized life, the only thing now necessary to settle this tribe is to furnish the means necessary for their support.

The tribe numbers at present five hundred and twenty-five souls, and in my report for the month of July, 1869, I submitted, for the consideration of the department, estimates of goods and subsistence necessary to relieve their present wants.

The military reservation at this point contains about five hundred acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and I respectfully suggest that the reservation for the tribe be established south of the post. It is the native country of these Indians, and contains an abundance of wood, water, game, and pasturage, and the Indians can be placed upon the reservation without expense.

Anticipating that these Indians will come in and settle upon a reservation if they are sure of the assistance of the government, I respectfully suggest that the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of assisting them, viz:

For subsistence for one year, estimated:	
One half ration of beef, 95,812 pounds, at seven cents.....	\$6,706 84
Full ration of salt, 240 bushels, at \$2 50.....	600 00
Full ration of corn, 4,488 bushels, at \$2 25.....	10,098 00
	17,404 84
For presents, consisting of articles absolutely necessary for the comfort of the Indians, a sufficient amount to purchase and transport to this post the articles on list A, hereto appended, estimated.....	7,000 00
	24,404 84

The condition of the agency is such as not to require any statistical tables to be attached to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. HENRISEE,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.
 Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 54.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. M., August 23, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following annual report—from the date of my last annual report up to the time Lieutenant O. B. Drew, United States Army, reported to take charge of the Apache agency, August 23, 1869. This agency comprises Mimbres, Gila, and Mogollon Apaches.

The Mimbres Apaches, proper number, all told, about eight hundred souls, and have about one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors; and, I believe, since 1861 have done more harm and committed more depredations than the same number of Indians in any part of the United States.

The Gila and Mogollon Apaches—taking their names from the localities they infest—are of the same general nature and habits as their Mimbres congeners, but being more remote from the present settlements are less destructive to life and property. I should estimate their number as about the same as the Mimbres band.

The condition of these Indians is the same as at the date of my last report. Their leading men have represented to different parties that their people were tired of war, and if the government would protect and look out for them as it does for other tribes of Indians, they would make peace.

I would respectfully recommend that this peace be made, and that they be placed on a reservation, as recommended by Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico. The mode of warfare now carried on against them is costly and futile. It costs the government more to keep troops, animals, &c., for the pursuit of these Indians in one year than it would to feed them for three years.

These Indians wander over a large tract of mountainous country, the haunts and fastnesses of which are only known to themselves; therefore, when the troops go in pursuit of them, they (the Indians) separate into small parties, and it is as difficult to catch a frightened antelope as these Indians. This I state from my own military experience.

The government has, during the past six years, spent at least five hundred thousand dollars and lost many valuable lives in its warfare with these Indians, and actually nothing has been accomplished. Experience has taught us that, owing to their peculiar mode of warfare and knowledge of the country, where one Indian is killed there are ten whites killed; not soldiers, but hardy pioneers, who come to further civilization and develop the resources of the country.

I am satisfied, and find that it is the opinion of all persons who really know the Indian character, that the only remedy for these evils is the

policy of small reservations, with kind and honest agents who will look to their comforts and wants, who know their character and disposition, and are willing and able to instruct them in the different modes of maintaining themselves. Also, to place the agent under restrictions in giving passes, and if any depredations are committed by the Indians, give the agent full power to punish those who are guilty, as he may see proper. In this manner the agent can have the Indians under a strict and wholesome discipline, and by being stationed near a military post, the military authorities could be instructed to give the agent any aid necessary to maintain this discipline, and with these very bad Indians, soldiers would be needed for the first one or two years; as they will have to be taught by degrees, they must be learned to creep before they walk.

In this way government will be benefited by opening a large tract of rich mineral and agricultural region for civilization, besides saving hundreds of valuable lives and millions of dollars spent in (as facts show) fruitlessly fighting them. As things stand now government has an agent, with no means to do anything, (and he is of as much use as a spare pump,) whereas by expending enough for him to call his Indians in, he could at least keep them contented; (facts show that it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, and so long as an Indian's belly is full, he is harmless.)

I therefore recommend that sufficient appropriation be made, and authority granted to call in these Indians and feed them until the reservation is made, for the sake of humanity to the people of this Territory, and the saving to government of five times the amount in claims, and expense of horse flesh in fighting them to no purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYERS,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 55.

FORT MORAE, N. M., September 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report, relative to the Southern Apache tribe of Indians. There has been no agent with them for the past ten years, and they have been on the war-path, robbing and murdering.

Since my arrival I have had two interviews with three of the chiefs, "Loco," "Victoria," and "Lopez." They are willing to go on a reservation, a rough plan of which is submitted herewith. There are more chiefs coming from below in a few days, and it will be necessary for me to give them bread and meat to keep them near this place until the department can decide what action to take in reference to the reservation they wish. They can be got on the place now with very little difficulty, (or the most of them.)

They are now hunting near the Hot Springs, which you will find marked on my plan. They are destitute of blankets, and have little or no clothing; and it is necessary that something be done for them, as I may not be able to communicate with them if they leave for the Burro Mountains. I was out on the proposed reservation ten days, making about twenty-five miles per day. I find that the mountains are covered with a

fine growth of timber—pine, oak, and cedar. There seems to be plenty of water, and, with the exception of the small Mexican town of Polonas, there are no settlements on the place. At this town, for a distance of six miles, the people have planted corn, and have fine crops. Some corn planted on the Rio Cuchilla Negro, but the people live in Alamo-zita and have no claim on the land, and I cannot find that any of this land has been surveyed except Polonas.

The inclosed plan has the distance as near as I could come to it, traveling over it in the manner I did. I think this a good place for these Indians, as it is their old hunting grounds, and they seem to be quite anxious to have it for their reservation. There is no such opportunity to get hold of these Indians as at present; and I am desirous to do something for them before cold weather, and would request some instructions in regard to them as soon as practicable. Plenty of corn and meat can be had at the contract price of the commissary of subsistence.

This report was delayed on account of misunderstanding you, and because previous to this I could make none from my own knowledge, and getting none from my predecessor, who was never among or near any of these Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. DREW,
First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.
Hon. WILLIAM CLINTON,
Supt of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, N. M.

No. 56.

OFFICE OF AGENT FOR PUEBLO INDIANS,
September 8, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this, as my first annual report:

Owing to the short time that has elapsed since I assumed the duties of agent, I have been unable to visit the different Pueblo villages under my charge, in order to learn the exact status of the Indians, hence my report will not be of such a character as I would wish it to. I have been visited, however, by some of the Indians, and from questioning, &c., been enabled to learn the following facts: The Pueblo Indians as a general thing are quiet and industrious; the majority being busily engaged in the cultivation of their farms. There has been much trouble, however, in consequence of a decision by the late chief justice of the Territory, (Judge Slough,) placing these Indians on the footing of citizens, and allowing them to sue and be sued, vote, hold office, &c. They are continually imposed upon and harassed by vexatious prosecutions brought before the native alcaldes, (justices of the peace,) who generally decide in favor of the Mexicans, and against the Indians, no matter how meritorious may be the case of the latter. These alcaldes are elected by the Mexicans, (the Indians not being allowed to vote,) and as a consequence the prejudice that has always existed between the two races, shows itself in their judicial proceedings. I would respectfully recommend that by act of Congress all suits against these Indians shall be brought only before the United States district courts, in order that justice may be done to all parties. The Indians themselves ask that they may be tried for all offenses by United States authorities, and not by the alcaldes, and there is no doubt but that such a course would tend to

settle with more justice the many cases that have and are constantly occurring. The Pueblo Indians do not want to become or be considered as citizens. They say themselves they are totally uneducated, and easily imposed upon, and would therefore rather remain under the control of the Indian Bureau, thus having an agent to see to their rights and defend them.

I would also respectfully recommend that by act of Congress the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblos be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made may become null and void; also, that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, claiming, or cultivating said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, and that some provision be made in said act for reimbursing the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands, under the impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. In addition, I respectfully recommend, and urge upon your favorable consideration the propriety, humanity, and justice of making an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars for the establishment of schools for these Pueblos. Out of the whole tribe of over seven thousand souls, not more than one dozen can read or write, and I am convinced that the above-named sum would, if judiciously expended, to a great extent tend to civilize these highly deserving Indians. They are very anxious for schools, and no doubt would take a great interest in the same, but owing to a lack of funds, the idea has never been acted upon. These are the most honest, peaceable, kind-hearted, industrious, and christianized Indians upon the continent, and are highly deserving of the care of the government; but, as they say, they have received nothing. If they were a warlike people, fighting against the government, they would receive presents of every kind; as they remain at home, however, endeavoring to obey the laws, &c., they are forgotten.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. COOPER,

First Lieutenant U. S. A., Agent for the Pueblo Indians.

Major WILLIAM CLINTON,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Territory of New Mexico.

No. 57.

SPECIAL AGENCY, PUEBLO INDIANS,
Santa Fé, N. M., September 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report of the condition of the Pueblo Indians in my agency:

The Pueblos included in the special agency are San Felipe, Sandid, Isleta, Jemez, Lia, Santa Anna, Laguna, Acoma, and Zuñi. These all occupy a section of country south and west of Santa Fé, Zuñi being the most remote, lying on the southern border of the Navajo country, and one hundred and ninety-five miles west of the agency.

A thorough inspection of the Pueblos under my supervision would require more time than has been at my disposal since entering upon my duties. I regret, therefore, that this circumstance, taken in connection with the fact of my being without means of transportation, has prevented me from visiting them. My information concerning their condition, &c., has been derived from conversations with such chiefs as have visited my agency, and from the testimony of others well informed upon the subject.

The decision of the late Chief Justice J. P. Slough, affirmed by Chief Justice Watts of the supreme court, has given rise to much uneasiness if not dissatisfaction among the Pueblos, and opens a way by which much injustice is done them.

By deciding that they are citizens under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, no action can be taken by their agent against parties for violation of the "intercourse act" in locating upon the Pueblo grants, of which trespass several instances have been brought to my notice by the Indians themselves, while I am unable to give them the assistance it is their right to expect.

These Indians are *Indians* in every sense of the word, and until all tribal organizations are broken up, and Indian tribes no longer recognized as independent treaty-making powers, they are entitled to all the privileges and government protection accorded by law to the other tribes. Because these are not "wild Indians," is certainly no good reason why they should not be protected from injustice under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1834.

If they are citizens, of course they have access to justice through the civil courts, and in no other way. But this in itself is sufficient reason why the decision referred to is unjust, if not illegal. They know nothing of our laws or mode of procedure in our courts; and an action brought against a Mexican by an Indian before a Mexican jury, would certainly be decided in favor of the defendant. These people have their own laws and form of government. When any question arises among them it is decided by their own governor and head men, to the satisfaction of all parties. But when they are assailed from without, they can only look to the government, through their agent, for protection in their rights. They are not yet prepared to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of citizens, nor do they desire them. And it will not be until after years of preparation that they will be willing to abandon their ancient laws and customs and adopt those of citizens of the United States.

The crops, both of corn and wheat, are reported to be very good, by the representatives of all the Pueblos that have visited me. It is impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion, or even form any idea, of the number of acres planted, or amount of grain raised; they having no idea of the size of an acre of land, and never measuring their grain, except such as they have surplus for sale.

The health of the Indians is generally good, and mortality for the past year but slight. No census has been taken since 1864; but that, and those taken in previous years, prove that the tribes are steadily decreasing, at the rate of about five per cent. per annum. The cause of this decrease is doubtless owing to the fact that they seldom if ever marry outside of their respective pueblos, (villages;) and in consequence of this custom having obtained for past centuries, perhaps, they are obliged to marry near relatives.

The effect of this custom is strikingly shown in the case of the pueblo of Pecos, which is now a pile of ruins, and the inhabitants, once a powerful people, reduced to not more than eight or ten in number, living upon the bounty of their near relatives, the Indians of Jemez. They still hold the letters patent for their land, but their reduced numbers prevent their availing themselves of it.

As the department is doubtless aware, no appropriation has been made for these Indians since 1850; and until within the last few days they have received no presents of agricultural implements &c., since 1857. But nothing has ever been done for them by the government in

the way of improving their social condition, by the establishment of schools and instructing them in the mechanical arts, since they have become its wards by the acquisition of the Territory in 1840.

During the period of Spanish rule, schools were established and flourished, under the fostering care of the government, which took a well deserved interest in the welfare of this people. But after the independence of Mexico, they were allowed to fall into decay, from want of government support, until to-day there are very few indeed that can read and write, and these are old men, whose numbers are gradually but steadily decreasing; so that in four or five years there will not be found one of all this once enlightened race that can read the title papers to his land.

When we think how much is annually appropriated for the education of those Indians, who only remain at peace on their reservations because they are fed and clothed by the bounty of the government, and because they have learned that it does not pay to war with us, it seems unjust that these, who have never been an expense to the government to reduce them to submission by long and costly wars, nor have asked a single dollar for their support, and who absolutely *crave* education, are allowed to remain in ignorance, for the want of an annual appropriation of a mere pittance for the erection of necessary buildings and employment of teachers.

These people have few wants, are simple in their habits and mode of living, honest, industrious, and, unlike all other Indians, strictly moral. Since my residence in Santa Fé, I have yet to see the first Pueblo Indian in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor, although they come in every day for the purpose of trading with their produce.

Ignorant though they be, they have adopted a simple yet perfectly efficient form of government. They annually elect their governors and other officers, who decide all questions in dispute, and regulate the internal affairs of their respective pueblos to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who rarely, if ever, appeal from their decision to their agent. Only the most intelligent, and those of the greatest experience, are selected to fill the higher offices, while those of less importance are given to those who are considered best qualified to fill them. If such be the character and condition of men blind in ignorance, what may we not expect of them with the advantages of education open to them? Ignorance and vice go hand-in-hand among the civilized nations of Caucasian blood; but here we find a race with dark skins, ignorant and superstitious, whose lessons of morality, industry, and integrity, may well be learned and practiced by their so-called Christian neighbors of a superior race. These people ask and beg the government that has so often promised them protection for its aid to enable them to rise among the nations of the earth. They call us their fathers, and look up to us for assistance and guidance; and must their appeals still be in vain? They see the old enemies of themselves and the whites, the Navajoes and Utahs, thriving under the lavish expenditures of the same government they look to for aid, while they receive nothing. They see teachers and mechanics sent to educate and enlighten those who have only been compelled to accept these advantages after long wars—privileges that they ask in vain, until they firmly believe that the government cares more for its enemies than for its friends.

But how to proceed to educate these Indians is a question that must naturally arise in this connection, and upon which many differences of opinion must exist. After giving the subject careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be labor lost to attempt to

move the old traditional ideas and prejudices from the minds of the adult population. We must commence with the children, and by partially removing them from the immediate contact and influence of their people, gradually mold their minds so as to remove therefrom every vestige of superstitious ideas, and replace them with sound principles of Christianity and educational knowledge. To this end I would recommend that there be established at some convenient and healthy location a commodious building, provided with all necessary accommodations for teachers and scholars, with land attached sufficient for ordinary gardening purposes.

The children selected for the purpose of education should be boys ten or twelve years of age, taken from the different pueblos, (villages,) say two from each. They should be chosen with reference to their natural intelligence, and should, where it is possible to obtain them, be orphans; otherwise there might at first be some interference on the part of parents. These children should become wards of the government, fed, clothed, boarded, and educated at public expense, for the space of at least three years, when they should be returned to their respective pueblos. Each year a similar number should be selected in like manner from each pueblo, and placed in the school, so that there would each year be two boys returned to every pueblo with a good rudimentary knowledge of English and Spanish, forming a nucleus around which would gather an educated and enlightened people.

By having the pupils engage in the cultivation of the grounds attached to the school a certain number of hours each day, under the direction of a practical farmer, they would be brought to a knowledge of the use of improved agricultural implements, besides raising crops that would assist in their own support. To conduct such a school there would be required a principal, assistant, who should understand practical farming, and a matron; the whole under the supervision and control of the agent. The teacher should be selected without regard to sect, and the education be conducted regardless of the peculiar doctrines of any particular religious denomination, in order to avoid confusing the young brains with dogmatic notions and sectarian prejudices to the exclusion of sound, useful, Christian principles. After the teacher has properly fitted the mind to think and reason for itself, then let the missionary attend to its doctrinal instruction.

In connection with the school there should be established a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, each under the control of a competent workman, under the direction of the agent.

One or more boys, about eighteen years of age, should be selected as apprentices in each shop each year, and the term of apprenticeship should last two years. After the boys have served their apprenticeship at the agency shops, they should be established each in his respective pueblo, with the necessary tools and materials with which to commence life on his own account. Until such are established work for all the pueblos in the agency should be done at the agency shops, with tools and materials furnished by the government, the Indians paying the actual value of the materials used for the work done. This will teach them to be saving of their tools, and make them feel more independent, besides yielding a revenue that would assist in paying the expenses attending the support of the apprentices. For the sake of convenience the apprentices should be boarded and clothed at the school. It will be seen that in a few years each pueblo would be furnished with a competent blacksmith and wheelwright, each self-supporting, who would do the work of their respective pueblos, and who would instruct

apprentices, so that the shops at the agency could then be dispensed with.

The expense of carrying this design, or one similar, into execution would be but trifling in comparison to the benefit the Indians would derive from it. The cost of feeding the Navajoes alone for one month would be more than ample to erect the buildings and pay the necessary salaries for one year, while the current expenses of the school and work shops would be very small.

I hope I may be pardoned for writing such a lengthy report, and one containing actually so little information as to the condition of the Indians, for the benefit of the department. But, really, until something substantial is done for them, so that they can make true progress, their agent can never have the pleasure of reporting their improvement. So long as the present state of affairs exists, his reports must, like this, be merely a succession of complaints and suggestions.

But acting upon the hope that Congress may be prevailed upon to interest itself in the welfare of this interesting and deserving people, I respectfully submit these few facts and suggestions to the favorable consideration of yourself and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. FORD,

First Lieut. U. S. Army, Special Agent.

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

No. 58.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith, for your information, a report of Brevet Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector general United States Army, upon the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Lowell, New Mexico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Inclosure of No. 58.]

INDIANS.

Upon the best information I could obtain from the officers of Fort Lowell, from present and ex-Indian agents, from persons who had lived with some of the tribes and speak their dialect, from citizens generally, and from Indians themselves, the following report of Indians claiming or frequenting the section of country I have just visited is based:

This tribe of the Ute Indians is divided into sub-bands, Sapota, Timpioche, and Chorez being their principal chiefs—is estimated at about four hundred and fifty to five hundred souls, which would give one hun-

dred to one hundred and fifty fighting men. They occupy and claim that section of country ranging from Abiquiu, northward to Navajo River, and westward somewhat of this line. They are nominally at peace with the white population. They subsist in part by hunting and partly by sale of Navajo captives, and in part by stealing. They receive some annuities from government. They are poor, and often in the winter and spring months suffer from hunger, when they kill stock in the settlements. Some complaints were made to commanding officers, Fort Lowell; (see paper herewith marked B;) do not cultivate the soil; small proportion have ponies; majority have rifles and many have pistols; ammunition obtained from Indian agents and settlers. They have for a long time been at war with the Navajoes, whose country is to the west, from whom they have for years taken women and children prisoners and sold as captives to the Mexican people. Their predatory raids upon the Navajoes were reciprocated by the latter making like incursions into their countries. Some preliminary negotiations for a treaty of peace between their tribes have been recently made, but as yet without any final result. They deny having made with the government any treaty to cede away their lands and go upon a reservation. A one-eyed Indian, named Gawnish, reported to have signed in Washington, last spring, a treaty for this tribe, is a reputed thief and outlaw of it, whose act was without their knowledge or authority. Chorez and his band are reported the worst and most addicted to stealing. The agent for this tribe is at Abiquiu; they desire it at Tierra Amarilla, as being more central with regard to their movements and homes; complain much that they have to come a long way for a few presents.

Wimenuches.—This is another tribe of the Ute Indians, whose country is principally from Tierra Amarilla northward to Ellos de los Animas and thence also to the Rio Grande. They mix with the Pi-Utes in Utah; it is subdivided into bands, whose principal chiefs are Peersichopa, Cabegon, Sewormichaca, Piwood, Ignacis, Chiwaten, Tobats, and the sons of Cabeza Blanca. They number some fifteen hundred souls, and have from four to five hundred fighting men. The majority have not firearms; ammunition procured in same manner as first-named tribe; they have more horses *pro rata* than the Capotes. They subsist by hunting and partly by the cultivation of the soil. The bands of Cabegon and Sewormichaca cultivate, to some extent, the land along the Rio de la Plata. They steal less than the Capotes; are more independent and energetic, and better provided than that tribe. Some of them receive annuities from the government, their agency being the same as for the Capotes at Abiquiu, but a considerable portion do not go for their annuities. Their relations with the whites and Navajo Indians are of the same character as are those of the last-named tribe. They also ask to have their agency at Tierra Amarilla, and Peersichopa, the head chief, said he would like to have an army officer for their agent, and then he would get what the government intended they should have. This tribe also denies having made or having authorized any one to make for them a treaty ceding away their lands, and putting them upon a reservation.

Jicavilla Apaches.—This tribe of Indians, subdivided into bands, live, a portion, west of the Rio Grande on the Rio de los Osos, in the vicinity of Rita, easterly from Abiquiu, and range into the Tierra Amarilla country. Their agency is at Abiquiu. Wermudals and Tiente are among the principal men of this portion. The other portion live in the Moro Mountains and along the Cimarron. Their agency is at Maxwell's. They number altogether about eight hundred souls, and some two hundred warriors. They have horses sufficient to move

their families and effects, and a majority have fire-arms. They receive ammunition in like manner with the Utes, with whom they are friendly and associate. They subsist by hunting, in part from annuities and rations received from the government, and by the manufacture and sale of a peculiar kind of pottery. These Indians are less disposed to peace with the white population than the Utes, and are reported guilty of more robberies and murders. They preserve a nominal peace, through fear and interest. They have tried to induce the Utes to go to war with the white race. They likewise deny having made any treaty to give up their lands and go upon a reservation. They are said to be of the great Apache nations, whose tribes live and infest the southeastern, southwestern, and western parts of New Mexico and nearly all of Arizona, most of whom are at heart bitterly hostile to the civilized races, and are cruel and treacherous. When at war, these Indians, in bands of two to six, ambush the roads and trails of the settlements, and murder the travelers thereon. I omitted to state that they raise some wheat, manufacture willow baskets, and an intoxicating liquor, upon which they get beastly drunk.

Navajos.—Since these Indians have been removed to a reservation in their country, they have made thieving raids into the Utes' country, and stolen some of their horses. They do not confine themselves to their reservations, and, as reported in several cases, at various times and places, are practising their well known thieving habits, in which few Indians are as proficient. On the 6th or 7th instant, W. F. M. Army, special Indian agent, had a secret council with a portion of Jicarilla Apaches at Abiquiu, at which he endeavored to make a treaty with them to go upon a reservation in the northern part of New Mexico, as he reported to me, but as, reported by Wemmedals, a principal chief, it was to move to Colorado. No treaty was made; these Indians wisely said it was necessary to have all the headmen of the tribes who were designed for the same reservation in council together; that there might be a full understanding of the subject, and an amicable arrangement made if they had to go, but they did not want to go to Colorado, and it is doubtful if they go there peacefully. It is in result pernicious and conducive to hostilities with these Indians, (Utes included,) to treat in a deceptive and unauthorized manner with only a portion of them, or with unauthorized or irresponsible men of their tribes. From general report, and from the Indians' statements, it appears that Mr. Army is disliked by them, and has not their confidence; his reported character with regard to veracity, trickery and scheming devices, seems to have been by their sagacity discovered. For the peace and quiet of this country, and in justice to said Indians, as well as for the interest of the United States, it is to be hoped his services in the capacity of Indian agent may soon cease. It is reported that whisky is introduced into the country of the Utes in violation of laws, (sections 20 and 21, act Congress 30th June, 1834; and sections 2 and 3, act Congress 3d March, 1847,) and trouble has resulted therefrom as reported. The law should be enforced. If the country inhabited by these Indians is not Indian country, according to the spirit of the law referred to, the question, What is Indian country? naturally suggests itself. Attention is respectfully called to papers herewith, marked C, D, and E. It is reported that for the past several years, the tribes above named have been decreasing in number from disease, accidents of the chase, and war. To preserve peace, protect the settlements, save life, and promote the economy and interests of the United States, it is respectfully suggested that the Capotes, Wimmenuches, Maguaches, Utes on the Cimarron, and Jicarilla Apaches be assembled in a general coun-

cil, and arrangements by treaty made with them to go upon such reservations as may be assigned them, on which there shall be a military post of at least six companies, at which post all trading with said Indians shall take place, and where all annuities, &c., shall be distributed under the direction of the post commander; that the Indians should only leave their reservations by special permission; that they shall not be encroached upon or molested by the settlers, or other persons of the country. This policy I think feasible, humane, just, and economical. These Indians will, in a few years, or in the next generation, cultivate the soil, learn trades, and by the means of proper instructions become partially civilized, and will be self-supporting. A war with these Indians, which probably would engage the Tabeguaches and Pi-Utes in hostilities, would cause the loss of much life, the destruction of much property, and incur to the United States great expense. They are brave Indians, and, Kit Carson said, excellent shots. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector General U. S. A.

No. 59.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas R. B. Mitchell, governor of the Territory of New Mexico, did, on the 2d day of August, 1863, issue his proclamation declaring the Navajo tribe of Indians outlaws; and whereas most of that tribe are peacefully at work on their reservation, the depredations being committed by roving bands, without the permission or sanction of the chiefs or head men of the tribe; and whereas General Orders No. 1, issued from the office of the adjutant general of the Territory, August 24, 1863, is intended to provide, under the provisions of the law, means of defense against predatory bands of Indians, without making war upon or outlawing the tribe to which they may belong:

Now, therefore, I, William A. Pile, governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do issue this my proclamation, modifying so much of the said proclamation as refers to the Navajo Indians, so that only marauding bands known to be committing depredations shall be considered and treated as hostile.

I further request and earnestly urge the citizens of the Territory to organize at once, under the provisions of the above-named order, to defend their lives and property, and punish all marauding bands of Indians, and at the same time they are required not to molest peaceable Indians living on their reservations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed this 5th day of September, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.] WM. A. PILE, Governor.

By the governor:
H. H. HEATH,
Secretary of the Territory.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 60.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, Col. Ter., June 8, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of instructions under date of May 27, 1860, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency:

On reference to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for

1868, I find that several communications from this office, transmitted during that year, have been omitted. These communications partake of the nature of sub-reports, and give a more full and comprehensive history of the progress and final consummation of the treaty made in March, 1868, by and between the commissioners on the part of the United States and the representatives of the seven bands of Ute Indians, than is contained in my report of August 1, 1868. In consequence of this omission I deem it proper to go back and present the entire subject anew, owing to the fact that nearly all the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, who, since the breaking out of the Indian war in 1864, have hung about our northern settlements, where they have been provided for by this superintendency, have voluntarily taken themselves away. No report touching those tribes will, I presume, be expected from this superintendency. I will, therefore, confine myself to the Ute nation in compiling this history.

I have had more than twenty years' experience on the Rocky Mountain frontier, and the last ten years of that time have been close to and familiar with the Utes. I have been present at every council held with them since this superintendency was erected. I was present at the treaty negotiated by a commission appointed for that purpose, and held council with the Tabeguaches in 1863; and believe that although productive of good to the government, and to that band of these Indians, the treaty was a mistake, inasmuch as all the other bands claimed a right in the country ceded, while (save the Maguaches) they were not allowed to share in the benefits arising therefrom; and if the last named band had availed themselves of its provisions, the amount per capita would have been greatly reduced, while the whole amount appropriated was entirely inadequate for the support of the one band alone. There was therefore little inducement for the Maguaches to cross to the western side of the Rio Grande for the purpose of sharing in these provisions, although straggling parties do frequently come over for food and ammunition, and at every distribution of annuity goods ten to twenty lodges are present to share in the limited amount issued, and then cross back to their accustomed haunts to the east of the Taos Range of mountains. The commission of Major Lafayette Head, long in charge of the Tabeguaches at Conejos, expired more than a year ago, since which time there has been no regular agent sent out to take his place; I have therefore been compelled to make frequent visits to that far-off locality to look after this band, together with such portions of other bands of this nation as might happen upon any of the various routes I have traveled in going from this thither.

In July last, at the request of Oura, head chief and interpreter of this band, I moved the agency to the Saquache, a small tributary of the Rio Grande, and on the northwestern side of the San Luis Valley, and gave them temporarily in charge of William S. Godfrey. Mr. Godfrey had for a number of years been the clerk of Major Head; he was familiar with all the bands, and had great influence over them. This condition of things I supposed would be brief; but up to this time no agent to supply the vacancy has reported at this superintendency; consequently no report from that agency has been transmitted to your office.

The only other regular agent under my supervision is Major D. C. Oakes, who has been directed by me to prepare his annual report to accompany this communication. As no schools have ever been established among the Utes, there is no matter for this report under that head.

Even an approximation to the numbers of these seven bands is quite impossible until such time as all can be gathered upon the reservation,

whither they will go voluntarily so soon as the property promised by provisions of the new treaty is taken there, and all are informed of the fact. Many of them with whom I am familiar, and even some who have visited me here at the superintendency, do not know those of their own nation who dwell in the southern part of this Territory and on the border of New Mexico; nor can those who belong to the Yampa or Grand River bands tell how many there are of themselves. They can tell you that fifty (50) lodges are with Soowents, and that thirty are with Sawatchawiches; but how many are with Tabewsoekin, or with Nicenagat, "don't know."

A source of much dissatisfaction among the Tabeguaches arises from the construction given by late Secretary Browning to the tenth article of that treaty. It was the intention of the framers of the treaty, and most certainly the expectation of the Indians, that the annuities of stock provided for in that article should be given promptly; but in consequence of a technical construction they have been withheld; and the whole \$50,000 has been appropriated, and not a cent has ever been applied. This I have always found very difficult to explain to this untutored people.

The misunderstanding or misconception, as we regard it, led to my making application to your immediate predecessor for the privilege of taking a delegation of the nation to Washington, that they might lay their grievances before the department direct, and they now think the whole subject is adjusted in the new treaty, which, indeed, was the intent of those of us who negotiated the same. If their stock annuities are forthcoming the present summer in time to get them to their proper range before winter, I trust all will be well. I would not, however, attempt to answer for the consequences of another failure in the fulfillment of this promise. Owing to the scarcity of game in certain localities, and in others the entire absence of it, these bands are always very much scattered, sometimes individuals of the same band roaming and hunting fully three hundred miles apart. In this way only are they able to subsist, and this mode is each year becoming more precarious. Indeed, but for the large number of guns and unusual amount of ammunition I have issued to them during the past two years, they must have perished with hunger or taken meat from the herds of the rancheros of the mountains and plains as a substitute. This indeed they have too often sold in the dark. The various councils held by me during the last season (and I spent the entire time with them from May to January) were duly reported, and in those reports, some of the difficulties I encountered, from the rugged mountain routes I was compelled to take; the scattered condition of the bands; their unwillingness to talk till all the head men were together and as many lodges as it was possible to assemble; and above all until their tongues were loosened by a plentiful supply of food, with some delicacies; the opposition of the people of New Mexico, both officials and citizens, to the transfer of the disbursements from that Territory to this, were, I think, all clearly set forth. On this latter head I may as well remark that the chosen country of the Capote and Weeminutoho Utes is on the head-waters of the San Juan and Chalmor rivers, and near the great spring of Pagosa, the major part of which country is embraced within the limits of their new reservation, as defined in the treaty of March, 1868. Interested parties have so influenced these bands as to induce them to say they do not like their reservation and will not voluntarily go there to dwell.

No fears need be entertained, if what is promised under the treaty be taken upon the ground, and these bands notified of the fact, but every

Indian will strive to be the first to avail himself of the benefits thereof. They should, however, at the same time be informed that the supplies hitherto furnished at their old agencies are to be stopped. This course also has its advantages in economy, as it makes two agents do the work heretofore done by four, and cuts off salaries and incidental expenses proportionately. When in December last I had accomplished all the work laid out for me by the Commissioner, and forwarded my reports and the Senate amendment to the bureau at Washington, I received from your predecessor fresh instructions to visit the Utes in the different localities, and try to induce them to permit the Hicarilla Apaches to be colonized with them, and once set about the performance of that duty, at the same time informing the Commissioner that I deemed the project premature and impracticable; not but that after the Utes were once settled in their new homes and every promise I had made them, warranted by the terms of the treaty, fulfilled, they would readily consent to receive these Apaches, but just at that juncture it would appear to them a new exaction, and coming directly upon the heels of so many other and new propositions, I dreaded to make the request. I did, however, succeed far beyond my expectations, and but for the adverse influences already referred to being brought to bear upon the Apaches, the project might have been successful. The Apaches, however, refused to cross the Colorado line. During this, my last visit among the Utes, I informed them of my order to proceed to Washington, whither I started about the first of January, to look after the appropriations under their new treaty, telling them they might expect my return about the time of early grass. Long before the appointed time these people began to congregate about the superintendency to learn when I was expected to arrive. Many of them came from the extreme southern boundary of the Territory, all hungry and in great need. I have been enabled since my return to dismiss several parties, after furnishing a liberal supply of ammunition and some guns, who have taken themselves away among the antelope; but their places are very soon filled by other eager and exacting parties; and being for the greater part of the time entirely out of funds, have been compelled to buy on credit such subsistence as could not be withheld with safety to the community. The emergency will, I hope, justify the act, and the bills be promptly met.

When these people learned I had been superseded, it was out of the question to drive them away, inasmuch as I expected daily to be relieved, at first by my successor George McCook, and, after the inauguration of the new order of things, by General McIntosh. The Indians were determined to see their new Father before taking themselves again to the wilderness. In my years of experience among the various tribes I have found delays the most fruitful of all causes which engender war. An Indian, who is the soul of punctuality, cannot comprehend why the officers of a government in the possession of unlimited wealth cannot be as prompt as a poor untutored native; nor can this failure, so often repeated, be explained satisfactorily to him. He views all transactions between contracting parties in no higher sense than a "swap," wherein he yields something for something in return; is himself ready to comply, and wonders why the great government, with its boundless wealth, cannot be as prompt. If the settled policy of the government be what I see reported in the papers, that of congregating all Indians of the same nationality upon reservations by themselves, I say most unhesitatingly I heartily approve of the same, and point to this reservation of the Utes as one ample in size and capacity for pastoral pursuits to maintain the entire Ute nation, which includes of course those in Utah

and Nevada. And if those bands now outside who speak the same tongue, and who may be colonized with the seven bands named in the treaty, are provided per capita in a like manner with those already named, these people will soon be in possession of a life maintenance, and cost the government but little more than hitherto, inasmuch as there has been a superintendent and three agents in Utah, and two agents in New Mexico, with their salaries and incidental expenses, kept up for the Utes alone, which can now be done by two agents at most, and in time, I have no doubt, by one. Again, it will be readily seen that the reservation marked out for these Utes lies immediately in front of the Great Cañon of the Colorado River, across or through which no great thoroughfare will or can be made, and they can thus remain in undisturbed quiet, so far as the encroachments of white men are concerned. I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my regret that so great a portion of the very limited season in which operations can be successfully carried on within the district where these two agencies are to be erected should have been allowed to pass without a move in that direction. The nearest one will not be less than one hundred and fifty miles from any traveled road, and over two great ranges of mountains that usually become impassable by the twentieth day of October of each year. If these improvements are not made this year, and the stock and other property furnished them according to the stipulations of the treaty, there will be a now and serious cause of complaint, and, as too often before, the government accused of falsehood and deception, the consequences of which we see every day on the plains to the east of this locality.

The longer these people are permitted to roam among the settlements the greater the danger of collision likely to result in war, and the less tractable they become. Most especially is this the case with those in the southern part of this Territory and in New Mexico, where the vices of gambling and drunkenness are becoming very prevalent among them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. C. HUNT,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't of Indian Affairs, Col. Ter.

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

No. 61.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,
September 1, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in the circular from the Department of the Interior, of date June, 1869, "relative to annual reports of superintendents and agents in the service of the Indian department," I have the honor to submit to the department the following report of the condition of the service within my superintendency:

I arrived in the Territory on the 12th day of June, 1869, and on that day relieved my predecessor, Governor A. C. Hunt, as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Colorado; and notwithstanding that at the inception of my administration the season was so far advanced that I doubted whether the necessary workmen could be obtained, I at once took prompt measures to carry out the most important stipulations

made on the part of the government in the treaty of 1868, viz., those for the erection of houses on the reservations; my first official act being the advertising for proposals to erect the mills and other buildings on the upper and lower agencies provided for in that treaty; as, in my opinion, it was most desirable to have this work done as quickly as possible, in order that the Indians should have something more than *words* to satisfy them of the sincerity and good faith of the government, and that they might behold the beginning of the fulfillment of the promises made to them year after year, only to be broken heretofore, until their faith in the good intentions of the Great Father had become shaken, and their hearts filled with bitterness. But now that the work on their reservations has actually been commenced, the feeling of enmity has given way to one of gratitude toward the authorities at Washington, and they can, I think, be readily induced to go upon their reservation, where the evil influences of unprincipled white men cannot reach them; as it is expressly stipulated in the treaty that no white men, except the accredited agents and employes of the government, shall be allowed to reside upon the reservation.

Of the condition of affairs at the northern or White River agency, I have to report that on August 31, 1869, I received a letter from Hon. J. A. Campbell, governor of Wyoming Territory, stating that on the 25th day of August, 1869, a deputation of the Utes visited the miners of Douglass Creek, Wyoming, and in North Park, Colorado, and notified them that two days would be given them in which to quit the "diggings," as by working these mines they were trespassing upon the lands set aside for the exclusive use of the Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes, by the treaty of 1868. In this assertion the Indians were mistaken, as the mines of Douglass Creek, Wyoming, and in North Park, Colorado, are not within fifty miles of the reservation.

Immediately upon the receipt of Governor Campbell's letter, I dispatched Lieutenant Parry, with full instructions in the premises, a copy of which has been sent to your department; and when the Indians fully understand the matter, I believe there will be no further difficulty.

In the letting of contracts for the agency buildings, the idea of economizing the funds of the department has been kept in view, and, in consequence, the awards will fall nearly eleven thousand dollars short of the appropriation.

Thus far my success in carrying out the plans of the government, for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians under my charge, has been gratifying, especially in the southern part of the Territory, where the larger portion of the Utes have their home; although at first they expressed, in a most decided manner, their objection to going upon the reservation, and to having buildings erected thereon, yet through the commendable patience, kindness, and firmness of the agent, they were prevailed upon to withdraw their objections—made to understand that the object of the government was to furnish them a local habitation forever, free from intrusion, and to perform, faithfully, every obligation of the treaty for their comfort and advancement in the arts of civilized life; so that at the end of the council they expressed a willingness to accept the situation and follow the instructions of their white tutors, provided they might be furnished with suitable stock for agricultural and pastoral purposes—their own diminutive ponies being entirely unfit for the labors of the farm, and the Texas cattle of that region unmanageable as the buffalo. In consideration of these facts, I think that the government has done wisely in making liberal appropriations for the purchase of good American cows and other stock for the use of these people

and inasmuch as the country is admirably adapted to grazing and the Indians partial to pastoral life, the success of the experiment of colonizing them must, in a great measure, depend upon this branch of industry as a basis of support and revenue. The buffalo, their main dependence in past years, have almost entirely disappeared from the old hunting-grounds of the plains, and in the mountains the game is fast vanishing before the steady march of advancing civilization; so that not many years will elapse before these resources will be entirely cut off, and then the government must provide for their sustenance or gradually teach them the dignity and necessity of labor, so that, in time, they may become self-supporting. This is not a task to be accomplished in a day, nor in a year, and its attendant difficulties can only be rightly understood by those who have studied the Indian character and habits of life, and have a due appreciation of the baneful effects of ages of untrammelled freedom and indulgence; but much can be done towards realizing the dream of Eastern philanthropists by the initiation of a kind and liberal policy, and by integrity and fair-dealing on the part of the agents of the government. As to the policy of isolating the Indians in order to civilize them, I have strong doubts of its efficacy, as, in my opinion, the best way to accomplish this object would be to bring them in direct contact with the highest standard of civilization instead of placing them entirely beyond its influence. I think the settlement of these untutored tribes in the vicinity, say of Boston, where they would daily be thrown in contact with what is claimed to be the most cultivated community on this continent, would be much more likely to bring about the desired end than a complete isolation from these powerful and beneficent influences.

The experiment of keeping Indians on reservations on the extreme western frontier has been tried for nearly a century with indifferent success, the only persons benefited having been agents and contractors; and I think that until, like the Cherokees, Choctaws, Delawares, and Senecas, they have been hemmed in by the tide of immigration and surrounded by the elements of civilization, the confederated tribes of Colorado will not, as a nation, adapt themselves to the industries of the whites, and free themselves from dependence on the government for support; and, although it may not be practicable to try the experiment I suggest at present, yet I doubt not it would at any time receive the countenance and support of philanthropists in the East, who, by having the Indians among them, could more readily carry out their theories for the amelioration of the physical condition and the mental and moral advancement of their protégés.

The number of Indians in my superintendency is small, and I am sure the people of the Territory would not object to their permanent withdrawal from their boundaries, in order to advance the great interests which we are led to believe would accrue to the aborigines themselves and to the whole country through the transformation of this number of vagrant consumers into industrious citizens and producers of the elements of wealth and prosperity.

The amount of annuity goods distributed is larger than heretofore; and, in accordance with instructions from the department, the distribution will not be made until about the first of October, and upon the reservation.

I have endeavored to procure supplies for the upper (White River) agency from some of the military posts along the railroad west of Cheyenne. Fort Fred. Steele, or Rawlings's Springs, are nearer to this agency than any other point on the railroad for this purpose; and, owing to the

fact that this upper agency was not located until late in August, I was unable to make proper arrangements for procuring and forwarding supplies without applying to the commissary department of the army; and in the future this may possibly be the most economical way to supply the Indians of this agency with necessary provisions.

I think, by an economical expenditure of the funds appropriated for provisions, the Indians of this superintendency will pass the winter without suffering; and, as their necessities will each year grow greater as the game decreases, I would respectfully recommend that the Commissioner ask from Congress a liberal appropriation for their maintenance.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Mr. Oakes and Lieutenant Speer, the agents of this superintendency, and respectfully call your attention to their contents.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, U. T.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 62.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY,
Colorado Territory, July 1, 1869.

SIR: Since my last annual report, I have to say that peace has been maintained with the Grand River and Uintah Utes, who are under my charge. I traveled most of last summer and fall, on business relating to the treaty with the confederated bands of Utes. I was absent from my office on this business at the time my annual report of last year should have been sent you, hence it failed to appear in the printed reports of the department.

That treaty is fully concluded and ratified. To make it result in great good to both races nothing remains to be done but to observe it faithfully on our part. The Indians, parties to this contract, are willing to comply with their obligations; but they complain, at present, of tardiness on the part of the government. If this treaty is violated in any of its essential particulars, the Indians cannot be considered the first transgressors. Failing to pay an Indian promptly at the time agreed is, to his mind, a very great breach of good faith. It is hoped that there will be no reason for such complaints in future; danger always attends such delays.

In January last, some fifty lodges of my Indians came to Denver destitute of provisions, and desired me to supply them until they could reach the buffalo country on the headwaters of the Republican River. This I did. They made a very successful hunt, returning about the last of March with all the meat and robes their ponies could carry.

Heretofore, all the Utes under my charge have had no treaty stipulations with the government, hence, only their most pressing wants could be supplied. This has been done out of the incidental fund of the Territory. Their wants have been increasing from year to year, in consequence of the decrease of game in their country since its occupation by white settlers. The buffalo has entirely disappeared from their country; they can now find none except by passing eastward through the white

settlements of Colorado to the plains beyond, a country infested by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, their hereditary enemies last year. I traveled three thousand miles through the country lately ceded by the Utes, and I did not see game enough to support one lodge of Indians for three months. How they subsist on the scanty supplies we have given them, in a country so destitute of game, is beyond my comprehension. Their wants have been so great, their demands for food so pressing when in the settlements, that but for our constant vigilance, aided by the forbearance and hospitality of the frontier settlers, we should have had war two years ago with them.

Having received notice lately that I would soon be relieved from duty as agent, by an officer of the army, I may, perhaps, be indulged in this, my last opportunity, in offering a few suggestions on the Indian policy in general.

Enemies in war, in peace, friends, will apply to Indians as well as white men. If we recognize Indian tribes as independent nations, and make treaties with them, we must comply with our promises. If the treaty-making policy could be abrogated, and the Indians brought under subjection to the government and laws of the United States, a great stride would be taken towards their civilization; but to make the most of the present treaty policy, the Indians should be collected on reservations, and civil agents, not military, placed with them; men carefully selected for their adaptation to such service, men who would be civil missionaries to these barbarous people, as well as faithful agents of the government in controlling and providing for them; such agents should hold their office during good behavior. The frequent change of agents destroys their efficiency. It is the character of the man which gives him influence with the Indians. This influence can only be acquired by time. To promote the welfare and civilize a whole race of barbarous people, is well worthy the ambition of any Christian man. When the law is so changed that an agent will be secure in the tenure of his office during good behavior, he will feel an interest in his work now quite unknown. Good men will then come forward and engage as agents—men who will devote their lives to accomplish the end so much desired by all, viz: the civilizing and christianizing of the Indians under the charge and protection of this great nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL O. OAKES,
United States Indian Agent.

E. M. MCCOOK,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Col. Ter.

No. 63.

OFFICE LOS PINOS,
SOUTHERN AGENCY, COLORADO TERRITORY,
September 1, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first quarterly report of the operations of the southern Indian agency of this Territory:

When I took charge of this agency the 31st day of July, 1869, I was ordered by your excellency to locate and superintend the erection of a saw-mill and other buildings for this agency. I most certainly did not

anticipate any objections to my obeying your order, as I was informed that the treaty had been signed by the proper Indian chiefs, and all necessary arrangements had been made to carry out the principles of said treaty. I found, however, much to my surprise, when I arrived at Saguache settlement, some ninety lodges of Indians, who objected to my going on their reservation; one of them remarking at the time that the United States had given them the reservation, and they should not allow any white man to settle there, as they intended it especially for a hunting ground.

As the gentlemen who had the contract for the erection of the saw-mill and other buildings had just arrived from Denver with their train, and being anxious to proceed, I immediately called a council, inviting all Indians to attend, in order that I might hear their objections. They assembled immediately, and after a short consultation among themselves, they informed me that they were ready to hear what I had to say. I replied that the government had ordered me to locate and superintend the erecting of a saw-mill, warehouse, and what other buildings were absolutely necessary for their comfort as a home; that the intentions of the government I had the honor to represent were all kindly towards them; that the mill and other buildings were a present to them from the government, and, consequently, I could see no just reason for being thus detained.

Ure replied with some warmth; and, in the course of his remarks, said that the treaty made by Governor Hunt was no good; that one of the head chiefs' name had been signed to the treaty who had never heard it read; that the government had promised them cows, beef, and clothing, none of which they had received; that his people had already yielded valley and river after valley and river, until they had but a very small remnant of country left, and closed his remarks thus: "And why force upon us what we do not want?" To this I replied that the government would do everything in its power to remedy all existing evils, and most certainly did not intend to force upon them this home; that it was a gift of my people, "and why will you not accept it, as it is out of the question to give you the cows, beef, and clothing until this home is erected and you comply with the treaty?"

Uncanance, chief of the Uncompagre tribe, attended by some fifty warriors, dressed in the primitive style of his race, replied that "Ure had informed him that the treaty giving them the reservation was all right; that no white man was to settle there; that the land had been given them to enjoy; that his bow and arrow amply supplied all his wants; that he or his band had never received any support from the white man; that many promises had been made and none fulfilled; and that he was not disposed to trust them again; that, was there a mill to be erected on their reservation, the noise would drive away the game, and he and his tribe would be left to starve; that I should never go beyond Saguache." To this I replied, giving the same reason as to Ure, that "the government would rectify immediately all mistakes, and would most certainly comply with every word of the treaty; that while I appreciated his ability to provide for himself and family, that most certainly he had some poor among his tribe who could not maintain themselves; that I was sent here to build a house to shelter, feed, and clothe his poor, and why drive me away? What will you have me say to my people when I return? Shall I tell them that you will not accept the gift they so kindly offer?" With similar objections to these quoted above they detained me four days, consuming every imaginable argument, that was answered on my part with all the forbearance at my

command; at last they yielded, and I ordered the contractors to proceed with their teams immediately.

We passed the headquarters of the Saguache, crossed the Cochetopa Range, then southwest some thirty-five miles to a large stream, a contributor to the Gunnison, that takes its rise on the northwestern slope of one of the Uncompagre Mountains, constituting the northeastern terminus of said range. This mill site is surrounded on all sides by high mountains whose sides are covered with a large forest of pine, while the beautiful valley stretching some forty or fifty miles north and west, waving with tall grass, presents one of the most picturesque sights ever seen, and affording all necessary facilities for agricultural pursuits.

The contractors are now engaged in erecting the buildings, which will probably be completed by the last of October.

All the objections of the Indians to going on the reservation have ceased, and one hundred and twenty lodges now dot the mountain side, all expressing a degree of satisfaction at the idea of a home that is really surprising. I have furnished them, as your excellency directed, with some bread and beef, and would respectfully suggest that a sufficient supply of bread, beef, potatoes, and beans be constantly kept for them, as they have but little use for canned fruit and but limited appreciation of luxuries of any kind.

Many of the chiefs have expressed a willingness for their children to be taught in schools, and I feel justified in stating that if a school was started immediately it would prove eminently successful in carrying out the great and benevolent designs of the government.

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

C. T. SPEER,

Lieutenant U. S. A. and Indian Agent.

His Excellency B. M. McCook,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, C. T.

No. 61.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, Colorado Territory, October 16, 1869.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I returned here on the 14th instant, having been absent four weeks, which time was necessarily occupied in making the journey to and from the Lower Ute agency, and attending to the distribution of the Ute annuity goods.

Through the kindness of Major General Schofield, commanding this department, I was furnished with a sergeant and six men, and an officer, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Remick, was detailed to accompany me and witness the distribution.

The agency is located about four hundred miles southwest from Denver, by the shortest route, and about one hundred and sixty-five miles northwest from Fort Garland, by the only traveled road (through Saguache Village.) There is no difficulty in transporting goods as far as Saguache, but the road from there to the agency is one of the worst I ever saw; crossing the Cochetopa Pass, the pass Fremont crossed with his party in 1842, and following the old Salt Lake trail some thirty-five or forty miles, then turning south or a little west of south, passing through a country in which there were no roads until the party carrying in the mill and machinery passed through. By looking at the map of

Utah and Colorado, prepared by order of General Sherman, in 1869, you will find the location of the agency; it is on the third stream west of the one hundred and seventh meridian, laid down on the map as a tributary of the Grand River. The old explorers and guides of the country stated to me, however, that the map is wrong, and that the river designated as the Grand is really the Gunnison, and that the Grand is much further north. The wagons transporting annuity goods occupied eleven days in going from Saquache to the agency, averaging about six and a half miles per day, some days making only a mile per day; and I was compelled to procure oxen from the contractors, and send them out to assist in pulling the wagons over the pass, or they would never have been able to get through at all. I have made a proposition to the commissioners of Saquache County, that if they will pay one-half of the expense necessary to make a good road from the Saquache to the agency, I will pay the other half, with your approval. It will be economy to do this, as the whole work will probably not cost more than a thousand dollars, and the contractors who carried the freight through from Saquache for two cents per pound, informed me that they would not take the contract again for ten.

Upon my arrival at the agency I found the saw-mill completed and running, the warehouse finished and ready for the reception of goods, and the other buildings far advanced towards completion. The mill is one of the best in the Territory, and all the work has so far been performed, well and conscientiously, in a manner creditable alike to the government and the contractors. The mill is capable of cutting four thousand or four thousand five hundred feet of lumber per day, and as the citizens of the county have promised to take lumber in exchange for beef and wheat, or other provisions, suitable for feeding the Indians, I have instructed Lieutenant Speer to send all the employes of the agency into the timber during the winter, for the purpose of cutting and hauling a sufficient number of logs to furnish all the lumber required. If one or two hundred thousand feet can be disposed of in the manner I suggest, it will almost relieve the department from the necessity of buying provisions for this agency during the coming year.

I feel a peculiar interest in the success of this lower agency, because many obstacles have been thrown in the way of the agent and myself, by parties who were desirous of having it established on the New Mexican border, at a point so remote from any base of supplies, that transportation of material and provisions would have cost more than their purchase. To these men who have looked upon the Indian Department as simply a political machine, and the disbursement of Indian money as a fund disbursed for the good of a party or the advancement of an individual, instead of for the benefit of the Indians, the course I have pursued under your instructions is pregnant with future disaster; but the men who have simply the interests of the government and the Territory at heart, indorse every act of my administration.

All of the Tabeguaches were present on the reservation, and all of the Uncompagne Utes; these latter have never before received any annuity goods, or provisions, from the government, and were exceedingly gratified with the quantity of goods they received. I was enabled to supply every man, woman, and child, present, with a blanket, and furnish all the warriors with clothing. I do not know what provision has been made heretofore for these Indians, but last year, so both Indians and whites informed me, but one bale of blankets was distributed among them, and their wants have never before been fully supplied.

I have discharged all the old employes of the government, because I

was convinced that they had been engaged in dishonest and disreputable practices under the former administration; the evidence in my possession I will make the subject of a future communication.

I feel satisfied that these agencies will prove a success, and that a system has been inaugurated here which will go far towards carrying out the designs of the President towards these Indians. The chiefs have all promised to send their children to school; they are pleased with their cows and sheep; they are gratified with the large quantity of goods they have received this year; and I think that so soon as they feel that they have a permanent home, and that they will be constantly and honestly provided for through the watchful care of the government, there will be no further difficulty in keeping them on the reservation. It cannot, however, be done at once *peaceably*, for this involves a radical change in all their past habits of life, and it will require time and much effort to impress them with either the dignity or necessity of labor.

These people appear to be avaricious and acquisitive; pleased with whatever presents they receive, and constantly clamorous for more; looking upon what the government gives them rather as a demand exacted than a gratuity bestowed. Since becoming more familiar with Indian character, I have sometimes thought that this system of paying a yearly and constantly-increasing tribute to a number of petty, savage sovereignties may become in course of time a burden heavier than the government can bear.

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

EDWARD McCOOK.

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

No. 65.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY,
Denver, Colorado, September 15, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of July 24, 1869, I proceeded with the contractors to White River, on the Ute reservation, via Rawlings's Springs, on the Union Pacific railroad, and Bridger's Pass, reaching there on the 7th instant.

The distance from Rawlings's Springs to White River is about 175 miles by the route we traveled, making the whole distance from Denver by this route about 390 miles, while the distance direct through the Middle Park is about 230 miles; but this latter route is impassable at present for loaded wagons.

I found a most excellent and desirable location for the agency on White River, which, according to the best maps in my possession, is in latitude 40° 6' north, and longitude 107° 40' west. It is below a deep cañon, and at the upper end of a broad and beautiful valley, extending about twenty miles down, and averaging from one to three miles in width, of good, arable land. White River at this point contains a great abundance of water for mill and irrigating purposes, it being about the size of Plate River at this place. There is plenty of good cottonwood timber along the stream, and pine in the mountains some six miles distant. The side valleys and adjacent hills afford abundant pasturage for the stock of the agency and the Indians.

Some years ago I explored White River from its mouth to its head.

waters, and this is the best valley along its entire course. It is a warm valley, and stock will subsist the year round upon the pasturage. A better place could not be found in the northern part of the reservation, in my opinion.

On the 8th of September I located the agency and mill site. The mill is about one hundred yards from the agency building. The race will be about one quarter of a mile in length, giving about 20 feet head or fall, and can be extended in future for irrigating purposes. Your solicitude to learn of the route to take the annuity goods and provisions through this heretofore unexplored region induced me, after locating the agency, at once to return and look out a better way to Rawlings's Springs than the one we had taken in going, if such could be found, and I succeeded in shortening the route some fifteen miles on equally good ground as that traveled in going through.

On reaching Rawlings's Springs, I learned the transportation for the annuity goods and provisions for the winter had not been provided for, and knowing the great importance of getting them over the mountains before the snows set in, I immediately set out for Denver to confer with you in person upon the subject.

I met the principal chiefs of my Indians on my way to White River, and am happy to say that they are well pleased with the new location for the agency, and, provided the government is prompt in complying with the terms of the late treaty, no difficulty need be apprehended from them.

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

DANIEL C. OAKES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. M. McCook,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 66.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF WYOMING,
Cheyenne, September 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of Indian affairs within the superintendency of Wyoming for the current year.

When I qualified and entered upon the duties of my office as governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, on the 15th day of April last, I found that the only Indian agency in this superintendency was that at Fort Bridger, for the Shoshone (eastern band) and Bannock Indians, then in charge of Luther Mann, jr., United States Indian agent, who has, since my arrival here, been relieved by Captain J. H. Patterson, United States Army.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

On the 2d day of July, 1863, at Fort Bridger, a treaty was concluded with the eastern band of Shoshones, the provisions of which gave them goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars per annum for twenty years. Subsequently a treaty was made with the mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones, which was somewhat peculiar, as it simply pro-

vided that they should share in the annuities of the eastern bands. The United States agent, on the first arrival of the Bannocks, endeavored to induce the Shoshones to share with them in the distribution, but they utterly refused to do so.

During the entire period, from the fall of 1863, up to the present, the Bannocks have observed the treaty stipulations strictly. These Indians are very poor, and live exclusively by the chase.

In June last there was distributed to them over four thousand dollars in goods, furnished by Major General Augur, I believe, from the peace commission funds.

The last treaty made with these Indians was that of 3d of July, 1868, at Fort Bridger. By this treaty a tract of land in the western part of this Territory was set aside as a reservation for the Shoshone (eastern band) Indians, and it was agreed that whenever the Bannocks desired a reservation, or the President deemed it advisable for them to be put on a reservation, one should be set aside for them. The reservation selected for the Shoshones was one of their own choice, and embraces within its limits the valleys of the Little and Big Papoagie, and Little and Big Wind River, besides some smaller streams, all tributaries of the Big Horn River. These valleys include a large amount of arable land, and are well adapted for cultivation. No appropriations were made by Congress at its last session for carrying out the provisions of this treaty, and this fact has been a source of great annoyance and greatly complicated our relations with the Indians.

On the 7th of July last United States agent Luther Mann, jr., reported to me that the goods purchased in New York for the eastern Shoshone Indians had arrived at Carter's Station on the Union Pacific railroad. As I deemed it very important that the Indians be made to understand that the reservation which had been set apart for them by the treaty was their home, and that the agent could have communication with them only at that place, I directed that Wash-a-kie, the chief of the Shoshones, be informed that the goods had been received, and that when he and his people went to the reservation they would receive their presents. At the same time I informed the department of my action in the case, and soon after received a letter approving my course. The Indians have not yet returned to their reservation, and the goods are still in store. It is expected that they will return next month, when the goods will be distributed to them.

This reservation includes a large extent of country, bordering in the southwestern part on the Sweetwater gold-mining region. The river valleys included in it contain the only arable land within one hundred miles of the gold mines, and the miners are very anxious to obtain possession of these valleys, in order to raise vegetables and other produce for their subsistence. At the same time the tract of land included within the reservation is a favorite hunting ground of the Sioux, and is still claimed by them.

The Shoshones spent the winter on the reservation. On the 20th of April last, before they had left it, a detachment of some forty Shoshone warriors were attacked by a party of Sioux, and twenty-nine of the forty killed, the Sioux loss being reported as even greater than that of the Shoshones. After the fight the Sioux continued up the valley, where they murdered four white settlers, and stole a number of horses and mules from the miners in the Sweetwater gold mines. Upon these facts being reported to Major General Augur, commanding this military department, he promptly sent two companies of troops to the reservation. Early in July the Sioux made another raid and stole a number of

horses and mules from the miners. On the 14th of the present month they again made an incursion into the valley, where they were met by our troops, and after a severe fight compelled to retreat with a loss of seven of their number killed. Before leaving the valley, however, they murdered and scalped three white settlers, and one soldier whom they found absent from his command.

By the terms of the treaty, concluded at Fort Laramie, 29th April, 1863, between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, it is stipulated (Art. XVI,) "that the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory;" and "that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained to pass through the same."

It will be seen that the Sioux are thus in actual possession of nearly one-third of this Territory, and come up to the very borders of the Sweetwater mining settlements and the Shoshone reservation before they are discovered. This fact has enabled them to successfully make three raids this year on these settlements, in which they have murdered eight men and stolen a number of horses and mules. Arms have been furnished the settlers by the military authorities, and they display a determination to protect themselves and their stock. It is hoped that when the Shoshones and Bannack Indians are settled on their reservation they, with the military force which will be stationed in the valley, and the citizens, will be sufficient to repel any further invasions of the Sioux, and protect each other from a tribe which appears to be the natural enemy not only of the white man, but also of all Indians that give any evidence of a desire to become civilized. As these Sioux have repeatedly violated the terms of their treaty, it appears to me that adherence to it on the part of the government is suicidal and unjust to ourselves. I am very much inclined to believe that a rigorous enforcement of the present policy of the Indian department would be the proper course to pursue with the Sioux, and that they should be compelled to go on their reservation and stay upon it. The unceded Indian lands in this Territory would then be no longer used simply as a vantage-ground from which murderous and plundering raids could be made on the white settlers and peaceable Indians.

As soon as the necessary funds are appropriated, I apprehend but little difficulty in inducing the Shoshone Indians to settle on their reservation, and, I hope, engage in the cultivation of the arts of civilization. They are peaceable, and disposed to be friendly to the whites and to learn from them. I think the Bannacks can also be induced to settle on the reservation. A band of the northern Arapahoes appear also willing to forget their ancient enmity to the Shoshones, and have made overtures through Major General Angur for an interview with the Shoshones, in order that they may be permitted to go on the reservation with them. I hope this can be accomplished, and shall do all in my power to bring it about.

My observation and experience in the management of Indian affairs has been limited, but all I have seen and heard has tended to impress me with the conviction that the proper course to pursue towards these Indians is to put them on reservations, and either induce or compel them to remain upon them. Nor should these reservations be too great in extent. A small reservation containing a sufficiency of tillable land to furnish employment and subsistence for all the Indians upon it, is better than a large tract of land, the exact limits of which they can never thor-

oughly understand, and over the whole extent of which it is impossible for the agent to exercise supervision.

In my opinion, these Indian reservations should be located as far as possible from white settlements, thus removing from citizens the temptation for encroachment on the lands of the Indians, and at the same time removing the Indians from the bad influences of the evil and designing men who are at all times too ready to take advantage of their ignorance and vicious inclinations. For these reasons I am convinced that the best interests of both citizens and Indians would be promoted by removing the present Shoshone reservation to the valleys north of the Wind River, giving them, if it is deemed advisable, the same extent of territory that they now possess, but making their present northern boundary the southern boundary of their reservation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my thanks to the officers of the Indian department for valuable assistance, and to the military commanders and officers of this military division and department for their hearty co-operation in all movements for the benefit of the Indians and the protection of settlers.

I transmit herewith the report of Captain J. H. Patterson, United States agent for the Shoshone and Bannack Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. CAMPBELL,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 67.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, July 24, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to this agency for the year ending July 24, 1869.

The Indians in my care, comprising eastern bands Shoshones, and since the treaty of July 3, 1868, the northern Bannacks, have preserved their uniform friendly relations. Shortly after the distribution of presents by the United States Indian Commission, under the direction of General C. C. Angur, these tribes left the agency, strictly in accordance with the wishes of the government, as expressed to them. Before their departure, they entered their hunting resorts together, and thus remained during most of the winter. They have suffered from year to year by incursions from Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. These hostile tribes, taking advantage of the weakness of small hunting parties, have annually reduced their numbers by attacking in force. At every visit to the agency, they report more or less killed in this way.

To avoid such surprises, they were advised to remain together, both in their hunting and traveling parties. Strictly adhering to these instructions, there were no calamities among them until spring. Before leaving their hunting grounds, a party of fifty of their best warriors determined the recovery of some horses stolen by the hostile bands named, and, fully equipped, started for this purpose. Without particularizing, I will only give the result.

While wholly unexpected it, and in a locality unadapted to retreat, this party was attacked, and only twenty escaped, they having returned after laying out two weeks unable from wounds to travel. This loss materially weakens Washakie, and has greatly dispirited him. It was strictly in opposition to his counsel.

The effort to obtain a company of scouts to remain on duty at the

camp, lately established on the Wind River reservation, failed in consequence of this loss.

I regret to report a growing dissatisfaction among these Indians relative to their annuities. The supplies, year by year, are being curtailed, and they cannot fail to become apprehensive of the infidelity of the government. Nothing but a strict and liberal fulfillment of agreement with Indians can secure their perfect quietude. I do not anticipate any outbreak, or any even individual departure from friendly character; but they are discouraged; and if only a part, and usually, too, the smaller part, of their quite meager annuities are paid them, I do not wonder that they are dividing among themselves. This is to be regretted, because it weakens them as a tribe and diminishes the influence of their trusty and more prudent leaders.

A strong party is now separated from Washakie, and under the leadership of a half-breed, who has always sustained a good character, but who is, nevertheless, crafty and somewhat ambitious. Another party, weak and inconsiderable, however, prefers to seek such support as it can find in the neighborhood of the agency, and is the source of great personal annoyance, a consideration perhaps useless to mention.

Some time in the month of May I received a communication from General C. C. Augur, stating that about one hundred lodges of Northern Arapahoes, under "Friday Sorrel-horse" and Medicine-man, were desirous to form a treaty with and to join Washakie's Indians on their reservation. On the 3d of June I communicated this proposition to Washakie. He then informed me that he had lately perfected a treaty with the Crows, and that he was anxious to be strengthened by any reliable allies. He said that he could not understand why the Arapahoes, who had for years allied with the Sioux and Cheyennes against him, should now suddenly wish to join him—the weaker against their old friends. He remembered Friday as a friend of his youth, and seemed favorably impressed because the proposition had his name associated with it. He desires to meet their delegation, and when he can see their faces, says he can understand their intentions. I have been unable to communicate a later message from General Augur, in which he informs me that the Arapahoes were at Fort Fetterman and anxious for the council.

A small supply of goods was furnished me by the United States Peace Commission for distribution to the Bannacks this summer, and they seemed well pleased. Taggie, their chief, is a most reliable and excellent Indian, and to his prudent counsels the moderation and patient endurance of broken faith by this tribe is due.

Owing to the large range of country over which these tribes roam, and the lack of any means of going among them, it has again been impossible to obtain an accurate census. From the most authentic source of information which I have in relation to them, the following is a close approximation to their number:

Eastern bands Shoshones.....	1,600
Northern Bannacks.....	800
Total	2,400

This includes men, women, and children of all ages and sexes.

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

LUTHER MANN, Jr.,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency J. A. CAMPBELL,
Governor and ex off. Sup't Indian Affairs, Cheyenne, W. T.

No. 68.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK INDIAN AGENCY,

September 18, 1869.

Sir: In obedience to your communication of July 24, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following as my report.

I assumed my duties at this agency on the 24th of June last. I found the annuity goods for the present year stored in the warehouse of W. A. Carter, at Carter Station, Union Pacific railroad. Shortly after my arrival Nar-kok's band of Shoshones came in to receive their goods. Washakie's, Tab-on-she-ya's, and Bazil's bands were near at hand. I informed the governor of the wants of these Indians, but received instructions from him not to make any issue. This I communicated to the Indians, telling them that the governor said no issue could be made at any place but the reservation. Nar-kok at first seemed satisfied, and I wrote to the governor to that effect. But the next day he appeared to have changed his mind, and said that the United States did not comply with the treaty, and that he supposed that the only way to obtain any presents was "to steal a few horses and kill a few white men."

He said that the Indians had carried out their part of the treaty, and by that treaty they were not compelled to go to the reservation. (See article IV treaty of 1868.)

This Nar-kok is a half-breed; speaks English fluently, and though he has not yet broken faith, I have no confidence in him.

A few days after the departure of Nar-kok and band, Tab-on-she-ya came in for the same purpose. To him, also, I communicated the decision of Governor Campbell; he said but little and went away greatly displeased.

To both of these bands the commanding officer of the post issued a few days' rations from the commissary.

Washakie, the head chief, is rapidly losing his influence in the tribe, though he has yet the larger band under his immediate command; all or nearly all of the young men are with the other chiefs. This division looks badly. Washakie is said to be one of the most reliable Indians on the plains and one who has always counseled peace.

It is much to be regretted that he is losing his power. I have sent for Washakie three different times, urging the necessity of a "talk" with him on this and other subjects; he has refused to come, saying that he was "sick and old." The reservation has been invaded by the Sioux Indians on different occasions.

On the 14th instant a band of warriors, estimated at one hundred and forty, made an attack on a company of the Second United States Cavalry stationed at Camp Augur, within the limits of the reservation; they were driven off with the loss of one of their number.

So powerful are these Sioux, it is only after winter is far advanced, and from that time until early in the spring, that the Shoshones can remain on the reservation.

The success of this agency, in carrying out the ideas of the department, has been greatly hampered by the failure of Congress to make any appropriation of money to carry out the treaty of 1868. All this may be a wise economy on the part of the government, but from my very limited knowledge of the Indians, I think that a faithful performance of all treaty stipulations will be the wiser economy in the end.

The Indian mind cannot grasp our system of legislation and consequent delays. They cannot understand why a promise made cannot be fulfilled at once. I have endeavored to explain all this to them, and

also the good intentions of the government, all of which, I fear, they fail to appreciate.

I am informed by my predecessor, Luther Mann, that the annuity goods up to 1869 have fallen short in value about four thousand dollars. The invoiced value of the goods for 1869 falls \$1,432 90 below ten thousand dollars. This fact it has been thought best not to communicate to the Indians.

I would respectfully request that a small portion of the yearly appropriation for the purchase of goods be placed at the disposal of the agent, for the purchase of beef and flour for the Indians while at the agency. The Shoshones are well supplied with good horses, and warmly and decently clad, with the single exception, dirt. They number about sixteen hundred all told, as near as can be ascertained. Year by year they grow fewer, the result of disease, and conflicts with the Sioux, who claim as their hunting ground the reservation set apart for the Shoshones.

Of the Bannacks I can say but little. They are about eight hundred strong; have so far preserved amicable relations with the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PATTERSON,

Captain U. S. A., Agent Shoshone and Bannack Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, I. T., July 15, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to your direction I have this day turned over to Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, United States Army, the funds and property belonging to the superintendency of Idaho. I have also, as directed, instructed the present agent and special agent of the Nez Perces, and the Bannack and Shoshone Indians, to be in readiness to turn over their respective charges to such military officers as may be designated to relieve them. I have furnished them with such statistical blanks as are required, and requested them to make the usual annual reports up to the date of their relief, all of which will, no doubt, be compiled with in due time. The Nez Perces exhibit but little change in temper, the non-treaty party still holding to their displeasure at the treaty terms, and refusing to accept any gifts from the appropriation for beneficial objects. They are all peaceable, however, and seek their living in an independent way. The peace or treaty party are pretty well satisfied with the past year's operations, and their complainings are generally of a trivial character. All required at that reservation is prompt compliance with promises made, prompt disbursements of the funds they are entitled to, and prompt action in holding them to their obligations, and to account for all outrages.

In the past year I have adopted the policy of disbursing the "removal fund," so far as necessary, in purchasing teams, plows, wagons, &c., and having the breaking, fencing, and other improvements on the reservation, for the benefit of Indians, done under the immediate supervision of the Indian agent, with hired help, instead of letting out the work by

contract. I was induced to this course by calculations based upon private propositions, which, upon careful computation, would have involved an expenditure of over \$100,000 to accomplish the work contemplated by government in the treaty of 1863, when but \$150,000 were ever promised. Although the work has not been pushed to that extent I hoped for when I adopted this course, yet I am confident it is the only policy to be pursued which can result in the accomplishment of all the government expected when this stipulation was made. My action in this matter has been approved by Hon. N. G. Taylor, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I hope the results will not require that any change be made.

Last March, in obedience to instructions, I had the Indians in charge of Mr. Powell removed to Fort Hall, and placed upon the Bannack and Shoshone reservation. The general information touching this reservation, as well as the condition of the Indians thereon, will no doubt be set forth by Mr. Powell, the United States special Indian agent, in his annual report. I, however, desire to call the attention of the government to the fact that no permanent and detailed stipulations have been entered into with any of those Indians, by which government or the Indians are bound; their obligations to extinguish title to this country and accept the reservation as their homes being merely tacit, and based upon the recommendations made by myself that they do so, trusting the government of the United States for a just and fair provision for their comfort, enlightenment, and protection.

Having no statistical tables to forward, nor no reports from agents or special agents, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.
General E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 70.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, I. T., September 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions from your office, to render a report of my superintendency, embracing a part only of the year 1869.

I arrived in this city on the 12th of July, and on the 15th same month relieved Governor D. W. Ballard from the charge of the superintendency. I found him very kind and prompt to give every information relative to Indian affairs.

On reference to the map it will be seen that this superintendency is embraced between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and tenth and one hundred and seventeenth degrees of west longitude. The surface of the country for the most part abounds in dry and barren sage plains, rough and rugged mountains, relieved here and there by an occasional fertile valley and grassy mountain side. To casual observer would most unquestionably denominate the entire Territory as a useless desert; and so it would appear; but experience has shown that these valleys, which are susceptible of irriga-

tion, can be made to yield abundantly when well watered. The labor, however, attending this is great, and can only be made remunerative where there is an active demand for agricultural supplies, such as exists in the vicinity of a mining district.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The numbers and classification of the Indians within the limits of this superintendency are, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, as follows:

Kootenays	100
Pend d'Oreilles	700
Cœur d'Alenes	300
Spokanes	100
Nez Percés	3,200
Boise Shoshones	200
Brancau Shoshones	100
Welsler Shoshones	68
Western Shoshones	200
Bannacks	600
Total	6,168

The Kootenays and Pend d'Oreilles occupy the extreme northern portion of the Territory. They are represented as a wandering people, living sometimes within the British possessions, at others occupying the country south of the forty-ninth parallel.

The Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes generally live within our lines, and claim the country north of the Nez Percés. None of them have ever been collected on reservations, but the reports of my predecessors incline to the belief that they can be. At the present writing I am unformed in this matter, but purpose making these tribes a visit, when I shall be able to report understandingly.

NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION.

This is situated in the northwestern part of the Territory, and has located upon it a good share of the Nez Percés tribe. It contains about six hundred thousand acres, the land of which is regarded as the best in that section. The report of their agent, Lieutenant Wham, shows that these Indians have some four thousand five hundred acres under cultivation, the yield from which has been fair. They have had, however, to contend with several destructive elements, chief among which has been the grasshopper. Drought is also a frequent cause of failure in crops. They have suffered from both this season, and the recommendation of their agent that he be furnished with five thousand dollars with which to furnish supplies for the needy, has received my hearty commendation.

I regard this tribe as one of the very best within the limits of our country for demonstrating the policy which has been laid down by the government, viz, that of making the Indian tribes self-sustaining by tilling the soil. They claim to have always been on friendly terms with the whites, are intelligent, are rich in horses, and may be said to be prosperous.

They complain, and with reason, that their reservation has never been surveyed as stipulated by treaty. It is hoped that this neglect will be

rectified, as a great source of difficulty between them and their white neighbors would thereby be removed, and I respectfully ask an appropriation for this purpose.

Your attention is invited to the reports of Agent's Newell and Wham, and accompanying documents herewith inclosed.

BANNACK AND SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

This reserve is located in the southeastern portion of the Territory, including the site of old Fort Hall, although it has been for some time set apart. The steps taken this spring were almost the first looking to a permanent settlement. In March last the Boise and Brancau Shoshones were taken from this valley and located there. The Bannacks, about six hundred strong, have always claimed this country, and promise that this winter's hunt in the Wind River Mountains shall be their last, "as they are anxious of settling down and living like white men." A house for the agent has been erected, and also one for the employés, and during my recent visit to this reserve I made preparations for the erection of a steam saw and grist mill, with shingle machine attached. This I hope to get in working order before the snow begins to fly; it will be a most valuable acquisition, enabling us to assist the chiefs in building their houses, in fencing and adding such substantial improvements as properly belongs to a reservation of the first class.

The progress made in farming during the present season was limited, about thirty-five acres only were broken up and planted. Of this only some seven acres (potatoes and turnips) have proved successful. That devoted to small grain was totally destroyed by drought and the grasshoppers. For another year, at least, the government will be called upon to subsidize these Indians. Assuming that we issue them but half-rations daily of flour and beef, it will require a sum not less than \$75,000, which I ask may be appropriated.

By the terms of the treaty made with Bannacks and other friendly Indians belonging to this reservation, (July 3, 1868,) a liberal provision is made for clothing, and also for the purchase of other necessary articles. The appropriation necessary for fulfilling these stipulations for the present year, as also for the year ending June 30, 1871, are respectfully asked.

Some thirty of the Boise Indians having wandered back from the Fort Hall reservation, I requested the commanding officer, Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, captain Twenty-third Infantry, of Fort Boise, to arrest and return them to their proper home, which he has very kindly done.

Your attention is asked to the report of Agents Daulton and Powell, with accompanying documents, herewith inclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

DE L. FLOYD JONES,
Colonel U. S. Army and Superintendent Indian Affairs.
General B. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 71.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, I. T., July 15, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to make this my first annual report.
I took charge of this agency on the 1st of October, A. D. 1868, just nine

months ago. Found the buildings, as well as the fencing on the farms, in a dilapidated condition, particularly the latter. The saw and grist mills required repairs, as well as all the buildings for employes. The tools belonging to the different shops were either out of order or lost, and many of the tools received for were worthless; of the plows received, not one was fit for use. The flume that conducted the water to the mills, about one hundred yards, was worn out, and cut enough lumber about the place to make a new one. The first thing done was to get saw logs and posts for fencing, which had to be brought about thirty miles down Clear Water, a very bad stream for rafting, and as the river was low, but a few logs were got last fall. The Indians were counselled to bring in their children to school, and about the middle of Oct they we started a school; Indian children coming from different parts of the reservation, some as far as fifty miles. Expecting we would soon have our school in full blast, according to our treaty stipulations with them, the Nez Percés, Indians, I engaged the full complement of teachers allowed, so that the children as well as teacher could become acquainted with each other. Our school progressed fairly, and came up to our expectations; the children improved much more rapidly than was expected. Not long, however, did the Indians enjoy the luxury of a school when the small pox made its appearance in the immediate neighborhood, in January, and the Indians were unanimous in asking to stop the school until after the dreadful malady had passed out of the country. But two cases proved fatal in this vicinity, and none of the Indians were troubled with the disease. On the 25th of April, A. D. 1863, school was again resumed with flattering prospects, commencing with more scholars than we had before. The scholars were boarded, as well as clothed by the government; but the means furnished in the way of a boarding-house, school-room, &c., were not adequate to the emergency of the case, so that we did not get along as well as we could have wished, but up to the 1st of July of this year our school was in flattering progress, and the scholars under H. O. Adams, teacher, under David C. Kelly, superintendent of teaching, gave ample satisfaction as to their improvement, whose report, which accompanies this, will testify.

The past winter was a remarkable mild one, which we improved by sawing lumber for the purpose of fencing, and getting cedar posts, for the purpose of carrying out in part the first clause of the fourth article, 9th of June, 1863, of the treaty with these Indians, plowing and fencing lots, &c. The oxen (forty three yoke) were purchased by D. W. Ballard, superintendent of Indian affairs, Idaho Territory, for that purpose, and arrived here on the 5th of December, A. D. 1863. Good care was taken of the cattle; and plowing was commenced as soon as the oxen were able, as well as hauling logs to the mill, and a general repairing of mills, houses, shops, making flume, &c. There are four fields belonging to the agency, containing in the whole about eighty acres. The fencing was not proof against sheep or hogs, and with difficulty horses or cattle could be kept out. The posts of these fields were reset with new ones, and boards put on, so the fields were secure, and were sown and planted with wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, besides garden vegetables, &c., for the employes and agent.

The different crops looked well, and for a time promised an abundant yield, but the drought set in so early and so continued until our wheat and oats proved an entire failure. Of corn and potatoes there will be about a third of a crop; other vegetables, as cabbages, onions, peas, &c., will not amount to much.

The drought has been so severe throughout the country that many of

the Indians made no harvest whatever, particularly on the Lapwai, or on any portion of the northern part of the reservation. On the southern portion, however, in the Kamia Valley, the crops were better, there being over half a crop realized. Pains were taken to give out good seed wheat to those of the Indians who wished it. Flour was also distributed among those who were in need, as also was meal, in order to induce them to settle down and farm their land. I was highly elated with the prospect of success in doing something for these Indians, which the government had so faithfully promised. Many of this tribe went to the buffalo country, on the east side of the mountains, last spring one year ago, who, on hearing of the bright prospects before them, this summer returned. Several farms were inclosed and plowed for the Indians in good season to put out crops, and they see the advantage of having good fences to secure their crops against the depredations of stock. Their wheat and oats was a failure, or nearly so, but the corn, potatoes, squashes, melons, and other vegetables were reasonably good, being able to irrigate.

Owing to the continued drought, our saw-mill was unable to furnish the requisite amount of lumber needed to proceed with our fencing, but the work of getting in saw logs and posts was continued.

The ground became so dry and hard that plowing was discontinued early in June.

The agricultural implements were purchased by the superintendent and sent to this agency. They were at once distributed.

The funds for beneficial objects placed in my hands were disposed of, as will be seen by the accompanying advertisements, vouchers, &c.

A combined reaper and mower and thresher was considered indispensable; the Indians expecting large crops made the request, which was granted. It being evident that a large amount of hay would be required to subsist the teams of the reservation which were used to plow and fence, as per treaty stipulations, and thinking it of more importance and immediate benefit to that clause of the treaty under the head of removals, I made the purchase out of that fund, believing you would see the importance of those implements and agree to the purchase.

After the arrival of the reaper and mower we cut the wheat and oats, most of which, by the long continued drought, was not worth much, and was converted into hay. We have a little wheat that will do to use for flour, but the grain is small and when threshed will not probably yield over a hundred bushels.

The houses required to be built in Kamia—one for employes, one for sub chief, and one for blacksmith shop—were let by contract, and completed satisfactorily; for the latter there were no funds furnished, but it was expected that the mills would be commenced at once, and the shop would be needed immediately, was the reason for putting it up; and, giving a voucher for the same, I hope it will prove satisfactory.

The sixth article of treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that six hundred dollars shall be given to aid Chief Timothy to erect a house on the piece of land allotted to him for his past services and faithfulness, &c. finding the man deserving the confidence placed in him, that part of the treaty has been fully complied with, and a good house has been built and turned over to him.

I cannot close this report without awarding praise to Colonel E. V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, commanding at Fort Lapwai, on this reservation, for his devoted aid in his official capacity to render that assistance so much needed here to prevent the introduction and sale of whisky among the Indians. I have been full forty years among the

Indians of this country, and can see plainly the good and salutary effect of the services rendered by Colonel E. V. Sumner. He always manifested his readiness to accomplish the duty with which he was intrusted, that the violators of the law could not muster the courage to resist. These good effects became known among the Indians who had left their country, and the result was that they began to return.

The temporary absence of Colonel Sumner to the States, though unforeseen by any, proved a misfortune.

Owing to the failure of the crops by means of the drought, the Indians were compelled to resort to their root grounds to obtain subsistence for the coming winter. They went to the camas grounds on the east side of the reservation; where they met there hundreds of the Nez Percés returning from the buffalo country.

I was soon informed that while there, men were selling whisky to the Indians, and they hoped it would be stopped; and to ascertain if such really was the case, a confidential Indian was sent to the camps to procure the facts and particulars of the case, and promised that the soldiers would go and arrest the men, and destroy the whisky. After three days' absence the man returned, giving an account of three men selling whisky at as many places near the village, which was truly shameful. Lawyer, the head chief, came and begged that steps should at once be taken to stop whisky selling, for the President told him it would be done.

I at once wrote a note to Lieutenant Charles Bendire, commanding Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, a copy of which is inclosed. Soon after getting my note he came to the agency, and said if he sent out there he wanted myself or some one to go along as a guide. I told him in my note to him that I wished he would inform me when he could send, so that I could go or send a man with him. He replied that that was not in the note, and after my clerk read to him the original he seemed determined to evade the duty, and after much discourteous language, left. Soon after he left the agency for the fort I sent him a copy verbatim of the first note, and told the messenger to await an answer. He told the man he would send an answer to-morrow, but that night he sent back my note by a soldier, with his answer on the back, declining to send, as the camas grounds were not within the boundaries of the Indian reserve, signed Charles Bendire, first lieutenant United States Cavalry, commanding post. It was very evident to my mind that the administration cannot but see the impropriety of putting such men in so responsible a situation as at Fort Lapwai, for an ignorant man can pull down in one day more than one efficient man can build up in months, or probably years. The chiefs of the tribe are chop-fallen much and ashamed of the failure. Whisky is being sold with impunity, and I have told the Indians that Colonel Sumner would soon be back, and the government would do its duty. It is the wish of all good citizens hereabouts that our laws in this particular be strictly enforced, as the cause of all difficulties with the Indians arises mostly from the effects of lawless and unprincipled men selling spirits to them. The importance of this post is visible to all who know anything of the country. The thousands of Indians on this frontier, and the many destitute and exposed families throughout this country dependent upon the military authorities for protection, seems to justify the enforcement of the law to its fullest extent against these lawless marauders who infest this country.

I have done the best I could for the government and Indians, and was anxious to do more, but there is so much to do that time is required to perform that which is necessary to be done.

Accompanying this you will find reports of physician, superintendent of farming, teacher, miller, &c.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

ROBERT NEWELL,

United States Indian Agent, I. T.

To SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Boise City, I. T.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,

Lapwai, I. T., July 13, 1869.

SIR: I have been informed that some white men are selling whisky to Indians at the camas ground, about twelve miles this side of Oro Fino, and have to request that you send a detachment of twenty men, or as many as you can spare, to that locality, and take such measures to prevent the introduction or sale of liquors as required by law. You will oblige me by arresting any and all Indians found drunk, and confine them in the guard-house, so that we may find out who are the whisky vendors.

Please inform me when you will be able to start, so that I can go or send a man with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NEWELL,

United States Indian Agent, I. T.

Lieutenant CHARLES BENDIRE,

Commanding Fort Lapwai, I. T.

No. 72.

NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,

Lapwai, I. T., July 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the schools and scholars under my charge at this agency. On taking charge of the school, October 1, 1868, I found a few of the scholars that could repeat the alphabet, and also some that could spell words with the letters. The Indians seemed very much pleased at the prospect of having a school, and the scholars soon numbered from forty-five to fifty, and took a very great interest in trying to learn to read and write, seemingly to understand the advantages the government were offering them, as also the advantages of an education. Many of the scholars made very rapid progress in their studies, and everything was progressing finely when the small-pox made its appearance in Lewiston, and it was deemed advisable to dismiss the school until that disease should abate, which was done. The school was again commenced, in March, and since that time much progress has been made. The means furnished by government for feeding and clothing the scholars attending school has been of a vast amount of benefit to them.

A new school-house is very much needed, as the one now in use is not suitable for that purpose.

The various teachers, matrons, &c., have discharged their several duties in a very creditable manner and have given entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID C. KELLEY,

Superintendent of Teaching.

Hon. ROBERT E. NEWELL,

United States Indian Agent, Lapwai, I. T.

No. 73.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, NEZ PERCÉES RESERVATION.

Lapwai, I. T., August 23, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with "circular," dated Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1869, I have the honor to forward this annual report of the condition of the Indians of this reservation. I arrived here on the 14th of July, 1869, and assumed the direction of affairs on the 15th. The Indians on hearing of my arrival commenced coming to see me. Among the first that came was "Lawyer," the head chief, who seemed to be well pleased that "General Grant had sent him a soldier chief," and in the course of the conversation he told me that some of his people had gone to the buffalo country. Here I first learned that there was a "non-treaty party" among these Indians. The leading men from all parts of the reservation came to see me, and they, both treaty and non-treaty Indians, all of them, seemed to be well pleased that General Grant had sent them a "soldier chief."

My first object was to find out the cause of the disaffection of this roving band of Indians known as non-treaty Indians. I found that at first there were but comparatively few of them, and they said at the ratification of the treaty that the government never meant to fulfill its stipulations; that the white man had no good heart, &c., &c.

And as time passed on these assertions were verified to some extent by the failure on the part of the government to build the churches, school-houses, mills at Kamia, and fence and plow their lands, as provided by treaties of 1859 and 1863, until many of the Indians of the treaty side are beginning to feel sore on account of such failure. These arguments are continually being used by the non-treaty party, and are having great weight, being supported as they are by the stubborn facts.

The boundary line has not yet been surveyed, as provided by treaty stipulations. This is the cause of much trouble, from the fact that there are many white men living near where the line is supposed to be, who abuse the Indians and treat them badly. The Indians then come to me and make complaint, and ask me to make the white man leave their country. I cannot decide as to whether these men are on or off this reservation, and the only thing I can do is to promise that the white man's heart shall be better, and thus the matter will rest until another disturbance arises, when the same complaints are made and the same answers are given as before, *i. e.*, that the white man's heart shall be better, and that the boundary line shall be surveyed. If this boundary line was surveyed, then all parties would understand themselves, and things would go smoothly on.

These Indians boast with great pride that they as a nation never shed a white man's blood, but the government has, through its agents, been so dilatory in fulfilling its treaty stipulations, and agents have promised so often that all the stipulations of the treaties would soon be fulfilled, and to so little purpose, that these Indians do not believe that an agent can or will tell the truth.

I told them at Kamia that I was going to put up their mill for them. They said in reply that other agents had told them so many years ago. I hope that I can get the mill so far along as to grind their corn before the winter is so far advanced as to stop the work.

I do not see that much reformation has been effected in attempting to teach these Indians to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, for, so far as my experience extends in this direction, I am convinced that they will drink anything that will intoxicate, whenever and wherever

they can get it, and I am of opinion that the only way to stop the use of it by the Indians is to stop the sale of it by the whites. This seems to be very difficult to do, as most of the traders and squatters through the country, and the merchants of Lewiston and adjacent towns surrounding the reservation, have been permitted to engage in it without an effort being made to prosecute them for it. The fact is, that most all of the traders and squatters on land adjacent to the reservation are either engaged in the traffic themselves, or lend their sympathies to those who are, so that it is almost impossible to convict one of the offenders when tried, as the jury is composed of the same class of men as the party arraigned.

If such cases could be made to come under the jurisdiction of a military court, these offenses would cease at once, and infractions of this law would soon be numbered among the things that were.

Of the products of the farms I have but little to say. The corn, wheat, oats, and potato crops have proved but about one fourth of the usual yield. This is the result of a protracted drought, for I think that there have been about the usual number of acres sown and planted, and as a consequence there must be great suffering among many of them during the coming winter if they do not get assistance from some source outside of their own means.

The crops at the agency are but little better than a failure, owing to the same cause of failure in crops of the Indians, the severe drought. But this effect might have been avoided by a timely attention to irrigation, for here at the agency the means of irrigation are present and ample; every acre of land may be covered by water from mill-race and adjacent springs.

The products of the agency farm will not be more than one hundred bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of corn, and perhaps one hundred bushels of potatoes. I have cut and stacked, since my arrival here, about fifty tons of hay, of an inferior quality of wild grass, and, owing to the drought, short and dry. I shall have to purchase perhaps sixty or seventy tons more, in order to have sufficient amount to feed the horses, oxen, cows, and young cattle on hand during the coming winter. We cannot depend upon grazing, for all grass is now dead and dry, and worthless as feed.

There was a school opened here on the 27th of October, 1868, in one of the agency buildings, with but fifteen scholars, which in itself was very discouraging to start with, but in the course of the term the number of scholars increased to twenty-four, which inspired all interested with some hope of future success; but during the month of January following, the small-pox made its appearance in Lewiston, and as a precaution the school was closed. The attendance was good, the average daily being seventeen. Eventually the excitement passed and school reopened on the 25th of April with forty one scholars in attendance, who evinced great interest in their studies. This term closed on the 23d of July, the average daily attendance being thirty-two. This will compare very favorably with many schools in the towns and villages of the West; and were it not for the difficulty with which the teacher is able to make himself understood by his scholars, there would be good progress made; for they seem to be very attentive to their studies, and, as the result of personal observation, I am of opinion great good might be derived from the use of "lithographs" of the most familiar objects, with the names of the pictures written or painted under them. These would enable the teacher the more readily to make himself understood by the scholars, and *vice versa*.

The appropriation for pay of employes, as per 5th article of treaty of June 11, 1855, is absolutely insufficient. Neither mechanics nor farmers can be employed for that amount of money, especially in this country, where all business is transacted on a specie basis.

Accompanying this is statistical return of farming and farm products, &c., for the year 1869; also, statistics of education for 1869.

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

J. W. WHAM,

Second Lieutenant U. S. A., and Indian Agent.

DE L. FLOYD JONES,

*Colonel U. S. A., and Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Boise City, Idaho Territory.*

No. 74.

FORT HALL AGENCY, I. T., July 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the requirements of the department, of submitting my annual report on the condition of Indians under my charge.

The Boise and Bruneau Shoshones and a portion of the Bannacks I had encamped on the Boise River until my departure for Fort Hall, numbering as follows: Boise Shoshones, 300; Bruneau Shoshones, 350; Bannacks, 150.

The winter camp was very unpleasant; the best, however, to be found in order to keep them from coming in contact with the whites. Their greatest difficulty was wood. The settlers had taken up their country wherever wood was to be found, and would not permit them to cut any; hence they suffered and made many complaints; also the want of warm clothing.

The measles broke out among them and many died of that disease. They had medical attendance, but their exposed condition, however, made it difficult of cure, and many refusing to take such medicine as the physician prescribed, the disease remained with them for months.

Under instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs, dated December 2, 1868, I started for the Fort Hall country. On the road I met several bands of Shoshones and Bannacks. I stated the desire of the government to place them on a reservation at Fort Hall, early in the spring. They promised me to be at convenient points on the road and accompany me to their new home.

Under instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs, dated February 26, 1869, to remove the Boise and Bruneau Shoshones and Bannacks to the Fort Hall reservation, on the 13th of March I started with the Indians, taking the overland road, crossing at Clark's Ferry, on Snake River, with a detachment of the Twenty-third Infantry, two wagons, belonging to the Indian department, and freight teams with subsistence, &c., &c.

The weather was extremely severe and I could only travel a short distance per day. Many of the Indians whom I had met in December joined me on the road. I arrived at Fort Hall on the 13th of April, it yet storming, and took possession of the buildings belonging Mr. J. Q. Shirley, with his consent. They are good and valuable buildings, and must necessarily belong to the reservation.

Mr. G. W. Paul, the reservation farmer, immediately selected ground and commenced putting in a crop with every success; the grasshoppers have, however, nearly destroyed it. I respectfully refer you to his report accompanying this.

On the 24th of April, I contracted for the erection of two buildings, one twenty by forty feet, for store-house and agent; one eighteen by fifty feet, for employes at Ross Fork—the point selected for farming; which were completed by the contractor, Mr. J. P. Gibson, in a workmanlike manner, complying in every respect with contract; which were accepted by me.

I have also purchased seventy-two head of stock cattle of a superior class, at reasonable prices; they are young and some broke to work.

Taggee, head chief of the Bannacks, with other head chiefs and head men, with five hundred Bannack Indians, came in from their buffalo hunt, via Fort Bridger, Washington Territory, on their return from the Wind River country, and while encamped with the Eastern Shoshones were attacked by the Sioux, and twenty-nine of the Bannacks and Shoshones killed.

Taggee, speaking for his nation, desires to remain on this reservation, which is their country. The treaty made with the Eastern Shoshones and Bannacks at Fort Bridger, Washington Territory, July 3, 1868, to which they were a party, makes them anxious to meet some one authorized by the United States to talk with them, that he and his nation may know the desire of the government and faithfully comply with any agreement made, and call this their country and permanent home.

I respectfully recommend that some one authorized be sent to treat with these Indians, and Poentollo, head chief of the Shoshones, two hundred of which are at this agency.

This reservation is most favorably situated for the Indians, the rivers Snake, Pont Neuf, Ross Fork, and Blackfoot abound in fish, and at all seasons of the year with game in the mountains.

The Fort Hall bottom is the best grazing country on the coast, and any amount of hay can be cut.

With the natural advantages and good management on the part of the agent it will at no distant day be the pride and boast of the department and of Idaho Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

CHAS. F. POWELL,

United States Special Indian Agent, Fort Hall Agency, I. T.
Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 75.

OFFICE FORT HALL AGENCY, Idaho, August 30, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs on this reservation.

In obedience to General Orders No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, May 7, 1869; instructions from the honorable Commissioner Indian Affairs, dated Washington, June 11 and 19, 1869, and instructions from your office dated July 26, 1869, I arrived here July 30, relieved Mr. Charles F. Powell, and assumed charge of the agency July 31, 1869.

The number of Indians located on this reservation, as near as I have been able to ascertain, is eleven hundred, divided into several small bands, viz: Bannacks, 600; Boise Shoshones, 200; Bruneau Shoshones, 100; Western Shoshones, 200.

The chiefs of these bands have visited me; they seem well disposed, and pleased with the idea of the government making this a permanent home for them.

Of the different bands the Bannacks are the most athletic, energetic, and industrious, and they have a considerable number of ponies and are fond of hunting. Taggee, their head chief, came in on the 7th instant, with eighty of his band, for a supply of rations, of which I issued a reasonable quantity, preparatory to going on their usual winter's buffalo hunt. Taggee said he hoped this would be the last time they would have to resort to the buffalo country; that when they returned in the spring, he wanted his people to settle down to the pursuits of civilized life; that he wanted his people to have houses, become farmers, and live more like white folks. He is a party to a treaty made at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, July 3, 1868, with the Shoshones and Bannacks, and is greatly troubled for fear the government will oblige him to settle on the Shoshone reservation. This, Fort Hall, he said was his country and he desired to remain here; he is anxious to meet some representative of the government who can positively assure him he will not be removed from here, also, that the presents he annually receives at Fort Bridger be sent to this agency for distribution.

The Boise, Brumau, and Western Shoshones are a very destitute people; many of them are without clothing, covering their nakedness with such pieces of blankets and old rags as they can pick up or beg from others more fortunate than themselves; their children are in a state of nudity. They are outside of any treaty stipulation, and feel the government should place them on the same footing in the way of presents as other Indians; indeed, unless some provision is made by which clothing and blankets can be furnished, I fear many of them must perish should we have a severe winter.

There is quite a desire among them to cultivate the soil and become acquainted with the customs and manners of the whites. With proper encouragement I have no doubt many of them would soon become good farmers. They will need suitable houses, farming implements, and seeds. They also manifest a great interest in having their children sent to school and educated. No schools have as yet been established, from the fact there are no buildings for that purpose.

The buildings on the reservation consist of two log houses, built the present year, and an old log shanty which was purchased for a barn. It is worthless for such a purpose as it is not in the proper location, and is not worth moving. Everything in the way of buildings pertaining to a well appointed reservation is needed here. There is an abundance of timber on the place, and with a good steam circular saw-mill, with shingle machine attached, for sawing it into lumber and shingles, good buildings could be put up in a workman-like manner at less expense than rough log houses. Being a practical house builder myself, I feel a pride in having buildings erected that will be an ornament to the reservation and a credit to the government.

As this report only embraces the time I have been on duty in the department, for a complete report for the year I respectfully invite your attention, in connection with this, to the annual report made by my predecessor the 31st ultimo.

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

W. H. DANIELSON,
First Lieutenant U. S. A., and U. S. Special
Indian Agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

Colonel DE L. FLOYD JONES, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Boise City.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 76.

OFFICE MONTANA INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Helena, Mont. Ter., September 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the superintendency of the Indians of Montana, with the accompanying reports of agents for the different tribes in my district:

I reached this point on the 27th day of July last, and took charge of this office. The territory that is occupied by the various tribes of Indians over which I have charge is so extended, and the facilities of traveling so limited, I have not had time to visit all the different tribes during the short space of time I have been in charge, and have, therefore, to regret my report is not as full and explicit as I should wish. Besides this, I have not received reports from all my agents; some of them lately reported have not yet reached their points of destination.

ASSINABOINES.

I have no report from their agent in regard to these Indians. They inhabit the northeastern portion of the Territory, and a portion of their people are located north of the British line. Those who occupy our country permanently muster about two thousand souls. I have thrown in contact with them some few years ago, and have always considered them a peaceable, well disposed people.

They have suffered greatly, years back, from privation caused by attacks from more powerful tribes of Indians. They always expressed to me a desire to adopt the habits of the whites, and were anxious for some assistance from our government, whereby they might learn to cultivate the soil. I think, with little trouble and expense, they might be made in a measure able to sustain themselves. I believe it would be well to remove these Indians to the agency lately built on Milk River for the Gros Ventres and River Crows, provided the latter tribe should move and join their people, Montana Crows, on the reservation south of the Yellowstone, for they are not friendly with these Indians, while they are with the Gros Ventres.

I speak of this also with a view to economy; for I am informed there are very good agency buildings, lately erected at this point, large enough to supply the immediate wants of both bands of Indians.

BANNACKS

Are a very small tribe of Indians, not mustering over five hundred souls. They claim the southwestern portions of Montana as their land, containing some of the richest portions of the Territory, in which are situated Virginia City, Bosoman City, and many other places of note. I believe it is the wish of the government to place them on the reservation for the Snakes in Idaho, near Fort Hall. They do not, therefore, properly belong to my superintendency. They met me at Fort Ellis and begged me to allow them to accompany me to the Yellowstone country. They were in a deplorable condition, half starved, many of them without lodges, and what few they had were miserable cotton affairs, which could hardly stand the wind. They staid with me a few days on the Yellowstone, where they picked up amazingly on the game and fish.

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that abound in that region. I gave them some flour, and some powder and lead, and they started for the buffalo country, telling me they would overtake the Crows and hunt with them till winter. These Indians are quite intelligent, and many of them willing to work. They boast of the fact that not one of them ever shed the blood of a white man. They would be pleased to be located on the reservation with the Crows. I spoke to them about their going to their reservation near Fort Hall, but they expressed the greatest aversion to that place; for what reason I could not learn. It is to be hoped that something will be done to assist them, for they are not only in need of it, but are as deserving as any Indians we have in our country.

BLACKFEET.

The Blackfeet nation, composed of Bloods, Piegans, and Blackfeet proper, number about six thousand men, women, and children. They claim the section of territory from the British line down to many miles below where the city of Helena is located. They have made treaties by which they have ceded all this land to the government, and confined themselves to a limited reservation. It is to be regretted that their treaty was not ratified, for there is every reason to fear that at least a portion of these Indians intend to make war against the whites; and as the rule has been adopted in case of war, that Indians disposed to be peaceable shall remove to their reservations and remain there or else be treated as hostile, these Indians have no reservations to go to. There is a large number of the Blackfeet Indians belonging to the British possessions, who permanently reside there.

As the agent appointed for the Blackfeet, Lieutenant W. B. Pease, United States Army, had not reached here, I deemed it important, owing to the threatened hostilities, to place some one in charge of the agency buildings and other valuable government property, and therefore employed Mr. F. D. Pease, of Montana, for that purpose. Mr. Pease has been a long time associated with these Indians. I inclose you his report, and urge that some steps be taken as soon as possible to arrange present difficulties. From all I can learn, there are at present about one hundred and fifty Indians on the war path; they are divided up into small parties, and commit their depredations on the settlers, principally, in the section of country in the vicinity of this place and Diamond City. In most cases they are, so far, satisfied with stealing and killing stock; yet several citizens have been murdered. As far as my short acquaintance will allow me to judge, the treaty made by Mr. William I. Cullen with them last September appears to be as good as can be made. As you already know, there was no appropriation made for these Indians last year, and in consequence there is nothing coming to them this year—not even their usual very small amount of annuity goods.

CROWS.

This nation is divided into two principal bands, known as the Mountain and River Crows; the former occupy the country in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone, and the latter the Upper Missouri River country. There is some little jealousy existing between these two bands, but not of a serious nature, and I believe it will die out when they are brought together on their reservation on the Yellowstone. The agent for the Crows, Captain E. M. Camp, has not yet arrived, being detained on the Missouri River by the low stage of water. The Mountain Crows

number by the last census, taken in 1869, 1,953 men, women, and children. They are a very warlike race, but heretofore, with few exceptions, have been our friends. They have been for many years at war with their powerful neighbors, the Sioux. Of late years the Sioux have been offering them every inducement to join them in war against the whites, but without success. It is greatly to our interest that we keep them so, for should they join the Sioux they could drive out every settlement in the rich valley of the Gallatin, and give our government an immense amount of trouble. I have just returned from locating their agency, in compliance with their treaty of 1868. On their reservation on the Yellowstone River I have selected for them a locality which has the advantage of a fine mountain stream, heavy bodies of cottonwood timber on the river, and plenty of pine timber on the mountain, seven miles back, over a thousand acres of the best meadow land, and any quantity of excellent farming land. I set men at work erecting their buildings, breaking land, and putting up hay, and have got their steam saw-mill up, but I was not successful in meeting the Indians; they were very many miles south of me, on their fall hunt. They left word last July they would meet me the 10th of September on the Yellowstone. I waited for them as long as I could, and sent a messenger to their camp, but I only succeeded in meeting a few of them, when I was compelled to leave for other sections of the Territory. I shall, however, return there as soon as I can. The treaty made with these Indians is very liberal on the part of the government, and, if justly carried out on our part, the Indians can have no grounds whatever of complaint.

The River Crows muster about two thousand souls, as near as I can ascertain. They are at present located at the agency built for them and the Gros Ventres last year by Mr. W. I. Cullen, special agent. As there is no agent appointed for the Gros Ventres, and as the River Crows have not yet moved to the reservation on the Yellowstone, I placed the agency in charge of Mr. H. S. Reed, of Montana, whose report I inclose. I regret that I have not had time to visit these Indians before making my report, but am well acquainted with them, having met them some years ago. I know them to be peaceable toward the whites, and as a tribe disposed to do what is right. When I meet them I think I will have no difficulty in persuading them to join the Mountain Crows on their reservation.

FLATHEADS AND CONFEDERATED TRIPES.

These Indians, composed of the Flatheads, Kootenays, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, in all mustering 1,450 souls, occupy a rich section of country in the northwestern portions of the Territory; but, from the report of their agent, Brevet Major Galbraith, United States Army, which I herewith inclose, their agricultural operations have not been a success. It is to be hoped, by proper management, this will be remedied. The agent's report is so full and explicit it is unnecessary for me to report further in regard to these Indians. The suggestions made by the agent in regard to trying the experiment of an agricultural school to be established I intend to carry out with the limited means at my disposal. It is my intention to leave here in a few days for that country, and investigate the difficulties arising between the Indians and the white settlers on their reservations, and will make it the subject of a special report.

GROS VENTRES.

These Indians are called Gros Ventres of the Prairie to distinguish them from a small band of the same name who live lower down the Missouri, in Dakota, near Fort Berthold. There are about two thousand souls in the tribe—this is as near as I can learn—and are located on a reservation on Milk River. They have had agency buildings lately erected for them on this river about seventy miles due north from the Missouri. Their land is said to be well suited for agricultural purposes, but no appropriations have ever been made to break land and cultivate. I would respectfully urge that measures be taken to place these Indians on the same footing as other tribes, and allow them to receive the bounty distributed by the government to other Indians, in order to keep these Indians, who have always been friends to the whites and at peace with the government, in the same peaceable state. The treaty made with these Indians by Mr. W. L. Cullen last year is, I am informed, satisfactory to these Indians, and appears to me as good a treaty as can be made.

The River Crows inhabit the same reservation with these Indians, but are not on the most friendly terms. It is, however, the intention to remove the Crows; that will leave the agency to the Gros Ventres, without, as I have already suggested, it should be judged best to move the Assinaboines there. As yet, no agent has been appointed for these Indians, and as it was necessary that some one should be in charge of the agency buildings and other public property there, I employed Mr. A. S. Reed, of Montana, for that position. His report I have the honor to enclose you.

Nearly all the Indians of this Territory are very wild and uncivilized. Until within a few years back they had not been brought in contact with the whites. But emigration has been gradually filling up the rich valleys of this country with towns and farms, and the miners have been pushing their way into the mountain regions. In consequence, game, the only means of support these Indians have, is becoming scarce in certain sections, and it is a mere question of time when all this country will be occupied with a scattered population, and the game all killed or driven off.

The country is undoubtedly rich in minerals, and wherever there is a chance of procuring wealth, the hardy miners and pioneers of the Rocky Mountains will go, no matter what may be the risk they may run of attacks from hostile Indians. The Indians are not blind to these facts, and they are becoming daily more hostile toward the whites. Frequent raids have been made by war parties on the most exposed portions of the settlements, and large numbers of valuable stock have been driven off; in some instances citizens have been killed, but as yet, this has not occurred as frequently as in other portions of our country where the Indians are hostile. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that some definite arrangement be immediately made by the government, by which reservations may be marked out for those tribes who have not yet any, and some inducement held out to them to remove to and remain on these reservations. This is necessary not only for the future welfare of the Indians, but for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens.

The present policy of the government is to locate Indians on reservations, which is undoubtedly the very best policy to adopt. Some advocate the policy of placing all the tribes of Indians of a certain locality

on one large reserve. Nothing could be worse than this if it is the intention to civilize and Christianize them, for among some of the different tribes the greatest animosity and jealousy exist, and they would be in a constant state of warfare among themselves; the weaker tribes would then be forced to leave the reservation and seek a home far from it. It is no more than just, when we take from the Indian all his land, that in selecting for him his reservation, as far as possible we should consult his wishes on the subject, and in his wild, uncivilized state, some aid should be extended him until he becomes more capable of supporting himself. With some of the tribes of Indians the government have been very liberal in supplying them with clothing and provisions but with other tribes they have not been so, and in some instances tribes that have been hostile for years, and are still in a measure so, receive more favors from the government than those who have always been friendly and harmless. The Indians see, this and believe we pay the more powerful and warlike tribes to keep the peace, and do not hesitate to say openly it is the interest of a peaceable tribe to make war against the whites, so that they may be as liberally dealt with by the government as their more powerful neighbors.

While the peace policy toward the Indians, placing them on reservations, trying to civilize and keep them there, is the most humane, and perhaps, in the end, the most economical mode of dealing with them, yet it will be necessary in those sections of country occupied by wild, uncivilized tribes, to have a sufficient military force on hand to check in the bad all hostile acts of the Indians, and this would be much more so when the white settlements came in contact with them. There is no section of our country where this is more plainly shown than in Montana. Besides, this Territory, like all new countries, has its lawless element that requires a force to prevent such men from making aggressions on the Indians.

The country near the Powder River and Black Hills is occupied by bands of Sioux, some of them openly hostile, and all of them more or less so. Although these Indians do not belong to my superintendency, yet they sometimes occupy land in this Territory, and frequently make it the camping ground of large bands on the war path against the whites or against different tribes of Indians in Montana. These Indians are a perfect nuisance, and until they are subdued we cannot hope for perfect peace in this Territory. They are constantly endeavoring to induce the young men of friendly tribes to commit hostile acts against the whites, and frequently succeed, in spite of the opposition of their chief. This is particularly the case with the Crows, who as a nation are friendly, but many of their young braves side with the Sioux.

I regret to have little to report to you in regard to the progress made by my Indians in civilization and agricultural pursuits. The different tribes composing this superintendency, except the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, are as yet too wild and uncivilized to expect much from them on that score. Yet I hope the next annual report made from this superintendency will be more satisfactory in that respect.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,

Lieut. Col. U. S. A., and Supt. Indian Affairs.
Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.

MISSOULA MILLS, M. T., September 27, 1869.

I herewith beg leave to present my final report of the Flathead Indian agency.

During the time I have had charge these Indians have been peaceable, obedient, and well-behaved, with very few exceptions. The only case of any note was their attack on the Piegan tribe at the crossing of Sun River in February last. As a people they are tractable and obedient. At the attack above referred to, some horses were stolen which belonged to white men, and were mixed with the Indian horses at the time. The parties owning the horses made application to me for their restoration. I sent for the Pend d'Oreille chief, gave him a description of the stolen horses, and he immediately caused them to be surrendered to me, and I returned them to their owners. I mention this to show, that if they believe in the representations of the agent in charge, they will cheerfully yield compliance to his orders.

These people possess strong religious feelings, as the well-filled and commodious church of the reverend Fathers of St. Ignatius Mission on every Sabbath testifies. The missionary labors of the reverend Fathers have not been in vain, for many of them are exemplary Christians. I may here remark that the labors of the reverend Fathers have been very arduous and difficult. Poor and unaided, they have established their mission, built their church and school, and maintained themselves solely by their own exertion. Not only this, but they have been, at the same time, priest, physician, and benefactor, to these tribes, and have given them largely from the produce of their own industry to relieve their destitute. Still more, in conjunction with the noble Sisters of Charity, they educate, clothe, and feed the orphans of these tribes without fee or reward—save the miserable pittance of twelve hundred dollars a year given them as teacher of the agency school, and this they have received only for nine months, during a period of three years. Some compensation should be given them for the assistance they have rendered the government in civilizing and educating these tribes; for without their aid and influence, the wrongs inflicted upon these people would long since have driven them to war. That they have been victims to gross wrong and fraud I will cite a case in point. Last year there were missing from the annuity blankets some two hundred and odd pairs, which were said to have been stolen from the bales before their arrival at the agency. I took charge on the 9th of October, 1868, and the only blankets transferred to me as annuity goods were five hundred pairs then in the warehouse. I found one hundred and thirteen pairs more of similar blankets up stairs in the office, of which I could obtain no information; no account was given as to how they came there, or to whom they belonged. The circumstances led me to believe they were a part of the missing blankets, and I distributed them along with the rest, as my receipt will show. And to this act I am largely indebted for the confidence and obedience of these people, who understood and appreciated my conduct.

The Bitter Root Valley question has received my closest attention. Some change has taken place in the status of that matter since my last report. I have conferred with nearly all the Flathead chiefs, and find them willing to accept the present situation, and accommodate themselves to it. I have advised them to accept the following settlement of the question as the most satisfactory, viz: That the Indian title to that valley become extinct, and that they in common with the white

settlers hold the land in their possession, and acquire title in the same manner—with this difference, that they receive theirs free of charge. This appears to me to be the simplest and best mode of settlement; let the land be surveyed and title given them the same as other citizens—the only difference being, that the government remit the usual price and give them theirs free. By doing this they would relinquish their treaty rights, and the valley be thrown open to settlement and the matter adjusted.

The greater portion of the Pend d'Oreille tribe and Kootenays still depend upon the chase for subsistence. The buffalo hunt, their main dependence, becomes each year less reliable. The mighty herds that once swept the prairie like a whirlwind are fast disappearing before the onward strides of civilization, and the mighty engines, the locomotive, and telegraph, have already subdued the wilderness. The buffalo grounds have become busy centers of trade, and the buffalo hunt passed into history. The people of this Territory are very much opposed to their annual excursions to the hunting ground because of the conflicts that ensue. These conflicts beget uneasiness in the public mind, as they are generally attended with horse-stealing, drunkenness, and vagabondism, and as a measure of public safety, ought to be stopped. So long as they are allowed to be wandering nomads they will not settle; but, in order to stop it, some provision should be made to render them self-subsisting on their reserve. To accomplish this I would respectfully suggest that their reservation be surveyed into lots of ten acres each, and one each given to heads of families; that the agent in charge be furnished means to procure twenty yoke of work-cattle and yokes, twenty plows, ten harrows, forty grain cradles, forty each of shovels, forks, and rakes; also seeds for planting to be placed at his disposal to be used by the Indians who desire to settle, and also means of subsistence for them while the first crop is growing. I would also recommend the purchase of twenty cows to be lent to industrious and deserving Indians for merit. This would cost about \$15,000, but would be of material benefit to them instead of being frittered away in dribbles for annuity blankets of no lasting benefit to them. If necessary, I would recommend that the entire appropriations be exhausted to accomplish it. Unless something of this kind be done, the agency is only a foolish, expensive fixture, conferring no permanent benefits, and its existence a monstrous humbug.

A great benefit would accrue to these tribes if an appropriation were made to open a channel through the upper falls of the Pend d'Oreille River into the lake, so as to let the salmon come into the lake. The falls are about twenty feet high, and are situate in Washington Territory. Intelligent gentlemen, who have examined the falls, state it could be done at an expense of less than four thousand dollars. The opening of a narrow channel would create one of the finest fisheries in the United States. I earnestly recommend it to the department.

During the time I have been in charge I have strenuously endeavored to promote settlement. I have, on every occasion, lent farming implements and given seeds to those who applied. I have endeavored to impress upon them the design of the government to settle and render them independent, and done all in my power to further their interests.

I have given close attention to the school, and aided it to the full extent of my ability, and I am happy to report that its condition is creditable, considering its means. Its prosperity is owing chiefly to

the industry, economy, and ability of the reverend Fathers and Sisters in charge, who deserve the highest approbation.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Your very obedient servant,

M. M. McCAULEY,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 78.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Jocko Reservation, M. T., September 6, 1869.

GENERAL: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to transmit the following usual annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs within the limit of this agency.

On my arrival here the 29th of July, 1869, I found Agent M. M. McCauley in charge, and on the 31st of the same month I relieved him of his duties as agent, and receipted to him for all public funds and property in his possession. The amount of funds on hand which was turned over to me, was twenty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$24 39.) The property consisted of stationery and blanks, carpenters' tools, blacksmiths' tools, tinsmiths' tools, gunsmiths' tools, household utensils, agricultural implement, building material, arms and ammunition, stock, public buildings and mills. The blanks and stationery received and now on hand are wholly insufficient to properly transact the business of this office. The carpenter, blacksmith, and gunsmiths' tools are incomplete sets, and not at all adequate to perform the amount of work required to be done at this agency. An entire new set of each class of these tools is required. The agricultural implements are in the same condition, and ought to be replaced by new articles.

The stock consists of three worthless horses, three yoke of oxen—one yoke of which is good for nothing—two cows, and a number of hogs. The horses should be sold and replaced by two good serviceable ones. There should also be one or two pair of good mules, and a light two-horse wagon for work about the agency, and for hauling supplies from a distance.

The agency building now occupied by myself is a small log-house with but two rooms, and not in any way suited to the wants of the agency. The other buildings—with the exception of the shops, which are in tolerably good condition—are worthless, and were built years ago for mere temporary occupation. The mills are in good order, and were the only articles of real value on the place, but were, as reported in my letters on this subject, bearing dates August 5 and 26 respectively, destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st day of August.

Connected with this agency there is a farm under fence, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of tolerably good farming land, and if properly tilled and cared for, would be more than sufficient to furnish all the hay, grain, and vegetables required for the subsistence of the employés and for forage for the animals belonging to the place. There were planted on this farm last spring about one hundred acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats and barley, and five acres of vegetables and garden stuff. In consequence of the careless manner in which the

grain was put in and cared for, together with the dry season, there was not a yield of the twentieth part of a crop. In fact I deemed but a small portion of it worth harvesting, and that merely for forage for the animals this coming winter. In consequence, therefore, of the failure of this, it will be necessary to purchase all the breadstuffs required for the subsistence of the agency during the coming winter, spring, and summer; a small amount of grain will also have to be purchased for forage for the animals. There is a very good yield of vegetables from the garden, all that will be required at the agency, and some to spare for destitute Indians.

The different tribes of Indians constituting this nation—designated the Flathead nation, with Victor as chief—are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays tribes. The Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays reside on the general reservation described in article second, treaty 16th July, 1855. The Pend d'Oreilles are peaceable, industrious, and, in the main, self-supporting. Many of them have adopted the dress, and, in a measure, the customs and habits, of civilized people. Taking into consideration the little assistance they have heretofore received from the government, it is really surprising what advancement many of them have made in this direction, when compared with neighboring tribes. The majority of these Indians still rely on the chase for the principal part of their subsistence, and will continue to do so until the present generation passes away and the coming one steps into the new order of things, or until the buffalo, the elk, and the deer are to be found in this country no more. Then will these wild rovers return to the homes of their fathers, as did the boy for whom the fatted calf was killed, and of necessity and through the example of those who remained to till the soil for a subsistence, settle down to the plow, the hoe, and to a quiet life.

The Kootenays are an indolent, thriftless people, too cowardly to fight, too indolent to work, and many of them too lazy to hunt. The majority of this tribe are without horses, guns, and tents. They subsist during the spring, summer, and fall, upon berries, roots, and fish, and during the winter, those who are too poor or lazy to go to the buffalo country obtain their subsistence from the government and by begging.

The Flatheads make their home in the Bitter Root Valley, above the Lo Loo Fork, and are the wealthiest, most industrious and frugal of these confederate tribes. Many of them rely wholly on the products of their farms for subsistence, but the majority live and subsist in the fall and winter in the buffalo country. In consequence of the failure of the crops of this tribe this year, much assistance will have to be rendered its poor and destitute this winter. They were quite successful in their annual fall hunt, and are tolerably well supplied with meat. The question of their valley being rapidly settled up by whites, who traffic in liquor with them, and the question of their removal from the Bitter Root Valley to the general reservation in the Jocko Valley, will be the subject of a separate report.

The Pend d'Oreilles and what few of the Kootenays went to the buffalo this summer were not at all successful, in consequence of the hostility of the Blackfeet, who are their enemies, and in whose country they seek their game. These two tribes lost quite a number of horses and five warriors in an engagement with the Blackfeet, while on their late hunt in that country. Unless they are more successful in their fall and winter hunt, they will be a heavy tax on the government this coming winter.

No steps have ever been taken for the establishment of an agricultural school, as provided in Article V, treaty of July 16, 1855, further than

an extended correspondence between Agents Charles Hutchins, W. J. McCormick, ex officio superintendent, Hon. James Tufts, and the Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of October 15, 1861, January 7, 1865, August 24, 1865, and May 31, 1868, to which correspondence I respectfully call your attention. To establish a school such as is recommended by Agents Hutchins and McCormick will necessitate a heavy expenditure of public funds without any previous knowledge of the benefits to be derived therefrom. If the department contemplates the establishment of a school of this character, I would recommend that the system be thoroughly tested before it is put into full operation, and that the St. Ignatius Mission be used as the medium through which to so test it. For this purpose, let there be set aside and placed in the hands of the agent a sufficient amount of the "conjugent" fund to subsist and clothe an average attendance, say, of thirty pupils, and if, at the end of one, two, or three years, this system prove a success, then let the "Agricultural and Industrial School" be established and put into full operation. There is at present a school in operation at this institution where many of the Indian boys and girls of this nation are instructed in the elementary branches of written knowledge. This school was first established in 1863, and has been as fruitful in its success as could reasonably be expected, considering the little assistance it has received from the government. The average annual attendance is from twenty to thirty pupils. The girls are under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and the boys are instructed by one of the Fathers.

Article V, treaty of July, 1855, provides that there shall be erected at suitable points on the reservation a comfortable house for each of the head chiefs; that said houses shall be properly furnished; and that ten acres of land shall be set aside, plowed, and fenced, for each of them. No steps have ever been taken in this direction.

It is at present impossible to submit a tabular statement showing the number of men, women, and children belonging to the different tribes of this nation, as there are no records or authentic memoranda on file in this office by which to be governed in the collection of such statistics. The Indians cannot be convened for such a purpose until their annuity goods arrive. From what I am able to collect of this information though, I make a rough estimate, as follows: Flatheads, 550; Pend d'Oreilles, 700; Kootenays, 200. Total, 1,450.

In consequence of the short time I have had charge of this agency and my inexperience in the department of Indian affairs I am unable to give a more extended report.

I forward herewith the following papers appertaining to duty connected with this agency: Report of superintendent of farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVIN S. GALBREATH,
Brevet Major U. S. A., U. S. Indian Agent.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.

No. 79.

GROS VENTRES AND RIVER CROW AGENCY,
August 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report relative to the condition of the Gros Ventres and River Crow Indians under my charge.

On the 1st of October, 1868, in compliance with instructions from Major W. J. Cullen, special United States Indian agent and commissioner, I assumed charge as acting agent of the Gros Ventres and River Crow Indian agency, then under process of construction, and located in the Big Bend of Milk River. On my arrival at the agency, I found the Indians congregated there in large numbers, and they were well pleased at the promptness shown by the government in fulfilling their treaty stipulations by the erection of agency buildings, Indian houses, &c. The first consist of agent's, blacksmith's, physician's, interpreter's, school, ware, carpenter's, farmer's, and Indian houses; also, stockade, corral, and two blockhouses. The location is well adapted for an Indian agency. The Indian houses were all occupied during the winter, but temporarily abandoned in the spring, for the purpose of hunting buffalo.

I was furnished with cattle and farming implements for opening the government farm, and had forty acres of land plowed; but no provision having been made for seeds, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the project for this year, much to the chagrin of the Indians, many of whom were anxious to remain at the agency and assist in farming; and from my knowledge of them, I am satisfied they would have rendered valuable assistance. During the winter I was supplied with a liberal quantity of provisions, which I issued to them from time to time, when they were most needed, until the 1st of May, 1869, when the supplies were exhausted. The prompt construction of the buildings, and furnishing these Indians with subsistence to assist them through the winter, inspired them with great confidence in the government, and none regretted having made those treaties, but were well pleased, and many of them ready and anxious to settle down and become farmers. But the summer has nearly passed and they have received none of their annuities promised them, and they are fast losing confidence in the government. Under the treaties of July, 1868, made by Major Cullen on the part of the United States, each tribe was promised, annually, for the period of twenty years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended in such useful goods, provisions, and other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, might from time to time determine. Also, certain sums for the support of physician, farmer, &c.

They have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of their annuities and the fulfillment of their treaties, but they are now becoming dissatisfied, and believe they are not going to receive what was promised them. They are, in fact, much exasperated, and charge their agent with lying, and the government with obtaining their lands without paying for them.

If the government does not redeem its promises to these Indians, at an early day, it will be impossible to control them and arrest an Indian war. Unless I can be furnished with some provisions and goods in lieu of their former annuities, it will be difficult for me to prevent them from carrying out their threats to join the hostile Sioux and Arapahoes. The Gros Ventres formerly belonged to the latter tribe, and the Crows being on intimate terms with the Sioux, who laugh at them, and say: "Look at us. We are rich and ride fat horses and have plenty, while you are friends to the whites and are poor and have no horses."

The Gros Ventres are, without doubt, justly indignant, owing to the government having made two treaties in good faith, both of which have been totally disregarded by the government.

Before closing I would state that a large number of Assinaboines have lived on this reservation with the Gros Ventres since last fall, between

whom a strong friendship exists, while with the Crows the Assinaboines are not on terms of friendship. I would therefore earnestly recommend that the Assinaboines and Gros Ventres be located together on one reservation, and the Crows be placed on a reservation by themselves, or with their kindred, the Mountain Crows. Accompanying my report you will find estimates of supplies for the year ending June 30, 1871, as per instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. REED, *Acting Agent.*

General ALFRED SULLY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.

No. 80.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, M. T., August 10, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my first annual report and accompanying estimates necessary for the welfare and improvement in the civilization of the Blackfeet nation of Indians, under my charge. I assumed charge of the Indians of this agency on the 5th instant. The agency is located on the Teton River, about 75 miles from Fort Benton, M. T. The location is excellent for farming purposes, wood, water, and grass, in abundance. The buildings are very substantial and appropriate, and well arranged for defense. The chiefs and head men complain bitterly against the government for the non-fulfillment of the treaties consummated last fall at or near Fort Benton between themselves and W. J. Cullen, special agent and commissioner in behalf of the government, under the direction of the President of the United States. They express a willingness to be located at the agency and live in their houses, upon their farms, and conform in all respects to the conditions of the treaty, provided they can be supplied with the necessary farming implements, animals, seeds, and subsistence until they can take care of themselves.

They have learned that the late treaty has not been confirmed, and it is difficult to explain to their satisfaction why such is the case, they having endeavored to keep the obligation sacred on their part, preventing their young men from making raids upon the whites in retaliation for indignities committed upon members of their tribe.

The country south of the Teton River, ceded to the government under the late treaty, is being surveyed and fast taken possession of by settlers. In this particular alone is the treaty being recognized by the government.

The unfortunate killing of two white men while herding cattle near Fort Benton, on the 17th of July, by Indians, (as yet unknown,) in retaliation for which, some irresponsible bad white men killed four Piegan Indians, (belonging to the Blackfeet nation,) two of them notoriously bad Indians, one a harmless old man, and the other a boy, both have been among the whites a great deal. I fear some trouble may arise from these murders, especially as it now appears to have been other Indians who killed the two white men. The Indians do not seem to care so much about the killing of the first two Indians, but they are exasperated over the killing of the old man and the boy, and though the chiefs are using every exertion to restrain the young men from taking revenge, which usually falls upon defenseless persons, innocent of the deeds for which they are called upon to pay the penalty, I fear they will

not be able to control them. In reply to the numerous murmurings and complaints of the tribe regarding the course of the government and indignities committed against them, I can only make poor apologies, having no goods to make presents to the injured ones, as is their custom when wrong has been committed.

In conclusion, I most respectfully but earnestly urge that their customary annuity goods be furnished them at once; also, owing to the scarcity of game, that they be furnished with beef and flour to subsist them, in order that they may be pacified if possible. Unless this is done I fear the malcontents may get control of the tribe and commence hostilities before the department at Washington can be made to realize the critical condition of affairs, and the entire nation be involved in open war. The British traders and half-breeds have long been trying to excite them to war against the Americans, and I fear that now they may succeed in inducing them to commence hostilities, their object being to exchange ammunition and whisky for their horses, robes, furs, and in fact everything that is of value to them, at enormous profits.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
F. D. PEASE,

Acting Agent for Blackfeet Indians.
General ALFRED SULLY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 81.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, Dakota Territory, October 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Dakota superintendency:

I entered upon the active discharge of the duties of my office on the 10th day of April, five days after I received my appointment; and, notwithstanding the urgent business incident to my induction into the arduous duties devolving upon me, I have been able, during the limited period I have been in office, to visit many of the tribes, and examine personally the conduct of the Indian service of the agencies.

PONCA AGENCY.

I found the Ponca agency, so far as relates to its buildings and appointments, in a fair condition, taking into consideration the recent date of its removal from Nebraska River to the Missouri; but the Indians were in a state of comparative destitution, bordering on starvation, many of them subsisting solely on wild roots. Those able to reach Fort Randall received rations, which, however, as a general thing, they devoured on their journey back to the agency, bringing little or nothing to the old, the young, and the sick of the tribe.

The agent was faithful to his charge, and did his utmost in the extremity with the limited and insufficient means at his command.

These Indians are peaceable, and inclined to cultivate the soil; and with a proper outlay and encouragement on the part of the department and the good advice and example of their agents, this end will be attained.

The school at this agency, from mismanagement, neglect, and insufficient appropriations of late years, has been abandoned, and I respectfully recommend that the school be reorganized, and that an appropriation of \$2,500 per annum be made each year for its continuance.

I regret to say that, for the enlightenment of the thirty-five thousand Indians embraced in the Dakota superintendency, there is not one school in operation.

YANCTON AGENCY.

I found the buildings of the Yancton agency in good repair, and about twelve hundred acres of the soil under cultivation, with a fair prospect for a bountiful harvest.

These Indians entirely failed in their farming operations during the season of 1867 and 1868, their crops having been blighted by drought and eaten by grasshoppers. In fact, the devastation was so great that they were reduced to the same extremity and destitution as the Poncas. So deplorable was their condition that numbers of them were ready for an outbreak; and nothing prevented them, in their hunger desperation, from joining and directing the hostile Indians on the war path against the whites, but the timely arrival of fifty head of cattle, sent forward by General Harney. This checked them in their determination until the provisions so promptly furnished by the Indian Department arrived, which convinced them of the good faith, care, and protection of their Great Father at Washington. I consider the Yancton agency as an objective point in the successful solution of the difficult, if not doubtful, problem of revolutionizing the habits of the Indians of this superintendency, by the gentle arts of husbandry and peace.

Having to a certain extent abandoned the chase and the savagery of nomadic life, and devoted a portion of their time and attention to the cultivation of the soil for a number of years as a partial means of subsistence, they have a practical knowledge of the superior benefits which labor confers over that of idleness and adventure, and that thrift insures respectability as well as competency.

Being a branch of the numerous family of Sioux, with whom they visit and mingle on terms of the most peaceful relationship; and located as they are, directly between the wild and warlike bands of their great nation and the frontier settlements of the irresistible advance of civilization, they are the practicable medium for reclaiming from savage life their roving and bloodthirsty brothers, by transmitting to them, and inducting and disseminating among them, the modes of life and the rules of law and order of their white brothers on the other side. In order to encourage and confirm this tribe in their habits of industry, in their advancement toward a higher civilization, I respectfully recommend that their reservation be surveyed and subdivided at an early day, with a view to the settlement in severalty, on suitable allotments, such Indians of the tribe as shall have shown a sufficient progress in the art of the care and cultivation of the soil as to entitle them to such trust and to the confidence of the government.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

About one thousand of the Indians under the care of the Whetstone agency, those composed mainly of seeders from the Cheyenne and Sioux bands, have long been associated with the whites, with whom they have intermarried in many instances, and have, to a considerable

extent, adopted their habits and conduct of life, are anxious to extend their farming operations.

They have already cultivated four hundred and fifty acres in common, but being of different bands, they wish separate tracts for tillage. Their chiefs are decidedly for peace, and desire the removal of their agency to a fertile district remote from the Missouri River, away from the influence of bad men and the whisky traders who infest that great thoroughfare. I entertain the hope that during the coming year a great majority of the Ogallallas and Brulés of the Platte, embraced in this agency, will be induced to follow the example of the more civilized bands with whom they associate.

The principal disturbing element, however, in the management of the agencies established by General Harney at Whetstone, Cheyenne, and Grand River, is the wild Indians who have been brought into immediate contact with the bands of their tribes who have been educated to the restraints of reservation life.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The buildings at Crow Creek agency are in bad repair, and it will require considerable labor to render them equal to the emergencies of winter. The agency, however, is well supplied with the other necessary appointments, and with a surplus of work cattle. These can be sold or exchanged for other stock and implements better suited to the wants of the agency.

The Indians are peaceable and desirous of cultivating the soil, and express the wish to make an attempt to live like the whites.

CHEYENNE AGENCY.

Aside from the unruly conduct and the minor depredations committed by some of the Indians of Cheyenne agency in their impatience to secure their annuity goods, and while waiting for their arrival and distribution in July last, the Indians of this agency have been measurably quiet; and although composed mostly of wild Indians, and opposed to the cultivation of the soil, and all former Indians, they have not thus far committed any very serious outbreak.

The Two Kettle band are anxious to keep their treaties inviolate, to abandon roving life, educate their children, cultivate the soil, and foster peaceful relations with the other tribes as well as the whites.

Too much consideration cannot be shown this band in their efforts in that direction, and an allotment of land should be apportioned to them, separating them from the lawless bands from whose depredations their farming operations have seriously suffered. A like disposal should also be made of the Minneconjoux and the Sans Ares, by locating them on separate tracts, as there seems to be considerable jealousy existing between them.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of the Grand River agency, comprising the four bands of the Sioux, the Onepapas, Yanctonais, Out-Heads, and Blackfeet Sioux, number about four thousand five hundred. A part of these, in the immediate vicinity of the agency, are in a very favorable condition. Their wants have been well cared for, and they give promise of praiseworthy conduct in the future. They are anxious to follow the instructions of

their agent and adapt their energies to the good work of self-subsistence, and desire that lands be allotted them, so that each band may occupy and cultivate a sub-division, separate from the other tribes.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

The Indians of the Upper Missouri agency are in a more destitute condition and require more relief and encouragement than those of the other agencies of this superintendency. Being so far remote from the source of supplies, and being almost entirely surrounded by wild Indians, viciously hostile to civilized modes of life, the efforts of the agents have been attended with great difficulties in their attempts to carry out the instructions of the department in the management of the agency. Many of the Indians, however, are not only inclined, but determined to cultivate the soil, in spite of the hostility of the wild tribes about them.

The annuity goods set apart for this superintendency should be delivered here for apportionment, and should not be started for the agencies for distribution before the 1st of September of each year, and they should all be sent on the same boat, taking care that they be delivered as nearly as practicable to the agencies at the same time, to be distributed when the Indians most need them, viz., on the approach of cold weather. This will prevent a useless and untimely wear and tear of the goods intended for winter use, as well as the squandering of their annuities, to those harpies who hover about their camps, and dogging their footsteps debauch them with whisky and cheat them out of their scanty supplies, in spite of the vigilance of the authorities. And for the further reason, that, by thus delaying the distribution of the goods to such late hour in the fall, these Indians who are disposed to commit depredations by the hope of a share in the annuities of which they would surely be deprived upon their first act of rebellion; and thus they will be held in check until the winter sets in, when, forced by inclement weather, they will be drawn within the jurisdiction of the reservations.

Much confusion occurred in the distribution of annuity goods, growing out of the changes of location of some of the tribes. The duties of the agents have been very onerous, and in some instances the work seemed impracticable.

It is impossible to foresee the changes that are liable to occur, and anticipate the wants consequent on such changes—oftentimes very sudden. It is, therefore, imperatively demanded, by a successful administration of Indian affairs, that a surplus of stores be placed on deposit at a convenient distance from the agencies, for quick and easy transportation in time of need, or that the superintendent be empowered to meet emergencies without delay by the best means at his command.

Indians, like children, brook no delay; and their impatience in "hope deferred," as to the bare necessities of life, in times of privation, want, and starvation, often urges them to furious outbreaks; and whether they subsist on reservations or by the chase, successful subsistence can alone keep the Indian from depredations, for the reason that, with them, necessity knows no restraint.

From the fact that the Indian holds the white man responsible for all his present woes, as a usurper of his country and his rights, he is deemed his natural prey in times of need, and the incentive of gain is sharpened by revenge.

The key to the policy of successful missionaries among savages has been the perfect subsistence of their votaries, in the supply of all natural wants before subjecting them to the teachings of the Gospel. This

will apply in full force to the general conduct of Indian affairs. And I believe it will be found to be true, on the fullest and freest investigation, that a well-fed Indian, with a prospective reward for honest labor, will work, and work better than a starving one.

Of that infernal source of demoralization and ruin of the Indian race—the liquor traffic—I have no suitable language at command with which to treat the subject; and were I the most violent opponent of the policy of applying the war arm of the government in the administration of Indian affairs, I would make an exception, and recommend that military power be used for the express and imperative duty of driving the liquor-trader from the Indian country.

The chiefs hold their position and their influence over their tribes in proportion to their powers in the field and the chase, and the number of scalps of the enemy is the bloody record of their greatness. To work, in their estimation, is degradation, fit only for women and cowards.

As soon as any band of Indians abandon the war-path and the chase, and congregate on a reservation for its tillage and the arts of peace, their chiefs lose their influence over their tribe, and become powerless as rulers, drawing upon themselves the sovereign contempt of their wild and warlike brothers. Taking this view of the case, I consider the success of the agents, in consideration of the limited facilities at their command, as worthy of the highest praise. They have, indeed, worked wonders in the civilization of the Indian. If a system of rewards can be inaugurated, by the establishment of honorable position in their bands among the former Indians, based upon meritorious conduct and true greatness, I think it will do much to substitute a civil for a warlike ambition.

In this connection, I beg leave to suggest that means be devised by which allotments of land in severalty, inalienable except to an Indian, or governed by other practical restrictions, shall be the reward of those who shall successfully accomplish an independent subsistence by the labor of their own hands. And in addition to this, I suggest the further reward of the most simple and useful agricultural implements. But let no bribes be offered to them to keep the peace, but promptly and liberally reward those who strictly maintain treaty stipulations, remain on their reservations and practice the arts of peace, without fear of punishment or hope of rewards other than the products of the soil, that come of the sweat of their brows.

A foolish and evil custom has obtained to some extent among the agencies—that of retiring agents presenting the Indians with the effects of the agencies, in whole or part. This practice has worked much harm, stultifying the efforts of the incoming agent in his endeavors to secure the confidence of the Indians, who depreciate his service and magnify the good qualities of the retiring agent. I shall endeavor to prevent the recurrence of this evil, if possible, and suggest that the most stringent rules be adopted in regard to it.

I indulge the hope that these people will, in time, with proper facilities and encouragement, become self-sustaining. As one placed in charge of their interests, and with a view to secure this great end, I shall use my best exertions, consistent with the strictest economy, to promote their welfare and to advance them, by all peaceful and appropriate means, to the material, intellectual, and moral condition of civilization. I shall not by lavish supplies, nor by a relaxation of active effort, encourage a relapse into idleness and savage life, but do all in my power to prevent suffering, by supplying their wants from the public stores,

when their crops have been blasted, and make up to them the deficiencies which their honest labor failed to provide.

I cannot commend in fitting terms the management of Indian affairs by the joint administration of civil and military authorities. The salutary effects of the present policy is plainly apparent, and the peaceful evidence of its workings is easily to be seen in the almost perfect subordination of the tribes, in the efficient action and the prompt obedience to orders of the agents and employes, in their firm but just treatment of the Indians under their charge. And I am fully convinced that my success in the administration of Indian affairs in this superintendency, under this system, will only depend upon the prompt fulfillment, to the strictest letter of the bond, of the treaty stipulations with the Indians on the part of the government.

It would be supererogation on my part to offer in this, my first annual report, any suggestions as to the general management of the Indian tribes—a great work, with which you are perfectly familiar, and fully adequate to accomplish. The suggestions and recommendations that I have submitted are such as have been forced upon my recognition by the exigencies of the service during my brief term of office, and which I deem it my duty to present for your consideration.

I respectfully refer you, for all matters in detail relating to the agencies, to the annual reports of the agents in charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,

Governor and *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 82.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T., June 9, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I submit the following as my final report of the condition of the Yancton Sioux Indians, who have been under my charge for the past four years. I must be pardoned if I take to myself some small credit for the advancement these Indians have made within that period in the arts of civilization and peace. I found them four years ago the 1st day of last May a wild, untutored horde of savages, in a state of most abject destitution and poverty. I leave them to-day surrounded with twelve hundred acres of growing crops, with teams, wagons, plows, and various agricultural implements to carry on their large plantation, besides a large herd of cows and calves, (originally three hundred cows,) purchased and paid for out of their annuities, about two years since. I found them unwilling to do any kind of work; it being, in accordance with their customs and traditions, a great disgrace for a man to do any manual or mental labor. Indeed it was with the utmost difficulty that a few of them could be induced to assist in carrying on the farm. To-day our greatest trouble is to decide which of the many applicants for labor are entitled to the preference, the places and the pay. They have learned that labor brings its reward, and honor instead of disgrace.

Through the energy and industry of my head farmer (whom I left in charge when I went to Washington last winter) and the other employes on this agency, I am able to report to you that all of our vast

fields were plowed and planted in good season this spring. The corn is all up a *l*romises well, although some of it had to be replanted in consequence of the blackbirds, who pulled up much of the first planting, but whose depredations were prevented a second time by the vigilance of the Indians, who kept constant watch, each over his allotted patch, until the corn was far enough advanced for it to be out of the power of the birds to injure.

There has nothing of especial interest transpired on this agency since January last, except the killing of the cattle, both oxen and cows belonging to the agency, by the Indians. These Indians have always been very much dissatisfied since the purchase of these cows, because they were not turned over to them, or distributed among them. They killed a great many the first winter, but have killed more the last; even as I write, June 9, the word has just come in from the herd that they killed last night several cows and calves. About the 20th of last January, in compliance with the demand of all the chiefs and headmen of the Yancton tribe in council, I started for Washington, instructed by them to lay their grievances before their Great Father and the department. I reached Washi. gton on the 9th of February, where I remained until relieved by order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date April 27, so far as to be ordered on my way to my agency as far as Dubuque, Iowa, there to await further orders from the Indian Bureau. I remained at Dubuque until May 30, when I received orders from Hon. Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of May 27, directing me to proceed to my agency without delay, where I arrived on the 5th day of June.

The chief grievance that the Yancton Indians have against the government is, that in the late liberal treaties made by the peace commission with all the rest of the Sioux nation, they, the Yanctons, are left out. They claim (and I think justly) that they are entitled to more consideration from the government than any other tribe of the Sioux, and as much as any other Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States. They have never warred against the government nor its citizens, but have faithfully served the same against all its enemies, even when those enemies were of their own blood and kindred, and now they claim that it is not treating them justly to bring those Indians that have heretofore been hostile, and who have caused the government immense expense and trouble, and settle them down by their side, and provide for those villains so bountifully, while they, the Yanctons, are left to get along as best they can upon the miserable pittance allowed them annually in the form of annuities.

These complaints I have repeatedly urged before the department, and did in person present them before honorable senators and members of Congress the past winter, in Washington, in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby these Indians may be provided for equally with the balance of the Sioux nation. I laid the subject before Senator Harlan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and his committee saw fit to recommend to the Senate an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the Yancton Indians, which amendment passed the Senate of both the fortieth and forty-first Congresses, but which provision with others in the bill, as passed the Senate, met with opposition in the House, and, as I understood, was compromised between the Senate and House by placing two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, in lieu of all the said amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to enable the President to provide for all destitute Indians, and to maintain peace on our frontiers, none of which money was appro-

priated to fulfill treaty stipulations; for the House expressly refused to acknowledge any binding effect of the late treaties made by the peace commission, and duly ratified last winter by the Senate of the United States. I therefore left Washington under the impression that the Yanceton Indians were to be placed on the same or equal footing with the rest of the Sioux. But I am surprised to see in an advertisement in the papers for proposals to furnish Indian supplies for all this section of the country, that no mention is made of the Yanceton Indians, nor any provision made for them. This could not have occurred from any want of information on the subject of their great need, for the department has been repeatedly advised within the last six months of our severe want, by reason of the almost total destruction of our crops last year by grasshoppers.

And now, sir, as I am about to resign the care of these Indians, (I sincerely hope to abler hands,) I appeal to your excellency, to the department, and to the President of the United States, earnestly in their behalf, that justice be done them.

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

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yanceton Agent.

Hon. JOHN A. BURBANK,
Governor and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs for Dakota.

No. 83.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T., August 31, 1869.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report, embracing a period from the 20th of July, 1869, when I entered upon my duties as agent, until the present date:

The condition of the agency was as follows: I found an estimated area of twelve hundred acres of fine growing corn. The storehouse, stables, and mill were, and are, very much out of repair; the latter especially so, as one end has been washed under by the heavy spring rains, and may prove a complete loss in event of one or two heavy rains. I cannot too earnestly direct attention to this mill, for its position is critical, and its destruction certain, unless it be removed.

I shall be able to partly repair the storehouse, with the assistance of my employes, at no additional cost to the service.

The stables require twenty thousand shingles, and some lumber, which were not estimated for, with the hope that the mill would be put in working order.

The only good building at the agency is the agent's house; the others, including the employes' residences and mechanics' shops, are very much out of repair, attributable in great measure to neglect, as with a mill in running order it has been within the power of the agent to keep them in proper repair.

I was left without a horse, and with but four yoke of working cattle, with an immense deal of labor to perform, without the means of doing it. Eight yoke of cattle were at the agency, and but four were transferred to me, the balance being given by my predecessor to chiefs, with the understanding that they were to be used by the agent when necessary. I have since been obliged to pay the chiefs for the use of these cattle, in accordance with a bad custom previously established.

I respectfully call your attention to the custom which seems to have obtained among agents, when about terminating their official duties, of

giving away nearly all of the valuable stock and farming implements to the Indians, and thus embarrassing the position of the new agent, who finds himself without the means of carrying on the agriculture of the reserve, and called upon to make energetic efforts to secure a new supply.

Great loss is involved in this custom, and it should not be allowed to prevail.

Corn alone has been raised, but is subject to serious drawbacks. I would not advise the cultivation of wheat to the exclusion of corn, for the Indians cultivate with great care the latter, and thus learn to work. A sufficient quantity of wheat should, however, be cultivated, in order to offset failures in the corn crop, which, during the past three years, has been destroyed by grasshoppers, and the present year has suffered some from drought.

I know of no reason why the agriculture of this reserve should not be conducted with great profit to the Indians, unfavorable seasons and unlooked-for destruction of crops of course excepted.

I have not yet finished haying, and therefore cannot state the exact cost; but, from careful calculation, feel confident that the cost per ton will be less than one-half of the contract prices.

The knowledge that my predecessor has made a report covering the year, until the date of his suspension, renders a report from me for the whole year unnecessary.

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

W. J. BROATCH,
Captain U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 84.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., August 31, 1869.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report, embodying a period from July 14, 1869, the time I entered upon the duties of agent, to the present time:

I found an estimated area of five hundred and forty acres of ground under cultivation; five hundred and twenty-eight acres of which is cultivated by the Indians, all of which is in corn. The whole is in very fine condition, and bids fair to be an exceedingly good crop. In my opinion, it will produce fifteen thousand bushels, in the event of the non-appearance of the grasshopper. The twelve acres cultivated by government, eight acres of wheat and four of barley, both of which were very light, being sown on ground broken last autumn, was very much choked with grass. I would recommend the cultivation of wheat to some extent in place of corn. I believe it to be a more reliable crop, and that the Indians would soon learn the art of cultivating it as a substitute for corn, the corn crop is so very liable to be cut off by the grasshopper or the drought.

I found, on taking charge, one team of horses in good condition, and one pony used for hauling; also five yoke of oxen; three yoke of those were good work cattle, the other two yoke had never been used, they being those wild Texan cattle. One pair of the aforesaid cattle I was obliged to turn over to the Indians for subsistence, they being so wild and unmanageable, were dangerous to have on the agency. I received, July 18, 1869, from Hon. J. A. Burbank, governor and ex officio super-

intendent Indian affairs, D. T., seventeen yoke of oxen out of the twenty-two yokes of oxen called for by supplemental estimate for second quarter, 1869, to be furnished for the purpose of breaking one hundred acres of prairie. Those cattle should have been delivered at the agency at least two months prior, to have carried out the purposes for which they were intended, as I find, from the best information I can obtain, that the last of May and during June is the best and only time prairie should be broken. The season being so far advanced when I received the aforesaid cattle, and the grass being in condition to cut, having about two hundred tons of hay to procure for the use of the government stock, I have been unable to break any prairie. There were also ten wagons furnished this agency on or about the 15th of June last. The cattle and wagons, I find very useful in hauling subsistence stores from the Yancton agency for the Ponca Indians, which "hauling" is a very great detriment to the agricultural pursuits of this agency, especially during harvest season, as it occupies the greater portion of the labor of the employé of the agency. The wagons have to be ferried back and forth across the Missouri River, a distance of half a mile at this point, on a small flat-boat, the hauling performed a distance of twenty miles, over an exceedingly rough and hilly road. I would earnestly recommend that whenever subsistence stores are furnished for the Ponca Indians, they be delivered at the agency. The landing is one of the best on the Missouri River, much better than at Yancton agency. There is also a good storehouse capable of storing all the subsistence supplies required for the Ponca tribe with safety.

I find that no feed has been raised for the work teams of the agency. It has been the custom to purchase all the necessary feed, such as oats and corn, from the funds appropriated for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I am of opinion that all such produce can be more readily raised on the reservation, and would be a source of economy by so doing; and I would suggest that at least fifty acres of wheat and twenty-five acres of oats be sown, and twenty acres of corn planted. All the agricultural implements, such as reapers, mowers, plows, harrows, &c., are in good condition. The saw-mill requires a great deal of labor to put it in good running order; the building requires covering and inclosing; the frame is very light, and not suitable for a mill building, and none of the small saws and flouring mill were in position. I have succeeded in putting up a lime shaft, and placed the small saws in such position as to save labor, and to use the power in running all the machinery at the same time. The engine and boiler is in good condition, and of at least thirty-five horse-power capacity. Soon as the labor can be spared from procuring the necessary hay, I can cut the necessary material (shingle and lumber) requisite for covering and inclosing the mill, in fulfillment of the provisions of an estimate made June 23, 1869, for that purpose. None of the land cultivated by Indians or government is under fence, making it very difficult in preventing the stock from destroying the crops to some considerable extent; and I would suggest that all the labor be used in cutting material for fencing during the winter season, so that as much as possible of the cultivated land be put under fence.

The school, which has been in operation at this agency since the 1st of January, 1868, was discontinued June 30, 1869, for want of funds. (I have understood that there is about two thousand dollars of the school fund remaining.) During the existence of said school, there were fifty Indian children attended—twenty-five males, and twenty-five females. I find, on examining the writing-books of the school, that some of the

children, with the limited time they had of attending school, have made very rapid advancement in that branch. I think it very necessary that the school be continued at this agency; the Indians are very desirous that it should be.

The Ponca Indians are very peaceable and submissive, all of them remaining on their reservation, and on which they cannot find any game, large or small. Should their crops come in as good as they now promise to, I am of opinion they will be able to subsist themselves until July next, except they will require an occasional issue of flour and fresh beef. During the month of July, and part of the present month, the tribe suffered considerable from hunger, there being no provision made for them, and they could not procure any game. July 18, 1869, I received from Hon. J. A. Burbank, governor and ex officio superintendent Indian affairs, fifty barrels of flour, one and three-fourth barrels salt pork, and six hundred and forty-four pounds of bacon. This I issued to the tribe with the utmost economy, knowing that was all the provisions they could receive until such time as the commissary stores should arrive at Yancton agency, Dakota Territory. This supply lasted them until August, 12th instant. I then drew sixty-six days' rations of corn, bacon, and salt. This I issued as the case required, in limited quantities, to the old and indigent, and children, to prevent suffering until such time as I could procure a supply of fresh beef and flour. The young men of the tribe being out hunting, they returned after using their utmost endeavors to procure some subsistence by hunting, without success, they being in continual danger of being attacked and killed by those marauding bands of Sioux Indians who cross the Ponca reservation on their way to the Platte River. One of my young men, Wah-zhing-gah-skah, or White Bird, was killed, while hunting, by a party of those Brulé Sioux, August 15th instant. August 21, I issued to the tribe ten days' rations of fresh beef and corn, no flour having at this time arrived at Yancton agency. Their corn is now becoming quite suitable for use. They will soon prefer to subsist themselves on their crops, and have the corn furnished by government stored away for future use. This is comparatively a new reserve, and requires funds to aid them in their agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with a school. They also require houses built. There are only eleven log-houses on the reservation; two of those are used for carpenter and blacksmith shops. Most of the improvements and all the fence made for them on their old reservation have been destroyed by fires. Their present reservation contains a great amount of rich bottom land, and is also well timbered, sufficient for building and fencing purposes. With a continuance of the fund for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, they would soon be able to build permanent abodes for each of their families, and fence their fields. The Ponca Indians are in no way addicted to drinking or gambling, neither will they spend their money for whisky. They fully understand the use of money, and will use it to the very best possible advantage. I am fully of the opinion that if their annuity were paid to them in money, they would use it more judiciously for their comfort than it could possibly be used for them in the purchase of goods. The Poncas are the most peaceable and law-abiding of any of the tribes of Indians. They are warm friends of the whites, and truly loyal to the government, and they fully deserve its consideration and protection.

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

WM. H. HUGO,

But. Maj. U. S. A., and U. S. Indian Agent.

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

No. 85.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Berthold, Dakota, September 1, 1869.

Sir: Having this day taken charge of the Indian agency and property at this point, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I found the agency in a very destitute condition, there being nothing wherewith to carry on the business that is needful for the preservation of the government property already here. There are no houses of any description belonging to the agency, except the saw-mill. I found two hundred and seven cottonwood saw-logs, which will make about fifteen thousand feet of lumber; also two thousand feet of lumber sawed. The log huts that the agent and employes quarter in are hardly fit for stables. There is neither bedding nor table-ware for the employes. About fourteen acres of ground was planted last spring to corn and beans. The crops on this ground looked bad. Of eighteen employes I have discharged nine. There are neither books nor blanks, and having no foolscap paper, I am obliged to make this report on letter paper.

I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting the Assinaboines at Fort Buford, but learn that they have no mill or other buildings, cattle, or mechanical or farming implements.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians complain to me about white men cutting wood on their land. About this I would like some definite instructions as to what land these tribes have a right to claim.

There are no schools for any of the Indians of this agency, though the headmen are anxious that schools should be established, and express a strong desire to live like white men. These Indians desire me to say that if the Great Father will supply us with arms and ammunition, so that we can defend our fields against the hostile Sioux, we will plant and raise enough to support ourselves. But the Sioux are better armed, and kill our women while they are working, and we have no arms to keep them (the Sioux) away.

Medicine is very much needed at this point, as there is more or less sickness every winter.

Potatoes would do well here, and would be of more real benefit than any other vegetable that could be landed for these poor people, who suffer terribly every winter from scurvy.

As I have neither money, provisions, nor medicine, I will not be in a position to do anything for the benefit of these tribes until supplies are furnished.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. OLIFFORD,

Capt. U. S. Army, U. S. Indian Agent.

Governor J. A. BURBANK,

Ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 86.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, October 16, 1869.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1869.

Having assumed the duties of agent for the Lower Yanctonais and Lower Brulé bands of Sioux within the past two months, I can say but little in regard to their condition or improvement. The band of Lower Yanctonais, being located in the immediate vicinity of the agency, comes more especially under my notice. The Lower Brulé band is located fifteen miles below and upon the opposite side of the Missouri River, at the Lower Brulé agency.

The Indians at both agencies are peaceable, and seem to be inclined to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits and settle upon their respective reservations. I sincerely hope that the government will do all in its power to encourage them by furnishing the necessary means for tilling the soil.

The health of the Indians has been comparatively good. Owing to the scarcity of material for the manufacture of lodges, they have been much exposed, and now that the cold weather is setting in there have been quite a number upon the sick-list in consequence.

The buildings at Crow Creek agency are in wretched condition, and unless the means for their repair be furnished me at once the government will sustain a heavy loss, as they will soon be in a dilapidated condition. In their present state it will be utterly impossible to live in them during the winter season. The buildings at the Lower Brulé agency are built of logs, and can be repaired with very little labor and expense.

The fences at the Crow Creek agency are very poor, and will have to be rebuilt in the coming spring. The fields at the Lower Brulé agency will have to be fenced in the spring, as the former agent had not the means to procure one during the past season.

The land at both agencies is in excellent condition. About one hundred and fifty acres were planted for the Lower Yanctonais band, and seventy-five acres for the Lower Brulé band, all in corn.

At the Crow Creek agency the soil yielded a good crop, the exact amount of which I was unable to ascertain. I estimate it at from two thousand to four thousand bushels. There being no fence around the fields at the Lower Brulé agency, the crop was very small, not exceeding from five hundred to eight hundred bushels. Most of their corn was eaten or destroyed early in the season by the horses of hostile bands of Indians that were turned into the corn by their owners.

The condition of the working teams at the two agencies is good. They consist of one span of horses and thirty-five yoke of oxen. I would respectfully suggest that permission be granted to sell fourteen yoke of oxen and purchase four mules, one horse, and other articles necessary to complete the transportation of the agencies.

I received twenty-one wagons, of which six are in good condition. The remainder are disabled for want of material for their repair.

The carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools are few, and I would respectfully ask that means for filling the deficiency be furnished me as soon as possible, they being much needed to perform the work at the agencies.

The saw-mill at Crow Creek agency is very dilapidated. Since my estimate of funds for its repair I have been notified that two new mills (one for each agency) are en route. I would therefore suggest that the old mill be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the purchase of necessary articles required at the agency.

I received forty thousand feet of lumber in logs, more than two-thirds of which are rendered useless by exposure. They appear to have been cut a year or more ago.

There is no furniture in the office of this agency. The desk now used by me is the property of the former agent, Major J. R. Hanson, and at any moment I may be called upon to give it up. I estimated for office furniture in the month of August last, but through some oversight no attention was paid to my communication.

I received fifteen tons of hay from Major J. R. Hanson, ex-agent, and one hundred and fifty tons from Judson La Mourei, contractor. The hay received from Major Hanson is old and unfit for use.

My estimate for grain was unnoticed by the Indian Department, and as there is none for the agency horses, I am at a loss to know how to subsist them during the winter.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. FRENCH, Jr.,
First Lieut., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 87.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, D. T., August 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at this agency since I entered upon the duties assigned me. I arrived at the agency July 8, and assumed the duties appertaining thereto on the 16th of July.

My report will be a limited one, as my predecessor made a report in May, giving all the information required since October last.

I found at the agency a large number of Indians, both friendly and hostile, anxiously awaiting the arrival of commissioners and annuities. Not having been informed as to the expected time of their arrival, I was unable to give them a satisfactory answer, which caused great dissatisfaction. From the day of my arrival until some ten days ago, when a large number left the agency to go on a hunt, I have not had a moment's peace, day or night. The hostile Indians have killed the cattle and committed other dastardly acts.

So far as I have been able to learn, the Minneconjoux and Sans Arcs bands of Sioux Indians are not regarded as of a friendly disposition, and are looked upon with suspicion. In my opinion, little, if anything, can be done with these wild and roving bands, to induce them to change their mode of life. It needs but short acquaintance with them to discover their real feeling of hatred for the white race. They are kept quiet only by fear and through the influence of individuals from whom they have received acts of kindness. I very much fear that they never will be self-supporting, as they appear to be opposed to those who cultivate the soil.

The Two-Kettle band are anxious to preserve the treaties in every respect, and manifest a strong desire and determination to abandon a roving life, to establish themselves in homes, and cultivate their lands, to educate their children and live in peace with all. It is evident that they would make decided progress in the way of farming if located on a reservation by themselves. They have had several acres planted in corn, which was prospering as well as could be expected until some few weeks ago, when nearly all was destroyed by the hostile Indians. I would most earnestly recommend that the Two-Kettle band of Indians

be located on a reservation on the opposite side of the river, in the vicinity of Peoria Bottom, and that the agency buildings be moved there for their benefit.

I also recommend that the Minneconjoux and San Arcs bands be placed on separate reservations. I have noticed that considerable jealousy exists between the bands located here, and I am of the opinion that they never will be in a prospering condition until separated.

I beg leave to refer you to my last report upon the same subject, and to state that my views on these subjects are still unchanged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. RANDALL,
Captain and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 88.

WHETSTONE AGENCY, D. T., August 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in making up this my first annual report, that I arrived here on the 14th of July last; consequently have to rely mainly upon information obtained from official documents and statements of individuals cognizant of the facts for information in regard to the Indians at and near this agency, and the establishment of the same in August last under the supervision of Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States Army.

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of Whetstone Creek, distant about eighteen miles from Fort Randall by wagon road on the east side of said river, and about thirty miles by water.

The wagon road on the west side of the Missouri is impracticable, on account of steep hills and ravines, and, on account of detours necessary to be made, is nearly thirty miles distant from the fort. Whetstone Creek extends back into the country but a short distance; is not supplied with running water, and is nearly dry except in rainy weather. Cottonwood is found on either bank in limited quantities. The valley of the creek bottom is quite narrow, and contains a limited quantity of arable land. The bottom lands of the Missouri extend back from a quarter to half a mile, and is susceptible of cultivation, and already improved producing good corn, potatoes, and small grain, and all the usual products of this latitude. Cottonwood, in limited quantities, is also found on the banks of this river. The material for the buildings constructed, and in course of construction, at this agency, is taken from an island in the Missouri River, a little north of and nearly opposite location of the buildings. A range of high hills or buttes extend back from the bottom lands some ten miles before reaching table or level prairie lands. The hills cannot be cultivated, and are of use only in subsisting stock. The Indians located immediately at this agency are known as "Loafers," composed of individuals who have seceded from various bands of the Sioux and Cheyennes, and number about one thousand souls. They are mostly inclined to cultivate the soil, and adopt the habits of civilized life, instigated thereto by long association with the whites, who have married into their families in many instances. The above class of whites number about seventy-seven. Though the

force of example does not always work to the advantage of the Indians by the class of whites mentioned, yet in the main it is to their advancement, they (the Indians) learning from the whites, whom they recognize as relatives, much more readily than from others not connected with them. These Indians, in connection with the whites, have cultivated about four hundred and fifty acres of land the past season.

The principal chiefs among them are Swift Bear, of the Corn band, and Big Mouth, an Ogallala. The latter appears to have little or no influence or control over his associates. The former seems to be a good Indian, and does all in his power to induce his people to cultivate the soil, and has worked a small piece of ground the past season himself.

Spotted Tail, a Brulé chief of great influence, has not as yet settled down near the agency, but has a roving camp, varying in distance from thirty to sixty miles. All accounts from him agree in stating that he is decidedly for peace, and does all in his power to influence his people to settle down and remain in some permanent location. He informs me his people do not like the location of this agency, but much prefer the forks of the White River, some eighty miles distant, in a northwesterly direction. He claims that there is more tillable land, running water, and more timber than at this point, and, from accounts gathered from white men, his statements are correct. The forks mentioned are about one hundred miles distant from the mouth of said river where it empties into the Missouri. He also claims that it would be much better to be located back from the Missouri River, on account of the evil influence of those navigating the same. Whisky could not be obtained, or bad white men could not associate with his people so readily. There is much truth in his statements; nevertheless, his band may be induced to come into this agency as the work here progresses, and the signs of improvements are made visible. There are a number of Ogallalas with Spotted Tail, nominally under Black Bear, who partake of the same inclinations. Within this month (August) a party of Indians arrived in Spotted Tail's camp, under Red Leaf and Big Horn, from Fort Laramie. These latter bands have promised to come in and locate permanently at the agency. A delegation, also from Red Cloud, headed by Big Partisan, have visited the agency, and informed me that Red Cloud was trying to keep his people from the war-path, and endeavoring to have them move in—at present located near the Black Hills in Powder River country.

The Indians in Spotted Tail's camp have made no attempt at cultivating the soil, and are doing nothing to sustain themselves, except by hunting small game. I am making endeavors to have them help themselves by tilling the soil, though under many difficulties. The treaty concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, April 20, 1868, by eminent military officers and citizens, has not been fulfilled. The treaty was fully explained to the chiefs and head men, entered into in good faith, and all its provisions distinctly remembered. In stating any plan of benevolence the government may adopt in the future, they recall the promises made by the parties mentioned in the treaty signed last year, and ask, pertinently, who can they believe now? An agent can do little to regain their confidence in the face of treaty stipulations so lately unfulfilled. I mention but one article of said treaty which causes much ill feeling, viz: The Brulés and Ogallalas upon this reservation were distinctly informed in said treaty that they could hunt buffalo on "any lands north of the North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such number as to justify the chase." They understand that buffalo do range

in the country mentioned. Since the last campaign of General Carr, I have informed them they could not enter that country without danger, and I believe none have gone. There is no buffalo within the bounds of this reservation as described in said treaty, only small game which they cannot successfully hunt without ammunition. This loss of buffalo makes them very poor, having been accustomed to rely upon that game as a means of wealth, the robes taking the place of clothing, the sale of same providing them with the necessaries and luxuries of their lives. In this connection I would again respectfully urge that more annuity goods be forwarded to them, (the Brulés and Ogallalas, from the Platte river country.) Without the supply many of them will perish with cold the coming winter, they having now but a scanty supply of clothing, and their "teepees" all nearly worn out. Cloth must be furnished them to make lodges, if they cannot find buffalo, or suffering and increased discontent will follow. I have found it necessary to haul the supplies furnished Spotted Tail to his camp, but am making endeavors to have them come in for their provisions, and may succeed. There is much complaint among those who have settled down here about the non-division of the lands. No provision in this respect has been made, each locating without regard to others. Some legal recorded division should be made. Most of the agricultural implements turned over to me by S. L. Nidelet, late agent, were very much worn and need repairs. Also, the wagons, which consist of a number of very old ones brought here from Fort Laramie, almost useless, and being very large and heavy, can be used only with oxen. The same is much the case with all public property, and is so stated on the invoices and receipts rendered by the agent turning over the same. It requires the constant occupation of a blacksmith to keep the articles mentioned in repair, for use.

In the month of July last a very small quantity of annuity goods were distributed at this agency. The amount was so small that in the subdivision of the same much discontent was exhibited by the Indians, the great majority receiving nothing. No school or mission-house has yet been constructed. One could be constructed that would answer the purpose at a cost not to exceed three thousand dollars, (\$3,000,) and I respectfully recommend its construction, and that competent teachers and minister be engaged. In my opinion it would do much toward elevating the morals of the people located here, and consequently conduce to peace and quiet. No buildings have been erected for carpenters, farmers, blacksmith, miller, and engineer. They should be erected at a cost not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars each. There is no building for residence of physician, or agency building, for residence of the agent. I recommend their construction at a cost not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000) each. The sale of intoxicating liquors at convenient distances from the agency, on the opposite side of Missouri River, by licensed dealers, works to great disadvantage of whites, half-breeds, and Indians of this locality. It is very easy to evade the law, the river is easily forded, exchanges are made at night, the whisky is drunk, and the mischief is done, rendering life and property insecure as a consequence. The Indians will not disclose or discover the party from whom it is obtained, and bad whites engaged in the traffic find it too profitable to be deterred by any ordinary means from pursuing the trade. If Territory laws prohibited its sale within a circuit of ten miles from the agency, something might be done toward interrupting whisky en route to convenient distances on the bank of Missouri River, and many lawless men near here would find their occu-

pation gone, which are now, to all intents and purposes, upheld by the territorial laws of Dakota.

The employes at this agency have been engaged in completing warehouses for storage of provisions, one building only being completed on my arrival. Two are now completed; also, one office building completed and one small mess-house for officers. Two warehouses are in process of construction, 25 by 70 feet. The subsistence department, under direction of Lieutenant Woodson, United States Army, and assistant commissary of subsistence, furnishes six carpenters, nails, and logs for said buildings, whilst the agency furnishes the lumber sawed at the mill, and teams for hauling the same. The two warehouses will be completed within thirty days, making a total of four, which is considered adequate to store all subsistence supplies required. In this connection I have again to request funds for payment of employes, being well convinced if enabled to pay promptly, a much better class of men could be engaged in many instances, and a much greater amount of work could be accomplished. Your attention is respectfully called to my estimate of July 22, 1869, to pay indolentness at end of quarter, September 30, 1869.

The subsistence department has also constructed a stockade corral, 150 by 250 feet, for the protection of beef cattle at night. Some additional work has been put upon it by the agency, to render it more useful in weighing cattle on arrival. It is now in complete order. A complete list of public buildings is added to this report in an appendix marked A. An abstract, marked B, shows the number of Indian rations issued, from July 11 to August 20, inclusive. In my opinion the number of rations will have to be increased during the present fall and winter, on account of the coming in of other bands belonging to the same tribe of Indians located here. The agency has one hundred and sixty acres of land under successful cultivation. More now land is being broken at present time, which will be continued as long as possible this fall. I have to record the killing of two work oxen, belonging to the agency, by Indians, within the past month, and some other depredations have been committed, though of no material account.

For the short time this agency has been established it certainly can be considered a success, so far as showing the Indians the path to civilized life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT C. POOLE,
Captain U. S. A., and Indian Agent.

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

No. 89.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY,
SIOUX INDIAN DISTRICT, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 26, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions and the long standing customs of the Indian Department, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 17th day of July, 1869, I arrived at this place and entered on the duties assigned to me. I find there are located at and near this agency four bands of the Sioux tribe, viz: Onepapas, Yanctonais, Cut-

heads, and Blackfoot Sioux, numbering four thousand five hundred souls, including men, women, and children.

They receive their daily rations of beef, bacon, flour, corn, and salt. Most of them seem much pleased at their elevated position and speak favorably of peace and call upon the whites for instructions, &c.

At my first council with them, they repeatedly told me that their desire was to farm, and their earnest wish is to have separate farms, i. e., for each band.

I was much pleased to hear such sentiments from a people who but a few months since left the hostile camp where they have been since the day of their birth.

They are much pleased to hear that their Great Father at Washington has provided clothing for their wives and children, and promise now and forever to live in peace and friendship with the white man.

There are some of the younger men who assume a hostile attitude, but the older ones, as I have said above, are kind and quiet.

My stay with these people has been quite short, not yet three months, but from my experience I am led to believe that if the Indian agents perform their duties properly, and the superintendents give to the agents the proper support they should have, which is of the greatest importance, these people will soon become civilized, and peace will reign on the Missouri River.

I would respectfully suggest that the agent be permitted to use his own judgment and not disregarded, as it has been in my case. I would also suggest that the superintendent will visit the agency two or three times per year, and hold council with the Indians, in order to be better able to judge for himself that which is going on. Furthermore, I would say or recommend that the pay of laborers will not exceed thirty-five dollars per month; that a clerk and storekeeper be allowed this agency, with a salary of \$1,000 per year for the former, and \$600 for the latter, and no distinction in the pay and class of laborers.

It is my opinion that this agency should be removed to the vicinity of Fort Rice, where the strong arm of the military could be called upon when occasion requires.

In conclusion allow me to respectfully state that I came to this agency under the most trying circumstances, surrounded by four thousand five hundred savages, who only a few months ago left the war path, and without any protection whatever from the military.

I am proud to say my administration has thus far proven satisfactory to the Indians, and but little or no expense to the government, except the cost of the breaking up eight hundred acres of land at six dollars per acre, which the superintendent informs me will not be allowed.

If the government intends to make citizens of these people, the first step should be to cultivate the soil, whereby they could sustain themselves, and after the expiration of a very few years, at a very little expense to the government, and with the assistance of two or three whites to teach and assist them, I am confident that it would not be long ere they rivalled other more civilized tribes.

Prudence, kindness, and patience will, in my opinion, greatly assist in bringing these people to a state of civilization.

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

J. N. HEARN,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 90.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY,
Wanaton, Dakota Territory, September 27, 1869.

SIR: I received notice of my appointment as agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux Indians at Fort Wadsworth, May 15, 1869. The instructions at the time were complied with and I received my commission August 16, at the agency. As the agent of these Indians has not yet made it convenient to turn over the government property in his hands, and I am not to assume the duties of the office until he does, I consider it my duty to give you such information as to the past year as you may require.

In September, 1868, I received a letter from you saying that the appropriation by Congress for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux had been placed in your hands, and that you desired my assistance in performing the necessary duties to provide for them. Although my preferences and professional duties required me among a more civilized people, I consented to assist you. I repaired to Fort Wadsworth as soon as I received your instructions, arrived there October 15. The news of the money being in your hands, and of my coming, had preceded me, and I was received with a warm welcome. I found them without any visible means of subsistence or protection from the inclemency of the approaching winter. A very few of them had some corn, but the majority were without food or clothing and were living on roots.

I had known them for thirteen years, in peace and plenty, in famine and war, and never, at any time, was there so much suffering and utter destitution. I immediately called the chiefs and headmen together and told them I wanted the number of their people; that their Great Father had given you means to assist them, and you had sent me to distribute the food and clothing you had purchased for them.

The list taken, after being corrected several times by the chiefs and headmen, was found to number 1,613, of which 424 were men, 580 women, and 609 children; 321 of this number belonged to Devil's Lake, according to the treaty of 1867. The difficulty of providing for the latter, it being impracticable to send them back so late in the season, was overcome by having them rationed from the surplus supplies at Fort Wadsworth.

The means being inadequate for the subsistence of 1,300 naked and starving Indians through the next seven months and give them the ordinary army rations, it was thought best, after counselling the chiefs and headmen, that they should be issued to once a month, at the rate of a pound of food a day for every man, woman, and child; and in addition, those of the able-bodied that could show an account of work were given sugar, coffee, and tobacco, all of which was to be charged to them, and paid for in work.

Fine yoke of cattle and fine cows were given to those that had hay to keep them; also fine plows and axes were distributed to all that desired to go to work. Out of the thirteen hundred, three hundred, with those dependent on them, were found to be aged, maimed, and sick, and had to be provided for as specified in the treaty.

The greater portion of these people might have been considered unfit for any work in their present condition, but the following will show how ready they were to do what they could: they cut 1,894 logs for houses and stables; hewed 231 logs; cut 41,123 rails for fences; cut 848 cords of wood; put up six houses, and nine stables.

When spring came there was a universal desire to plant, and the large

quantity of seed furnished gave them no excuse for not doing so, but land suitable for corn was not ready, nor could enough be plowed for them in season. I encouraged them to take chains, gave them the hoes sent and told them to dig up such ground as they could and put in corn. There were one hundred and twenty acres planted in this way. With the cattle given last fall and those furnished the department this spring, I have been able to have one hundred and fifty-nine acres broken. This has been done by the Indians themselves, under the charge of an experienced farmer, who has taught them to hold the plow and drive the cattle, which I considered as necessary as plowing the land for them. In this way they were kept at work and taught the use of agricultural implements for their own benefit.

They planted 251 acres of corn; 74 acres of potatoes, and 76 acres of turnips and garden vegetables.

Since the 1st of April I have had the farmer visit each farm or place of planting on the reserve; take an account of work done, and give a statement to each person to take to the warehouse to receive his pay, so, when paid according to work done, they could see the advantages of labor, which is a very important thing for them to understand, for there is but very few of them that can comprehend the actual necessity of earning what they receive. The general impression is that they should be fed and clothed for the lands they have sold the government.

Their head chief, Gabriel Renville, is in all respects capable and worthy of his position, for by example and counsel he teaches his people industry, peace, and economy.

Our hope for permanent improvement among these Indians must come from the rising generation, as they are willing and desirous of learning to work. They should be taught agricultural and mechanical pursuits, as well as to read and write. The older and middle aged find it hard to leave off those habits of indolence to which they have been brought up, and are ever ready to complain about that part of the treaty that requires them to labor for what they receive.

The following is the account of improvements made during the summer by the farmers: Rails cut, 3,582; making 126 rods of fence; cutting 844 logs; putting up 36 houses, and nine stables.

They have cut and stacked 538 tons of hay; about half of it is hauled to their houses. They have gathered 2,000 bushels of corn, which, from the best information that can be had, is a little less than half of the crop.

Their potatoes are not dug yet. The Devil's Lake Indians, here last winter, that have not taken farms on the reservation have planted in the old fields at Big Stone Lake, and have raised good crops of corn. They have shown as great a desire to work as those belonging here, and I hope may be allowed to remain there if they comply with the requirements of government as they have promised.

As there were no government buildings for the storage of supplies or the protection of employes, it was necessary that such as were needed should be erected as soon as possible. I counseled the chiefs and headmen, and they decided on a central location for the agency as being the most accessible to them all. I have had built one warehouse 20 by 40, one agency house 18 by 36, one boarding house 18 by 26, and one house for the interpreter 18 by 20. They are made of logs and the lumber you furnished, at a cost of \$2,100. The warehouse will have to be enlarged to hold the supplies for the winter. Four school-houses have been erected for them, as they wished for schools to be taught the English as well as their own language. The school-houses will be ready for use the

1st of November. But a few have been furnished with lumber for their houses, it being impossible, with the limited means, after providing for the winter supply of food and clothing.

Last April two of these Indians were killed near the reserve by Chippewas. I notified you at the time, and told the chiefs that they must not let their young men go on the war path, but wait and hear what their Great Father would do about it. Many times since then I have been asked, what had been done with those Indians that killed their people? and as often have I had to tell them, I was not able to say. Had it not been for their great confidence in my advice they would have formed war parties at once, and the scenes of the scalp dance would have been witnessed at every camp. These Indians have not been on the war path against their old enemies, the Chippewas, for seven years, and during that time they have had six of their men and women killed by them and yet have not retaliated. They say they desire to be at peace with all people and do as their Great Father wishes. During the summer, Chippewa war parties have been seen in the vicinity of this reserve. About four weeks ago a party of eight was seen on the road over which my train with Sioux teamsters travels, and were only deterred from attacking the Indians by the presence of white men. I had taken the precaution previously to supply the train men with ammunition.

It is absolutely necessary that all murderers and trespassers from other tribes should be punished at once, to show the former Indians that their rights shall be protected when they give up the habits of a savage.

On the 9th of August a party of Missouri Sioux horse thieves stole three horses from Wamdenpedela, one of the chiefs of the Sisseton band, a short distance from the reservation. As soon as it was known by Gabriel Renville, he sent twenty-six trusty scouts after them and traced them to the James River bottom, where the trail became too indistinct to follow. They judged there were eleven in the party.

One hundred and sixty Indians have taken farms and have settled in places accessible to wood and water, and are distributed over a country forty miles long by twenty wide, in isolated situations, where they cannot depend upon each other for support in case of an attack. They have no powder nor lead, and few if any implements of warfare. They do not desire strife, but peace and the good will of their white brothers. The war and medicine dance are among the things that were being no longer tolerated or encouraged by the chiefs and head men. In place of these we see the house of worship, started by the Presbyterian mission, filled with anxious men and women, listening to the word of God from the lips of one of their own people. The morning and evening prayer, with songs of praise, is heard in many a lodge, and the Sabbath is quiet and orderly as any place among a more civilized people.

During the spring there were many deaths among the young children from lung diseases, generally the sequel of whooping cough; but the general health of these Indians has been favorable to their increase.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE.

No. 91.

LAKE TRAVERSE, D. T., *October 12, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit my third and last annual report as agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians on the reservations designated by treaty made 19th of February, 1867, as amended and ratified.

The provisions or articles of said treaty had been carried out as faithfully as circumstances would permit, the object of said treaty being to individualize and make self-sustaining all Indians belonging to the bands.

Having full confidence in their willingness and ability to become self-sustaining, and at an early day to be sufficiently advanced to make good and orderly citizens of the government, I have in all my intercourse invariably avoided all councils, and all references to chiefs or head men, and have transacted all business with them as individuals.

Having adopted such a course, they are becoming more self-reliant, and desirous of securing homes, and, I perceive, stimulated to greater exertions in taking care of their families, their stock, and much more interest in the branches of industry that have been introduced among them.

An acquaintance of a business character, commencing nearly nineteen years ago, with these people, and a continuous knowledge of them to this time, induce me to have fixed opinions in regard to the best means to be adopted for their advancement. Being placed in a singular and unpleasant situation to them by the action of Congress in making the last two appropriations to be expended irrespective of treaty stipulations, I am nevertheless gratified at being able to present to the department such indisputable proofs of their adaptability and improved condition as to justify the statements made by me at the time the treaty was made and approved, and in my various communications since to your office.

That they only require proper encouragement and moderate assistance under the system which I have established (and which was in practice on the Sioux reservation in 1862) is plainly evinced by the large crops of the past season, their comfortable condition, and, in a measure, ample provisions for a long and severe winter. (See tabular statement marked A, which accompanies this report.)

The withdrawal of the buffalo from this region not only left them without robes and meat, but also without protection from the rigors of last winter, and most of their old "teepees" were used in making moccasins and other wearing apparel, and I felt required to aid them in all ways within my power.

To obtain such houses as was possible to construct, I have, as will be shown, secured permanent homes to one hundred and fifty families, who are much better off than they have been at any time since the outbreak of 1862; and if their houses are not what they desire, they are the best it was possible for me to build them, with the means at my disposal.

The houses completed and occupied number one hundred and fifty; twenty-six of these are log-houses, and one hundred and twenty-four round puncheon houses. There are also thirty-one unfinished log houses, some of which are occupied; also sixteen stables.

Together with the above improvements, they have cut one thousand and seventy-six logs and eight thousand four hundred and fifteen rails in 1868, with the plowing of one hundred and seven and forty-two hundredths acres in 1868, and eighty-one and ninety-one one-hundredths

acres in 1869—constituting the principal improvements I have made and settled for, not set forth in previous reports.

I supposed it would be necessary for my successor to receipt to me for the improvements I have made, as I am informed was done when the transfer of property took place by the agent of these Indians, in 1861. It was then suggested by Agent Daniels, my successor, that Lieutenant John S. Allanson, acting assistant quartermaster United States Army, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, should be selected to make an appraisement, and fix the valuation of the above referred to improvements; and after a personal inspection by himself of each building, and a separate appraisement made of them, the total estimated value was thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, as will be shown by a descriptive certified tabular statement which will accompany my final accounts. The above referred to logs cut and rails made, with the plowing in 1868 and 1869, were valued at two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine and twenty-four one-hundredths dollars, which will be shown by certified tabular statements, which will accompany my final accounts.

With a view of conveying to your department a thorough and explicit statement of the condition of things on this reservation, and also the necessity of ascertaining the accurate amount of ground plowed and in cultivation, I have employed W. P. Jewett, a competent surveyor, with the interpreters, to measure the pieces of ground belonging to the different Indians; the amount plowed and by whom done, the quantities of the different crops, with the estimated products of each, together with the number of logs and rails cut. Tabular statement "A" will also show there was plowed and in cultivation one hundred and seven and forty-two hundredths acres in 1868, and in 1869 there was two hundred and ninety-seven and eighty-six hundredths acres plowed and cultivated.

W. P. Jewett's report of survey, above referred to, shows in 1869 there was plowed and cultivated by me eighty-one and ninety-one hundredths acres, and plowed by Agent Daniels in 1869, and in cultivation, twenty-seven and sixty-five hundredths acres, and twenty-one and eighty-one hundredths acres plowed by him too late for planting. In 1869 there was planted and cultivated by the Indians ninety-six and eleven hundredths acres. In 1869, corn planted, two hundred and twenty and ninety-four hundredths acres. In 1869, potatoes planted, twenty-eight and twenty-six hundredths acres. Number of bushels of corn produced, five thousand five hundred and twenty-five. Number of bushels of potatoes produced, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight; and the number of rails amounts to eight thousand four hundred and fifteen, cut in 1868. Number cut in 1869, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-two. The number of logs in 1868 was one thousand and seventy-six. In 1869, the number of logs was four thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Notwithstanding the greatly improved condition of these Indians, there is not as large a number on this reservation as there was a year ago. In this vicinity in 1868, there were one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven Indians. (See annual report, 1868.)

A careful census taken by interpreters, accompanying W. P. Jewett's report, shows the number to be eleven hundred and sixty-four men, women, and children, now on the Lake Traverse reservation. This decrease may be accounted for, in my opinion, by the large number of deaths among their aged, infirm, and children, which occurred during last winter and spring—statement of which was laid before

the department in various communications at that time—caused by the want and suffering that existed among them, by which, also, many were compelled to leave the reservation to eke out a subsistence. Without wishing under existing circumstances to make extended suggestions with reference to the wants of these people, it would be unpardonable in me to omit all reference for the appointment of a physician, and the supply of medicines for them. I have no doubt the suffering and details above referred to would have been lessened by such means. For such men as Mugasha, lying helpless several months with paralysis, and John Otherday, lingering with consumption, I have been compelled to procure the services of Surgeon B. Kuickerbocker, United States Army, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, and many others have been dependent for assistance upon the medical officers at Fort Wadsworth.

I earnestly hope you will urge an early appropriation, and thereby supply a want that is greatly needed.

With the accompanying statement, marked "B," there will also be shown there were one hundred and fifty-three horses, and thirty-eight cattle, principally working oxen, belonging to these Indians.

As any suggestions to your office regarding the Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation elicited no reply or instructions within the last year, I have not felt at liberty to make any expenditures or give any directions regarding them. I have satisfied myself by making inquiries from reliable parties in relation to them. The latest was through Major General Hancock's interpreters, who accompanied him on his recent visit to that reservation, and who informed me there were ninety-three lodges or five hundred Indians there, and their crops amounting to very little.

By previous reports and letters to your office, it will be seen that I have strongly urged the building of a church on the Lake Traverse reservation, and the encouragement of schools. At one of the settlements on the reservation there was a school in operation where seventy scholars were taught by two of their own people. It was here I was most anxious to give my support and encouragement, as the schools have been conducted by pious and worthy Indians under direction of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, who have spent the best years of their lives in endeavoring to civilize and Christianize these people, and whose efforts have been largely rewarded and fully appreciated since the outbreak of 1862, when their followers acted so brave and conspicuous a part in saving the whites from the hostile Indians who surrounded them, and protecting the white captives who were brought into the Indian encampment. These reverend gentlemen have great influence with all the Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation, and have the affection and entire control over all the religious or Christian Indians, and I cannot too strongly urge that they be aided in their good work.

During the month of May, two Sioux Indians were murdered by Chippewas forty miles east of the reservation in Minnesota. They being off the reservation at the time was against the advice I have always given, and the outrage committed so far from home, and so near white settlements, I did not deem it necessary to then make a special communication. I am gratified the murderers have been arrested and turned over to the proper courts for punishment, as provided by law, and I would recommend the same treatment to all violators, whether Sioux or Chippewas.

There has been seen a number of marauding parties in the vicinity of and on the reservation, supposed to be Yanetons or Teton Sioux. On

the 9th of August six horses were taken from near Fort Wadsworth, which I endeavored to recover by sending seven men and two scouts, making a party of nine, to overtake them, but they failed in doing so; but I think their return was probably prevented by the effort made to capture them.

I feel it incumbent upon me to make this concise and explicit report in justice to myself, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Indians on this reservation have had my exclusive care and consideration while under my charge; and as scanty as the means were at my disposal, I know that I leave them with but few nomadic habits, and more strongly inclined to be citizens than at any time heretofore; and if all has not been accomplished that I hoped for, I feel nothing more could reasonably be expected in the limited time I have had control of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJN THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 92.

In the summer of 1868, without my knowledge, Congress placed in my hands a trust for the benefit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, near Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. As my office and the care of my schools were already a heavy burden, I promptly declined the trust both to Senator Henderson, chairman of the Indian Committee, and to Senator Ramsey, and to the Secretary of the Interior. Later in the season I learned that no provision had been made to place the trust in other hands, and the Secretary informed me that unless I accepted the trust, the money must remain in the treasury. (see Secretary Browning's letter annexed.) As a work of mercy I accepted. The Indian Department notified me, when I applied for the funds, that this did not belong to them, and that I was to settle my accounts at the Treasury. I have, therefore, sent one set of vouchers to the Treasury; one set is in the hands of Dr. J. W. Daniels, my agent among the Indians, who requires them in order to charge the Indians in payment for labor, all goods, &c., furnished them. I have retained one set of vouchers for my own protection. I send you with this a detailed account of all expenditures made and of all moneys received up to date, September 25, 1869. On my first visit to the Indian country, in November last, I encountered a severe snow-storm, and the exposure has left me with the care which followed, in such poor health that my physicians have ordered me to go abroad, as the only hope of prolonging my life. General H. H. Sibly, one of the first of our citizens, who adds to his personal knowledge of the wants of the Indians a character of the purest reputation for probity and honesty, has kindly consented to act as my agent in expending the balance of the funds in my hands, and will account for the same to the Treasury. I had known the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux before the Minnesota massacre; they were then one of the finest body of Indians that I ever knew; words would fail me to describe the abject misery of these Indians as I found them last fall. For seven years they had been without any adequate protection or care, and poverty and disease has reduced them to wretchedness and want.

In accordance with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, members of the Peace Commission, and officers of the Treasury, I expended the amount largely for food and clothing. I was much indebted to friends for aid in making these purchases. In many instances goods were sold at actual cost, and in a few instances liberal donations of goods were made for the benefit of the Indians. Dr. Jared W. Daniels, who in happier days had been the physician of these Indians, at my urgent request became my agent. He is an educated physician, a thorough practical business man, and a Christian gentleman of unquestioned integrity.

The Indians received me with great demonstrations of gratitude, and manifested a sincere desire to be guided by my advice. At my first council a Christian man said to me, "For seven years I have prayed to the Great Spirit that he would save us from death. The sky seemed as if it was iron, and I was afraid he would not hear. I look in your face and see we are saved." I explained to all the Indians the absolute necessity of a change in their mode of life; that it was the determination of their Great Father and the council at Washington that all Indians whom they aided must live as white men, by the cultivation of the soil. In nearly every instance the Indians consented to have their hair cut and at once adopt the habits of civilization. A system of labor was introduced which required that all who were able to work should do so, and be paid for the same out of the goods and provisions purchased for them. The results have far exceeded my warmest expectations. I did not deem it advisable to purchase that class of agricultural implements which would have to be used by white men, but such as would require their own personal labor—axes, spades, scythes, and hoes, cattle and plows—have in all cases been given to all who were willing to labor, and no white labor has been employed on the reservation beyond what was absolutely necessary to guide and direct the labor of the Indians.

At the time the last treaty was made most of the hereditary chiefs were absent from the present Indian reservation; other Indians were made chiefs and braves because they were known to be friendly to the whites and desirous of civilization, and the new treaty was signed by them. The hereditary chiefs were in favor of the old system of annuities and attached to their wild life. There was great danger of conflict between these two classes, and this was enhanced by the fact that there were two agents claiming jurisdiction upon the same reservation. Under these circumstances it was only by the watchful care and wise advice of Dr. Daniels that all conflict was avoided, and the Indians were enabled to make rapid progress in civilization. At my visit to these Indians in July last, I found them contented and happy, and was much gratified with their marked improvement. When one year ago you might have seen Indians begrimed with paint, and have heard the war song and medicine drum, now everything betokens a people who were engaged in the peaceful avocations of an agricultural life. For the details of the work of the agency I refer you to the report of Dr. Daniels. I was unable to visit the Indians at Devil's Lake, and could obtain from the department no definite information of their number or character. I learn from General Sibly, who was in command of the United States troops during the late Indian war in Minnesota, that many of them had been engaged in actual hostility to the government, but it was his belief that for the most part they were now peaceably inclined, and if proper inducements were made would gladly return to their old allegiance. On account of the lateness of the season, it was impossible to send provis-

ious to Devil's Lake last fall. Through the kindness of the Secretary of War and General Sherman, an order was issued that these Indians should be fed by the commandant of Fort Totten, and the accounts for the same to be paid by me to the quartermaster general of the district. Early this spring I employed Mr. Peter Sutherland to purchase for these Indians cattle and seed. From officers of the army, and others who have seen these Indians during the summer, I learn that through his influence many of them have been industriously working upon the reservation. Feeling a deep interest in the future welfare of the Indians who were temporarily placed in my care, I respectfully offer the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. The reservation at Lake Traverse is admirably adapted to the wants of these Indians. The soil is fertile, well watered, and has sufficient timber for fuel and fencing. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure to them their lands in perpetuity. The reservation is separate from the white settlements by an untimbered prairie of fifty miles in extent. If the small strip of timbered land bordering upon Big Stone Lake is given to those friendly Sioux, for whom provision was made by act of Congress in 1863, there can be no possible room for conflict between them and white settlers. I therefore recommend that the department shall at once issue patents for land to all the civilized Indians of this tribe now upon this reservation, in accordance with the provisions of their last treaty. It is the only course to save the Indians from the avaricious schemes of bad men who, by the bribing of the chiefs, can defraud the tribe of its lands. It is also the most effective plan to give to the individual Indian those manly characteristics and home attachments which only belong to those who have a fixed and permanent residence which they can call their own.

2. I would also recommend, either by the instructions of the department, or, if necessary, by act of Congress, provision shall be made for the due administration of laws for the protection of person, property, and life. Nothing has been done more to perpetuate the savage customs of retaliation, fruitful of mischief to ourselves and the Indians, than the utter absence of all law in the Indian country. During the past year a worthy Indian family was brutally murdered by a Chippewa chief, and there was no law to redress the crime, or prevent its repetition. The civilized Indian may see the fruits of his labor destroyed, violence done to his family, and even murder committed, and he has no remedy except personal retaliation, which Christianity forbids.

3. I respectfully request the department to urge upon Congress at an early period of the coming session to provide an ample appropriation to supply these Indians with food, clothing, implements of husbandry, and to build permanent houses. Unintentionally a great wrong was done to many of these friendly Indians by the confiscation of the lands and annuities of the tribe. There are among them those who performed most signal acts of bravery in rescuing white captives. Others were employed during the entire Sioux war as scouts for General Sibley. In fact, the present immunity of the Minnesota border from the horrors of Indian warfare is due to the fidelity of these Indians. There were others of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux who from timidity fled at the time of the massacre to the plains, and who are not justly responsible for any of the evil acts of the bad men of the tribe. The claim of these Indians for protection is just, and an appropriation sufficient for their wants is no more than tardy justice, which a Christian nation cannot afford to deny.

4. As to the Indians at Devil's Lake, my knowledge is not sufficient

to warrant me to make a definite recommendation. The state of my health has prevented me from visiting them. I believe, from reliable information, that they are disposed to be friendly, and for the most part ready to adopt the habits of civilization. There is a prejudice against these Indians in the minds of the citizens of Minnesota, and I fear their immediate removal to the Lake Traverse reservation might injure the Indians now there. The land on the Cheyenne is good, and the Indians are satisfied with it. They require, and must have, as provided for by the treaty, a separate agent. The appropriation should be distinct and separate from that of Lake Traverse. They are three hundred miles apart, and it is impossible that they should be properly cared for by the same agent. As there are no agency buildings, it would be safer and more economical for the government to provide for their supplies of food through the War Department. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the agent intrusted with their care shall be a man familiar with agricultural pursuits, of practical wisdom, and intimate knowledge of Indian character.

Although the labor of executing this trust has been too severe for my health, I have been overpaid for all my work by the convincing evidence which has been afforded me that these Indians have adopted the habits of civilization, and by the judicious aid of the government will shortly become a self-supporting people. Thanking you for kind interest and aid given me in the execution of this trust, and praying God to guide and bless all of your efforts for this poor race, I am, with high respect, your friend,

H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

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

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, May 29, 1869.

MY DEAR BISHOP: I was amazed to learn that you were blamed for your connection with the appropriation for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians. The appropriation was placed at your control, and you designated to expend it, without the least knowledge or suspicion on your part that such a thing was contemplated. When you learned what had been done, you promptly and decidedly declined the trust, urging that your ecclesiastical duties demanded the whole of your time; that you could not give that personal attention to the expenditure of the fund which would be necessary, and that you did not in any event want the responsibility of disbursing public money; and it was only at my urgent solicitation, and my assurance that if you declined to act, the money must remain in the treasury unexpended, and the Indians be left to suffer, that you finally consented to accept the responsible trust which Congress, without your knowledge or consent, had devolved upon you.

I was anxious to have the benefit of your services, and to meet and overcome, if I could, the objection based upon want of time. I told you that you would be at liberty to employ any trustworthy and competent person to perform the actual labor under your direction and supervision, and that you would not be required to visit the Indians and make the disbursements in person. After hearing and considering all the reasons and arguments which I presented, you reluctantly consented to accept the trust, which I am sure you would not have done, could the fund have

been made available for the relief of the starving Indians without your cooperation.

You then mentioned to me the name of some gentleman in whose integrity and capacity you had confidence, (I think Dr. J. W. Daniels,) as a suitable person to aid you in the discharge of the duties you have assumed. I replied that you were much better qualified to make a selection than I was, and to exercise your own discretion and choose your own assistant. The manner in which you acquitted yourself of the trust met my entire approbation, and I have ever felt under great obligations to you for sacrificing, as I am sure you did, your personal interest and wishes for the good of the public service, and the benefit of the Indians. During my entire administration of the Interior Department, I was indebted to you for valuable counsel and assistance in the management of Indian affairs. Your only reward has, I presume, been the consciousness of doing good. I have no knowledge of any pecuniary compensation having been made, though you have well deserved it.

Respectfully and truly, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE,
Fairbault, Minnesota.

No. 93.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT,
Fort Sully, D. T., August 20, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as the Indian tribes and bands in this district, with approximate numbers of each, and nearest military post or agency to which the several bands resort; also their division into hostile and peaceable:

1. Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Rees, two thousand; Forts Stevenson and Berthold; peaceable.
 2. Upper Yanktonais, three thousand; Fort Rice and Grand River, range to Yellowstone; mostly peaceable.
 3. Oncepapas, two thousand; Fort Rice and Grand River; fifteen hundred hostile; five hundred peaceable.
 4. Blackfeet Sioux, nine hundred; Grand River; two hundred hostile; seven hundred peaceable.
 5. Two Kettles, fifteen hundred; Forts Sully and Thompson; five hundred hostile; one thousand peaceable.
 6. Sans Ares, fifteen hundred; Fort Sully; one thousand hostile; five hundred peaceable.
 7. Minneconjoux, two thousand; Forts Sully and Grand River; sixteen hundred hostile; four hundred peaceable.
 8. Upper Brulés, fifteen hundred; Fort Sully and White River; eight hundred hostile; seven hundred peaceable.
 9. Lower Yanktonais, one thousand; Fort Thompson; peaceable.
 10. Brulés of the Platte, fifteen hundred; Whetstone; supposed peaceable.
 11. Ogallallas, two thousand; Whetstone; fifteen hundred hostile; five hundred peaceable.
 12. Yanktons, twenty-five hundred; Fort Randall; peaceable.
- The Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Rees are well behaved, and give no trouble. They are at war with the friendly Sioux; but have peace with the hostile Oncepapas and Minneconjoux, and carry on a trade with them.

The Upper Yanktonais, ruled by the chiefs "Two Bears" and "Black Eyes," are, perhaps, the best behaved Indians on the river.

The Oncepapas are turbulent and mischievous. Those who pretend to be friendly live at Grand River reservation, but give so much trouble that it is doubtful whether the agency can be kept on that side. Their chief is "Bear Rib."

The Blackfeet Sioux are quiet and well behaved. Their principal chief is "The Grass."

The Two Kettles, Sans Ares, and Minneconjoux draw rations at Cheyenne. The first two are quiet; the Minneconjoux are turbulent and very insolent. The chief of the Two Kettles is the "Tall Maundau;" of the Sans Ares, "Burnt Face;" of the Minneconjoux, the "Iron Horn" and "Little White Swan."

The Lower Brulés have a reservation and cultivate at White River; draw rations at Fort Thompson. They acknowledge no chief; are perfect Ishmaelites, wandering in small bands thousands of miles over the prairies; are treacherous beyond all other Sioux, and commit most of theascalities which occur in this district.

The Lower Yanktonais are peaceable, and are trying to form at Fort Thompson.

The Brulés of the Platte generally stay from twenty to one hundred miles out from Whetstone, coming into that place for their provisions. Their disposition is very suspicious, and, like their brethren, the Upper Brulés, are not to be trusted.

The Ogallallas, at Whetstone, are well behaved.

At the agencies established for the Sioux, there is one class of Indians which has been friendly for four or five years, and are nearly permanent residents, only leaving from time to time to hunt or pick wild fruits. With this class there is no trouble. There is another class passing half their time at these agencies and half in the hostile camps. They abuse the agents, threaten their lives, kill their cattle at night, and do anything they can to oppose the civilizing movement, but eat all the provisions they can get, and thus far have taken no lives.

If the agencies were removed east of the Missouri, we could suppress these violent and troublesome fellows. The hostiles have representatives from every band; but the leading band in hostility is the Oncepapas.

During the winter for the past two years, almost the entire hostile Sioux have camped together in one big camp on Rosebud, near the Yellowstone. In the summer time they break up and spread over the prairies, either to hunt, plunder, or come into the posts to beg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. S. STANLEY.

Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Ret. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., &c.
Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE,
Ass't Adjt. Gen., Dep't of Dakota.

No. 91.

SISSITON AND WAHPETON AGENCY,
October 11, 1869.

SIR: I have just returned from a visit to the Indians at Devil's Lake. There are gathered on that reservation at the present time ninety men, one hundred and fifty-five women, and one hundred and fifty-nine chil-

dren, making a total of four hundred and four. During the summer about fifty more were there, but they left this fall for the Missouri River.

The goods in store for them I issued, which, with what they had been able to procure by hunting, was ample to protect them through the coming winter. Those present expressed a desire to be at peace with the whites, and a few of them wish to cultivate the land and be farmers. I think they all wish to plant, but the same as they always have as Blanket Indians.

Owing to the coldness of the season none of their corn ripened and but a small quantity was raised. Fifty acres in one field has been broken for them this season, which is as much as they will be likely to plant another year. This is the first year any one has been among these people to represent the department, and during the time no one has been molested while traveling through their country.

The interests of these people as well as those of the government will be best served by having all that wish to become farmers removed to this reservation, where they can receive encouragement from those more advanced in civilization and be away from the counsel of unfriendly Indians. Several families have come down here this fall and taken farms and gone to work to do what they can for their own support, and others wish to do the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 95.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Neb., 9th month, 25th, 1869.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In pursuance of instructions from the department, I submit my first annual report on Indian affairs, together with reports of agents in the northern superintendency.

I entered upon the duties of this office on the 27th of the fifth month, and as soon thereafter as circumstances would allow, I visited the several agencies, commencing with

THE WINNEBAGOES.

From observation and inquiry, I was led to believe that the physical and moral condition of this tribe was far from satisfactory. Diseases of a scrofulous nature are very prevalent among them, arising probably from their rascally mode of living in ill-ventilated lodges. Some of them indulge, when opportunity offers, in intemperate drinking; gambling is not infrequent, and other vices prevail to some extent.

The disastrous circumstances under which these Indians were placed for some years after their removal from Minnesota, made it necessary for the government to supply them with subsistence, and their improvident habits are such, that it is still deemed necessary to continue the weekly issue of beef and flour.

A tract of meadow-land estimated at four hundred acres has this year been cultivated by the Indians, in corn and vegetables, being tem-

porarily divided among many families. In addition to this, there are many small patches of corn cultivated by them near their dwellings. It is much to be regretted that no wheat has this year been grown on the reservation, except a few acres by a Frenchman living with the Indians. There is an excellent flouring mill at the agency, which has done little business for want of grain to manufacture.

Among the Winnebagoes, as in most other Indian tribes, the women are more industrious than the men, but many of the men would willingly labor if paid for it in ready money, and some of them esteem it a privilege to do so. A considerable number of them are occasionally hired to chop cord-wood on lands near the reservation, which they are said to perform to the satisfaction of their employers.

Being convinced that these people may, in a few years, be induced to sustain themselves by their own labor, I recommended that a large tract of prairie land should be broken up without delay, to prepare it for a wheat crop next spring, and it is satisfactory to know that the work has been done almost wholly by Indian labor.

In the first council I held with the Winnebagoes, the allotment of a portion of their lands in severalty was a subject of discussion. This important measure was provided for in an act of Congress passed in the year 1863, but had been delayed by the refusal of the Indians to give their consent, because they considered that eighty acres to each head of a family would not be adequate to their wants.

The matter being fully explained to them, and earnestly recommended, they freely gave their consent, and expressed their desire that it should take place at an early day, hoping that Congress would hereafter provide for a more liberal apportionment. Under authority of the instructions a survey has been commenced preparatory to an allotment.

When the farms shall have been surveyed, and permanent landmarks established, the fencing, digging of wells where needed, and building of houses, will properly claim our attention. In these contemplated improvements the Indians will need not only counsel, but material aid, as they have not the means nor the skill to accomplish the work without assistance. I doubt not that the department will favor a liberal policy in starting these people on a new career of improvement, and if further legislation is required to effect it, I trust that Congress will make the needful appropriations.

For some years past this tribe has been rapidly decreasing in numbers; it now consists of one thousand three hundred and forty-three persons.

During the year there have been two schools in operation on this reservation; but the progress of most of the scholars has not been very encouraging. Sidney Averill, recently appointed principal, will have the supervision of both schools, and I refer to his report for further particulars.

The report of Agent Howard White herewith submitted, and that of Dr. J. A. Paxson, will give further information concerning the affairs of the agency, and the sanitary condition of the tribe.

THE OMAHAS.

The members of this tribe are more provident and self-reliant than most other Indians in this superintendency. They seldom require any subsistence to be furnished them by the government, and evince a desire for improvement which should be encouraged by lending them a helping hand in their laudable efforts.

In the first council I held with them, one of the most important subjects of discussion was the allotment in severalty of a portion of their lands, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865. It provides that one hundred and sixty acres of land shall be allotted to each head of a family, and forty acres to each unmarried man of eighteen years and upwards. Instructions were issued from the Department of the Interior in the year 1867, for the execution of this very important measure, but the Indians not being satisfied with the apportionment proposed, had hitherto withheld their consent.

When the matter was fully explained to them in council, they became satisfied, and not only gave their consent to the allotment, but signed a petition asking that the estimated cost of the survey should be taken from their funds.

In compliance with instructions from the department, the survey of the farms and the planting of permanent landmarks have been vigorously prosecuted, and are now nearly completed.

After their lands shall have been allotted to them, the Omahas will need assistance in fencing their farms and building their houses, which I earnestly recommend to thy favorable consideration.

Another subject of much interest discussed in the council was the contract with the Presbyterian Board of Missions, under which the sum of \$3,750 per annum from the funds of the tribe was applied, in conjunction with other funds furnished by the board, to the education of Indian children in their mission school.

In the last annual report of my predecessor, H. B. Denman, he expressed the opinion that this fund could be more advantageously appropriated, and it was understood that a majority of the Omahas desired a change in its application. They expressed to me in council their wish that the contract should be annulled and the fund appropriated to the support of three day schools.

Believing that a large majority of the tribe desired its abrogation, I deemed it proper to transmit their petition, signed by the chiefs in open council, and to recommend that their request should be granted. My action in this case was intended to promote the harmony of the tribe, which had been disturbed by dissensions, and I deemed it right that the Indians should have a voice in the disposition of their funds.

The action of the department in giving notice that "the said contract shall cease to be of effect from and after the expiration of the present quarter, ending the 30th of September," is, I think, satisfactory to a large majority of the Omahas. I trust that other means will be found for the continuance of the mission school, which, in my opinion, has been very beneficial to those of the Indian children whose parents were willing for them to attend it. A very small proportion of the Omaha children have attended this school; and I deem it highly important to their progress in civilization that greater facilities for obtaining an education should be supplied. There has been hitherto, I believe, no other school than that at the mission. I recommend that other school-houses be built in convenient locations, and that competent teachers be employed under the care of the United States agent of the Omahas.

One of the teachers at the mission school might with propriety be appointed as an employe of the agency in that school, and paid from this fund. It gives me pleasure to state that I believe there will be harmonious co-operation between the United States Indian agent and the superintendent of the mission school.

During the past year there appears to have been a small increase in this tribe, which now numbers about 1,020 persons.

For further particulars concerning the affairs of the agency, and the condition of the school, I refer to the report of Doctor Edward Painter, United States agent of the Omahas, and of Wm. Hamilton, superintendent of the mission school.

THE SANTEE SIOUX.

The land occupied by this tribe is not so good a tract as the other reservations in this superintendency; much of it being broken, with high bluffs and deep ravines; but there are some rich valleys, with a considerable area of rolling prairie, suitable for pasturage or cultivation. The agency buildings, which are of logs, most of them with earth roofs, and the Indian village, built in the same manner, are situated on a plain about a mile from the Missouri River. The water they use has to be brought from the river; that which comes from wells being alkaline, and unfit for use.

There is a constant stream, called the Bazile Creek, flowing through the reservation, which has sufficient fall to supply water-power for a mill. As there is no flouring mill nearer than forty miles, it is very desirable that one should be built on this favorable site.

The Santees, since their removal to their present location in the year 1867, have erected for themselves ninety-five log houses, most of them having one or two glass windows. These dwellings, though rudely constructed, are much more comfortable, and more favorable to health, than the lodges or wigwams occupied by most of the members of other tribes in this superintendency. The Santees are an interesting and improving people; most of them have adopted the citizens' costume; they are generally sober and industrious, and a large number of them are professors of the Christian religion. I refer to the report of Agent A. M. Janney for further particulars, and I fully indorse his sentiments in relation to the good work that has been done among these people by the Episcopal and Presbyterian missionaries, whose schools and religious labors have, I believe, conferred a lasting benefit. It is worthy of consideration that these Indians may become efficient instruments in extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the numerous bands of savage Indians speaking the same language, who are so often engaged in hostilities against the whites.

The Santees are exceedingly desirous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and the prospect they have that this great work will soon be accomplished is very encouraging. It is confidently believed by the agent of the Santees that they will, with proper assistance, become in a few years self-sustaining, and that the rations of beef and flour now issued to them will no longer be needed. Some of them having become discouraged by delay in the allotment of their lands, have gone to Dakota Territory, and taken homesteads near the Big Sioux River. Those now remaining on the reservation number nine hundred and seventy souls; their wealth in individual property is stated at \$12,810, and the number of scholars at the mission school is reported one hundred and forty-three males and one hundred and sixteen females.

THE PAWNEES.

This is the largest and most warlike tribe in the northern superintendency; they have on many occasions evinced their loyalty to the federal government, and they appear to yield a willing obedience to those placed in authority over them.

They have as a tribe made less progress than some others in civilization, but they are temperate in their habits, and some of their chiefs have recently requested that houses should be built for them, in order that they may live like white people. The miserable earth lodges in which most of them dwell, and their uncleanly mode of living, must be injurious to health. There is no physician living on the reservation, and doubtless much of the disease and suffering found among them might, with proper medical treatment, be removed or alleviated.

There are, among the Pawnees, many individuals who could maintain their families by agriculture, if they had allotments of land; and the time, I trust, is not far distant when they will be ready to abandon the chase.

Their usual summer hunt has this year been omitted in compliance with the request of Major General C. C. Angury, military commandant of this District, who feared that the friendly Indians, if they went to the hunting grounds, would be mistaken for enemies, and killed by the United States troops, then in pursuit of the hostile Sioux.

The treaty between the United States and the Pawnees, dated September 21, 1857, authorizes the tribe to divide the lands of their reservation among themselves, "giving to each person or each head of a family a farm, subject to their tribal regulations, but in no instance to be sold or disposed of to persons outside, or not themselves of the Pawnee tribe." This stipulation they are not prepared to carry into effect, assigning as a chief objection to it, that the hostility of the Sioux requires them to keep continually on the alert, and if they should abandon their villages to live upon farms, they would be much more exposed to the depredations of their enemies.

The long standing hostility between the Pawnees and the wandering tribes of Sioux is a subject worthy of attention on the part of the government, and any peaceable measures that can be adopted to reconcile them would meet my hearty approval.

The manual-labor school at the Pawnee agency, through the judicious management of the principal, Elvira G. Platt, has been very beneficial to the tribe, and with the improvements recently introduced, we may reasonably expect still more important results. The good conduct of the young men and women educated in this institution has commended it to the favorable consideration of the tribe, inasmuch that the chiefs and head men, who were formerly reluctant to send their children to it, are beginning to entertain more enlightened views.

The chiefs being desirous to encourage their people in the cultivation of the soil, have recently requested that a part of their cash annuity should be retained for the purchase of agricultural implements, and for aiding them in their agricultural pursuits in the spring. They have this year an abundant crop of corn, cultivated chiefly by the labor of their squaws. It is the intention of Agent Troth to encourage and assist them in preparing a large area of land for a wheat crop next year, which can be manufactured at the mill on the reservation.

The murder of Edward McMurtly, a citizen of Polk County, Nebraska, supposed to have been committed last spring by Pawnee Indians, has been a subject of deep and painful interest in this community. About six weeks after the perpetration of the deed, the body of McMurtly was found in a pond on an island in the Platte River, and a coroner's inquest being held, the jury gave a unanimous verdict that the deceased came to his death by the hands of Pawnee Indians.

On receiving this information, I deemed it my duty to take prompt measures for the discovery of the criminals, and their delivery to the

civil authorities. The chiefs and head men of the tribe being assembled in councils, were informed of the coroner's verdict, and one of the white witnesses was examined in their presence.

The demand for the criminals being unexpected, the chiefs were not prepared for immediate compliance; but after taking some days to inquire and deliberate, they delivered up to the United States marshal eight of the Indians who were known to have been on the island at the time of the murder. Some of these and others of the tribe being examined by a grand jury, four were indicted, and are now in prison awaiting their trial in the United States district court.

The effect of prompt action in this case has been good, showing to both whites and Indians the determination of the government to enforce the laws for the punishment of crime.

In cases of aggression by white men on the rights of Indians, or injury to their persons, I trust that even-handed justice will, in like manner, be enforced.

In connection with this subject, I hope I shall be indulged in the remark that I disapprove of the death-penalty, believing that it is injurious to public morals, and that, in all cases, imprisonment with labor may be advantageously substituted for it.

The accompanying report of J. M. Troth will afford additional information concerning the affairs of the agency.

THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

At this agency I found much evidence of neglect in the former management of its affairs, and, for want of means, the present efficient agent has been cramped in his efforts to improve the condition of the people under his charge. The confederate tribes of the Ottoes and Missouriias have for some years been rapidly declining in number, and are now reduced to four hundred and forty souls.

The health of the tribe is not good, many of them being affected with *scrofulous* diseases. During the last spring forty-eight of their children died, which was attributed in a great measure to their damp lodges and squalid condition.

They appear to be an extremely ignorant and superstitious people; but amiable, and capable, with proper training, of being readily improved in their physical and moral condition. They are generally temperate in their habits, and many of them are very desirous to obtain employment at remunerating wages. This year they have done good service as harvest hands, and the agent has employed them almost exclusively as farm laborers.

There is no school on the reservation except a Sabbath-school, established and taught by agent A. L. Green. So far as I can learn, there has been no means provided by the government for the education and moral training of these people. It is highly important that schools should be established among them, and efficient teachers employed to educate the children and train them in habits of industry.

In the treaty of March 15, 1854, provision is made for the survey and allotment of their lands in severally as permanent homes. Although the chiefs have opposed the measure, from an apprehension that it would diminish their authority, I have reason to believe that some of the more industrious and enterprising members of the tribe desire an allotment of lands, and assistance in building houses adapted to the promotion of health and comfort.

The measures recommended in the accompanying report of agent A. L. Green, for improving the condition of the tribe, have my hearty approval.

THE GREAT NEMAH AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are few in number, and have for several years been on the decline. They consist of two hundred and twenty-eight Iowas, and eighty-four Sacs and Foxes, living on two adjoining reservations.

The Sacs and Foxes are very poor and much addicted to intemperance; they are unwilling to work, and depend chiefly on their annuity for subsistence and clothing. Their village is six miles from the agency buildings; they have no school, and there are no employes of the government stationed among them.

The Iowas are less demoralized, and there is ground for hope that their physical and moral condition may be improved. Since the arrival of the present agent they have, through his influence, formed among themselves a temperance society, and since its organization they have been entirely temperate. They have corn and potato crops growing, which promise a good yield; but the area of land in cultivation is much less than they are capable of farming.

They have hitherto been almost unprovided with agricultural implements, but these are now being supplied.

The recommendation in the accompanying report of agent Thos. Lightfoot for the establishment of an industrial school meets my cordial approbation. The school now taught by Mary B. Lightfoot is well attended, and there is an encouraging prospect that it will be productive of much good.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The policy of the government in relation to the settlement of the Indians on permanent reservations, with a view to their being trained under suitable teachers for the duties and privileges of American citizens, is, I believe, fully sanctioned by public opinion. They can no longer be disposed of as in former years, by removal to the West, a policy which has proved disastrous to them, and has retarded their civilization. The advancing waves of population from the East and West have met; they are spreading over the fertile valley of the Platte, and ascending the Rocky Mountains; the buffalo will soon disappear from the old hunting grounds; the Indian must relinquish his nomadic habits, and accepting the destiny prepared for him by Divine Providence, he should submit to the restraints and aspire to the enjoyments of civilized life.

To change the habits and enlighten the minds of a savage people has usually been a slow process, and only accomplished step by step through many generations. Experience has shown that the Indian can be civilized, and that under favorable circumstances he will accept the benign principles of Christianity—the only means whereby a nation can be advanced to the highest grade of refinement, and secured in the possession of permanent prosperity.

To accomplish this great work in the shortest time possible, the Indians now living on reservations should have allotments of land in severalty secured to them by patent; they should be assisted in building comfortable houses and furnished with implements of agriculture and

live stock; well conducted schools should be maintained among them, and above all, they should be placed under the care of good and enlightened men and women whose kindly and familiar intercourse with them would secure their confidence, win them from their savage ways, and lead them in the path of peace.

It is difficult to change the habits of adults who have grown up in barbarism; hence our earnest efforts should be directed to the training of their children.

SCHOOLS.

In the establishment of schools for the education of Indian children and youth, it has been a question whether day-schools or boarding-schools should be preferred.

I have come to the conclusion that both may be advantageously employed, and that the day-school, in most cases, should be preparatory to the boarding-school.

The Indians are generally unwilling to give up their young children to be placed in a boarding-school, where they would be separated from their parents almost entirely; yet it is desirable to withdraw them as early as possible from every influence that would pollute their minds or retard their moral improvement.

There should be on every reservation a sufficient number of day-schools conveniently located, where, under the care of kind and judicious female teachers, the children should be taught to read and write the English language. The perceptive faculties of this race being, in general, remarkably developed, it will be found that a system of object teaching is well adapted for their instruction in the rudiments of knowledge. On every reservation there should be one or two industrial schools, where the youth should be boarded and clothed; taught in the most useful branches of an English education, and trained to industrious habits. The girls should be employed part of the time in household occupations, and the boys in farming or the practice of the mechanic arts. The manual labor school at the Pawnee agency is conducted on this plan, and has been attended with very satisfactory results.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In order to carry this system of education into successful operation, and to assist the Indians in building houses on their allotments of land, a large amount of funds will be needed; and the question arises, how shall they be supplied?

In consideration of the magnificent domain ceded to the United States by the Indians, it would not be unreasonable to supply the funds from the national treasury; but if this cannot be done, a portion of the ample reservations possessed by most of the tribes might, with their concurrence, be sold, taking care to obtain for the lands their full market value, and, as far as possible, to dispose of them to settlers who would be good neighbors to the Indians.

In the treaties made with the Iowas, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Otoes and Missourias, now pending for ratification in the Senate, the prices named for the lands proposed to be ceded are far below their value, and it would not be right for a Christian people to deal with those who are acknowledged to be the wards of the nation in a manner that would be detrimental to their interests. We should treat these remnants of nations, once powerful but now decayed, in a manner to evince to

them and to the world that the American people are not only just, but magnanimous.

From the observations and inquiries I have made during the short time I have had charge of this office, I conclude that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of Indian civilization, and I fully believe that the wise and humane policy indicated by the President of the United States in his inaugural address may, by justice, kindness, and patient labor, be successfully carried out in practice.

In this great work I desire to co-operate harmoniously with those who are engaged in religious missions among the Indians, whatever may be their creeds or mode of worship, being fully assured that in the practical part of Christianity all agree, and that all desire to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom by the promotion of justice, mercy, truth and love.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMPL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 96.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, 9th month, 8th, 1869.

DEAR BROTHER: In accordance with instructions of the Indian Department, I submit my first annual report in relation to the condition of the Santee Sioux under my charge.

I entered upon the duties of my office on the 11th of 6th month, too late to put in a crop. In reporting the condition of the agency, and the work done since the last annual report, I will say, there are planted this year by the Santees 370 acres in corn, also some pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes. It is estimated there were about 100 acres prairie broken before my arrival, since which I have had about 80 acres broken.

I find by the last annual report there were 51 log-houses built by the Indians, and 350 acres of ground planted by them. They now have 95 houses, some of which have been finished, and others built since I took possession. The first that were constructed were rudely built and without windows. They have been gradually improving in their construction, first with one window and now with two; and the improvement in their appearance is very manifest. For want of material they all have dirt floors and dirt roofs. Nearly all have sheds before their doors covered with willow boughs, where they principally cook and live in the summer. Their houses not being well ventilated, this is conducive to their health. Dr. Thomas reports their health to be improving with the improvements in their houses and manner of living. It was very gratifying to me to find the Indians allotted to my care so far advanced in civilization. This advancement is principally due to the labors of the missionaries here, S. D. Hinman, of the Episcopal, and J. P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian mission. They have many consistent members of their societies; and the influence of these missionaries over the whole tribe is very great. The translation of the scriptures into the Dakota language by Dr. T. Williamson and S. Riggs, who have long labored with this people, has been a great blessing to them, and one which is highly appreciated by many of them. The very comfortable mission-house and chapel attached, which was begun last year under the superi-

tendence of S. D. Hinman, was finished last spring to the great joy of a large body of Indians, who now assemble in it. S. D. Hinman has now in course of erection a large building for hospital and school-house. A hospital is much needed here, and we feel sure that its beneficial effects will soon be felt. Both of these missions have schools under their care, the reports of which accompany this. I refer to them for particulars. The men, and most of the women, have left off the blanket and adopted the citizen's dress. They have given up the dance, paint, and the wearing of trinkets, and, as a general thing, are an industrious and sober people, easily managed, very sensitive to reproof, and thankful for commendation.

It has been a favorable season for corn. There will be a fair crop for the manner in which it has been cultivated, which has been altogether with the hoe. Where the ground was in good order and well tilled I think there will be 40 bushels per acre; upon an average, not more than 20 or 25 bushels. There has been no wheat or corn raised for the agency, and only about 13 acres of oats, which was very light. I suppose it would yield 12 or 13 bushels of clean oats per acre.

I believe the policy of the President and the Indian Department is to make the partially civilized Indians self-sustaining, which policy I desire to carry out as speedily as possible, believing the Santee Sioux now fully prepared to cultivate their own lands, and that with assistance for a few years they will be able to maintain themselves. They are much rejoiced with the promise of having their lands in severalty, and are now in anxious expectation of a surveyor. I think they will work with new energy when they feel that they are on their own homesteads. Many of them left this reservation early last spring and went to Dakota to take homesteads on the Big Sioux. They became discouraged in consequence of the failure of their crops, and being impatient at the delay in giving them their lands in severalty, they felt that they had no permanent home here. Notwithstanding my earnest endeavors to dissuade any more from going, I find a number contemplate leaving this fall, and are only waiting for their corn to dry so that they can take it with them. All the others seem well satisfied, and I think will remain. I hope while we are laboring here to introduce the comforts and blessings of civilized life among the Santees, an influence for good may be extended through these to other bands of Sioux further up the river, who speak the same language.

It appears to me that the first thing to be done after dividing their lands is, to erect a saw-mill, to prepare timber for their houses and fencing; and also for the erection of a merchant mill, which I think should be built as soon as possible so as to have it ready for the next crop of wheat. There is no mill nearer than forty miles. Wheat I think is the great staple of this country. The crop of wheat this season near us has been a large one for the amount sown. I understand there has been no failure in the wheat crop, except when eaten by grasshoppers, and that only once. This season we have been free from that scourge.

I send with this a statistical table of population, education, &c. This embraces those whom we consider permanently located here. Those who have gone and contemplate going to the Big Sioux have taken off their names. They number about 240.

Thy brother,

ASA M. JANNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Neb.

No. 97.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, September 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report for the schools of the Episcopal Mission for the past year.

The mission buildings, begun in the autumn of 1867, have been completed, and for the first time since our location here we have been enabled to have regular sessions of the school. We have three terms of 13 weeks each, occupying the whole winter and early summer, and leaving the hot months of July and August for the long vacation. Besides this we give only a few days for recreation at Christmas and Easter time.

The number of pupils enrolled has been over 200, about equally divided between boys and girls. The attendance has been for the two winter terms, 175, and for the summer, 90.

I have employed five teachers, and English only has been taught. Mrs. H. has also taught singing, having the whole school as learners.

Three of my teachers have been Indians, one young man and two young women. They have had charge of the younger classes, and have succeeded remarkably well.

In the afternoon one of my teachers has taught knitting, and many of the young girls have become quite proficient, and are now able to knit their own stockings. Sewing they already know, and excel most white persons in the neatness of their work. We hope soon to teach bread-making and other household arts.

Their progress in learning English must necessarily be slow; but under favorable influences the next generation will very generally be in language and habit like the whites.

The great hinderance to our whole work here has been the unsettled state of the Indians. They have wished their lands surveyed, and have expected that they would be allowed to them in severalty. They have waited long, and are now wellnigh discouraged; many of them have already gone to take lands for themselves, and many more are about going.

The great hope of our mission is its effects upon the other tribes of Sioux living further up the Missouri. Our Indians are far in advance of them in civilization and knowledge. We occupy the door to the whole upper country, and this tribe may be made the teachers of the whole Dakota nation. Already we are prepared to send our teachers to them; and if the Santees are encouraged I am sure they will soon lead their whole people into ways of peace and habits of industry and thrift.

My teachers for the past year have been—

Whites: Mr. W. H. H. Ross, Miss E. J. West, Miss Mary J. Leigh.
Indians: Mr. Eli Abraham, Miss Louise Campbell, Miss Jane Standing Soldier.

My Indian clergy are the Rev. Paul Mazakute, priest; Rev. Philip Johnson, deacon; Rev. Christian Taopi, deacon.

The Rev. Paul Mazakute is now assigned to the Yaneton mission, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson to the Poncas. The Rev. Mr. Taopi will for the present assist me, and then be sent to some of the Upper Sioux.

I am, with respect, sincerely yours,

SAMUEL D. HINMAN,
Pastor of the Mission.

ASA M. JANNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent for Santee Sioux.

No. 98.

SANTEE AGENCY, Nebraska, September 7, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The school connected with the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has been in session eight months and a half during the past year. The plan of last winter, that of teaching them English, has been steadily pursued, and with a good deal of success, as we have many good readers now, and some quite well advanced in the elementary branches. The boys are quick in arithmetic, and are fond of geography. Taking them as a class, however, they excel in penmanship and composition; the latter exercise is a delightful duty to them.

A small English and Dakota vocabulary, prepared and printed by the mission in this place, has been of great assistance to them in comprehending the English language. Another, larger and fuller, is in the press, for the use of those who are advancing. During the winter term we had an average attendance of seventy pupils, and the spring term thirty-five. Special effort has been made by the mission to enlist the interest of adults in education, which has been successful in many cases, especially the Dakota pastors, who, since the removal of Mr. Williamson to the Yaneton agency, have not only been unremitting in their efforts for the church which is under their care, but manifest great interest in education among themselves, and in all else pertaining to their welfare.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD R. POND,
Assistant Missionary.

Mr. ASA M. JANNEY,
Agent for Santee Indians.

No. 99.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninth month, 21st, 1869.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this, my first annual report of the condition of the affairs of the Omaha tribe of Indians, I have to express the satisfaction I have found in their orderly, peaceable, and sober habits during my short stay among them. Their freedom from the use of intoxicating drinks is especially worthy of notice.

Most of the tribe are beginning to realize the necessity of turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil as their only means of future subsistence, and their great reluctance to abandon the chase is now yielding to the force of necessity. The prompt action of an effective police force of Indians, numbering over twenty, renders efficient aid in redressing the few wrongs that are committed. The population of the tribe appears to be slightly on the increase, as indicated by the pay-roll, which numbers fifteen more than last year. I regret that the limited opportunity of conversing with my predecessor prior to his leaving the agency has prevented me from giving a more full account of the affairs of the tribe before my arrival here.

AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE.

The principal resource of the tribe since my sojourn among them, as a means of subsistence, has been their remaining supply of corn. This

was nearly exhausted before the crop of the present season was fit for use. Their usual supply of animal food for the summer, obtained by means of the chase, was principally cut off by instructions from General Augur that it would not be prudent to allow them to go out on their usual summer hunt. In lieu of this supply a very small proportion of the money appropriated for the purchase of beef cattle was expended for that purpose, the Indians, from motives of economy, appearing to prefer to get along without it.

They are making preparations at present, however, to start on the fall and winter hunt in a short time.

About the same breadth of land has been cultivated in corn as last year, the product of which was then estimated at 20,000 bushels; and the crop of this year is thought to be more productive. The amount of wheat raised on the reservation this year is estimated at about 200 to 250 bushels on about 10 acres, and is the property of an individual. A tract of about 106 acres of prairie land has been broken the last summer, to be sown with wheat next year for the benefit of the tribe. Many of the more thrifty Indians have a good supply of garden vegetables.

The wet weather has delayed the securing of a full supply of hay for the cattle, but the Indians manifest a strong interest to provide enough for the winter.

STOCK.

The stock of the Indians consists principally of about forty pairs of oxen, thirty cows and calves, and a large number of ponies, estimated at about one thousand. Their stock generally is in very good condition at this time.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

By the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865, with the Omahas, it is provided that one hundred and sixty acres of their lands are to be assigned to each head of a family, and forty acres to each unmarried man of eighteen years and upwards. Instructions from the Secretary of the Interior have extended the latter provision to females of the same age. Pursuant to instructions, arrangements were made soon after my arrival here to enter upon the allotment, which has progressed steadily and satisfactorily nearly to completion. A census of the tribe, taken with a view to the allotment, indicates that there are 278 families or heads of families, each of which is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, and 46 males and 10 females unmarried of eighteen years and upwards, having a right to forty acres each. Before commencing with the allotment those entitled to receive land were requested to select their respective claims, and the apportionment has been made harmoniously, thus far, based upon the priority of these claims. About 209 farms of one hundred acres each and 46 of forty acres have been allotted up to this time, and stones marked have been planted at the corners of the subdivisions to define the boundaries.

The Indians manifest a great desire to have their houses built, and farms fenced, so as to be settled in their respective homes. With a view to accomplish this with as little expense and delay as possible, the steam-mill has been put in a tolerable state of repair, and additional teams provided for hauling raw timber to the mill to furnish lumber for building, in which labor, it is hoped, the Indians will render effective aid.

HEALTH.

With the exception of occasional cases of malarious fevers there is little disease among the Indians, except scrofula, which prevails to an alarming extent. This is owing chiefly with most of them to their mode of living in close tepees or huts, where light and air are mostly excluded, and partly to their meager and irregular diet, together with the inter-marriages in so small a tribe. The former influence, it is hoped, will be mitigated when they become settled on their farms; but the latter must continue to exist of necessity.

It is gratifying to find that, with the exception of scrofula, loathsome diseases are scarcely, if at all, found to exist among them. Since my sojourn here medical treatment has been administered to the Indians as well as employes by the agent without charge, and so far the mortality has been small.

EDUCATION.

The only school yet established on the reservation is the boarding and manual-labor school, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, superintended by William Hamilton, whose report I inclose herewith.

On two occasions when I visited the school (one of which was in company with a committee of friends and the superintendent of Indian affairs) the exercises were very creditable to Joel Warner, the present teacher.

Nearly all the children present understood and could converse in our language, and the recitations were generally as near correct as could be expected. Spelling, reading, and arithmetic were the general exercises.

It is proposed to establish three more day-schools on the reservation, to be supported by an annual appropriation by the government of \$3,750 for school purposes, out of the Indian fund belonging to the Omaha tribe.

I am, very respectfully,

E. PAINTER,

United States Agent for the Omahas.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 100.

OMAHA MISSION, NEBRASKA, September 7, 1869.

DEAR FRIEND: At your request I submit the following report of the school under my care for the past year:

You are aware, perhaps, that your predecessor refused to take measures to secure attendance at the school, yet notwithstanding the opposition of some of the chiefs, and small attendance at first, there was an increase gradually from twenty scholars (at the beginning of the previous year) to about forty-five at the close of the session, about the first of May last. The schools opened in June with thirty scholars the first day, increasing during the week to forty scholars. There was a promise of others who finally did not come. I was informed by the Indian who went for them that the parents were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the chiefs.

About this time we received news of the canceling of the contract between the United States government, on behalf of the Indians, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, under whose care

the school is conducted. Since then we have received but one scholar from Lower Village, and a number have been taken away temporarily, making our present number thirty, the majority of whom are boys. The school at present is under the care of a successful and experienced teacher, and the progress of the scholars is greater than in former years. You had a little evidence of what they knew when the Friends and superintendent visited the school in connection with yourself.

The school has been in operation for over twelve years, and was formerly continued without intermission from year to year; but latterly we have had a month or six weeks' vacation in the spring, during house-cleaning time.

The school was commenced and has been continued under a contract by the United States government, on behalf of the Omaha Indians, with our Board of Foreign Missions, the Omahas appropriating annually \$3,750 towards the support of the school, and our board agreeing, on their part, to take fifty children and board, clothe, and teach them, supplying whatever might be needed to carry on the school and mission from funds contributed by the church. Our board has ever been ready to fulfill their part of the contract, and to go beyond it in extending the benefits of the school to others for a nominal sum, or gratuitously. To conduct the school successfully has required an annual outlay of over three thousand dollars, from the funds contributed by the churches, in addition to what the Indians gave. This was certainly a very liberal donation to so small a tribe.

As the request had been made by "certain chiefs" for my removal from the superintendency of the school, on very frivolous and false grounds, and recommended by your predecessor in office, and by Superintendent Denham, contrary to the earnest desires of some of the tribe, (not allowed a voice in the council;) and as those chiefs again recommended the canceling of the contract by which the school has been kept up, it was natural to suppose that those making this request, whatever may be the number, wished to break up the boarding-school, especially as we had no information of the act until the board was informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington that the contract had been canceled. And as nothing had been said to me about the continuance of the school by the chiefs professing to represent the interests of the nation, if those "certain chiefs" did represent so large a portion of the tribe, as stated to our executive committee, and were so hostile to me, as also represented by your predecessor in office, our executive committee could hardly come to any other conclusion than this, that the design was to break up the school. The first thing to the contrary was on the late visit of the Friends, when you and Superintendent Janney both assured me of your cordial sympathy with the school, and with us in our efforts to benefit the Indians. They were the first cheering words I had heard from any government official for over two years, and I hastened to communicate the fact to our executive committee. What action they may yet take I do not know. They and we feel that it is an up-hill business unless we have the countenance of the government, the professed guardian of the Indians.

If the Omahas want the school continued they should so express themselves, and give some guarantee for the security of funds spent for their benefit that they would not be lost to the cause.

Yours, truly and sincerely,

WM. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Mission and School.

Dr. E. PAINTER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 101.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninth month, 18th, 1869.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency. I am unable to give any information relating to the Winnebago Indians prior to the beginning of the present quarter, as it was then that I assumed charge of them.

I found the affairs of this agency in quite an unsatisfactory condition. There were no papers of value, nor any accounts for the last two years to be found; there were many unsettled claims presented, without any record in the office to justify them. I am now investigating these, under instructions from the department.

The laws adopted by the tribe had not been enforced, and, as a consequence, there were many charges, principally for drunkenness, not disposed of.

Preparations are being made to allot the land to heads of families this fall.

At a census recently taken, preparatory to the allotment, it was found that there were 408 men, 448 women, and 487 children under the age of 18 years. Whole number of persons, 1,343.

These are divided into families, as follows: 130 families of 2 persons each; 129 families of 3 persons each; 73 families of 4 persons each; 22 families of 5 persons each; six families of 6 persons each; 2 families of 7 persons each; one family of 8 persons; 125 single men; 100 single women; 589 families in all.

This list embraces all who have been making this reservation their home.

Several have gone to Wisconsin and Minnesota, since the census was taken, for their relatives, whom they wish to share with them in the allotment.

The tribe, with the exception of about fifty persons, live in the timber; and as this does not extend from the Missouri River more than about four miles, nearly the entire tribe live on a space four miles square, and, to protect themselves from the winds of winter, have generally located in the unhealthy ravines and bottom-lands.

The sadly diseased condition of the tribe will be seen by the accompanying report of the physician, and confirmed by the rapid decrease in population for the last few years.

It is very important, both for the moral and physical improvement of the tribe, that its members should be scattered over the prairie on their allotments, and encouraged in the art of farming. To accomplish this, they will require some assistance in the way of houses, fencing, teams, implements, stock, &c., with which, as many of them are good farmhands and not ashamed to work, I believe it would be economy for the department to furnish them.

It is necessary, to prevent suffering, that the present weekly issue of 5,000 pounds each of beef and flour should be continued until next harvest.

There was no wheat sown on the reservation last spring by the department, and but ten acres by the tribe. There has been but little raised the past season excepting corn. Of this I should estimate there were about 6,000 bushels from 300 acres.

About 300 acres of prairie have been broken the past three months; this, together with part of the 400-acre field that has been broken sev-

eral years, will be sufficient, with an ordinary crop, to yield enough wheat to sustain the tribe the following year.

We are gathering hay at this date, and are using Indian labor alone.

There are two school-houses on the reservation; these are in the timber, and accommodate the tribe as they are now situated. It will be necessary to build others when the Indians become more scattered.

Respectfully,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 102.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Ninth month, 18th, 1869.

The subjoined report of the condition of the schools in this agency is respectfully submitted. There are two school-houses on the reservation of suitable size, and so located as to give access to nearly all the children in the tribe. As during the present month most of the tribe are employed some miles from home in preparing their sweet corn for winter use, the average number now attending is small. The previous average through the year, as extracted from the lists of the former principal teacher, (who, until the 21st ultimo, had the care of them through the year,) was seventy-seven. There are in this tribe at least two hundred and forty-four children of suitable age and able to attend school, but the general indifference of the older people to the plans and purposes of education leaves the child without a motive, and the teacher without moral aid. It has been usual to give rations of flour and meat once a week for regular attendance. Though objectionable, it is believed that the time has not yet come for suspending the practice altogether. It is now proposed to give flour rations only, and for regular attendance, until better motives are called into action, such as incite to and form the basis of all right improvement.

The native talents evinced by these Indian children indicate an equality with those of our race, though with little apparent bias in favor of school learning. The range of study in these schools, beginning with the alphabet, embraces spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

It is proposed to extend the course of study in a normal school on the reservation, at first to a small number of the most apt and advanced scholars, thus putting them as so many internal forces for the elevation of their tribe. Since external pressure, in a moral as well as in a physical sense, tends to depression, the policy of its removal at an early day is suggested, both by the dictates of reason and of religion.

With unfeigned desires to do my duty, I shall endeavor to give all the aid I can.

SIDNEY AVERILL,
Principal of the Schools.

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 103.

PAWNEE AGENCY, *Genoa, Nebraska.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, and instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I take pleasure in submitting the following, my first annual report to the first of ninth month, 1869.

I took charge of this agency on the first of sixth month of this year, and was informed by ex-Agent Whaley, at my last interview with him, that he had made no report for the fraction of the year during which this agency was in his charge, and knowing that he cannot now make such report within the time specified, on account of severe illness, I will endeavor to report for the entire year in compliance with instructions received from honorable Commissioner Parker.

By reference to the last report of my predecessor, it will be seen that the crops of the Indians were almost entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers and their summer hunt unsuccessful, and that he anticipated suffering among them on that account; but their winter hunt proved successful, enabling them to get through the winter quite comfortably, and if they had been permitted to go on their summer hunt at the usual time, they would have needed no aid from the government this year.

There was no wood cut last winter, and we consequently have no dry wood for our steam mill, school, or other purposes.

I found at this agency seven frame buildings: One occupied by the farmer, old and hardly tenatable; one occupied by the trader, needing repairs; the agent's house, occupied by the tinsmith, also needing repairs; the office and council-house, new and unfinished; the miller's house, occupied by the blacksmith, old and needing repairs; one other dwelling unoccupied and very much out of repair; and one good frame building, occupied for tin and blacksmith shops; three log houses, one occupied by the interpreter, and the other two unoccupied, and none of them of much value; one good, new stable, capable of holding twenty horses; two corn-cribs and granaries and a wagon shed, all under one roof, which leaked badly; in other respects, good; steam saw and grist mill, somewhat out of repair, but in running order; one large brick school-house, which is said to have cost over twenty thousand dollars, but which, as such, is deficient both in design and construction, and although built over five years ago, it has never been completed, and was considerably out of repair.

There were about thirty-two acres sown with oats, thirty-eight acres with wheat, and forty acres planted in corn; in all, one hundred and ten acres planted on agency farm, and about twelve hundred acres had been planted by the Indians in corn and other seeds.

Since taking charge of this agency I have had the council-house and office finished, and two of the frame dwellings repaired and painted inside and out, so that they are nearly as good as new. A good deal of work has been done upon the school-house, but much more is needed to make it comfortable, and a carpenter is now engaged in shingling the granaries and wagon shed.

A short time before I came here, a man by the name of McMurty had been murdered on an island in the Platte River, a short distance above Columbus, and some of the Pawnee Indians were suspected of having committed the murder. The evidence at first did not seem conclusive, but the finding of the body of the murdered man, and further investigation, seemed to point to some of the Indians on the island at the time

as the guilty parties, and they were all delivered over by their chiefs to the civil authorities of the United States for trial.

The wheat and oat crops have been gathered; the latter was a good crop; the former was light, owing to the late sowing. The corn promises well, and will be a large crop if not cut short by frost. The land planted by the Indians has yielded them very large crops.

For information in regard to the management of the schools, I refer thee to the two last reports of O. H. Whaley, and to the three last reports of E. G. Platt.

I have made some change in the organization of the schools, by appointing E. G. Platt, principal, and the appointment of one additional teacher. I propose to make some change in the interior arrangement of the school-house, to increase its capacity, and draw on the Indian village for more pupils.

I respectfully call the attention of the superintendent to the third article of the treaty dated September 24, 1857, and particularly to that part of it where the United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and also to the fact that these houses and farms have never been furnished them; but the present house was built from the school funds, and I would recommend that an amount equivalent to the cost of the building be appropriated for the education of the Pawnee children.

I found the Indians all living in earth lodges, several families in a lodge, except the school children, and those in government employ on the reservation, and nearly all still adhering to the blanket. Some of the chiefs were plowing with their own plows, Agent Whaley having supplied them with sixteen new wagons, plows, and double sets of harness.

The squaws are industrious and do nearly all of the cultivating and gathering of crops, and also cut and transport the wood, either on their backs or on the backs of their ponies; but they are receiving considerable aid from the men this fall, with their horses and wagons.

The chiefs are anxious that more farm implements be furnished them, and have authorized me to retain \$5,000 of their money annuity for that purpose, and to aid them in their agricultural pursuits.

They also desire that a part of the one-half of the annuity usually expended in dry goods, blankets, guns, &c., be used for the purchase of cattle and farm horses, and that no more of it be expended for the purchase of guns, pistols, and hunting-knives.

I earnestly desire that authority be given me to appoint a physician, and provide for the relief of the large number of Indians of all ages now suffering from sickness and disease; numbers are dying for want of proper medical relief.

In compliance with the desire communicated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his circular letter dated July 26, 1869, I recommend the plan proposed by E. G. Platt for the education of the Pawnee children, with this addition: the building of a farm-house capable of accommodating the scholars between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, (the former being the age at which their scholastic education ends, according to treaty stipulations;) that those designed for farmers may be prepared for that occupation, and that provision be made for the apprentices to reside with the mechanics with whom they are employed.

Under existing circumstances, there is no place for them on the reservation, but to return to the village; and where this is the case, we feel as if much of our labor is lost.

The steam grist and saw-mill stands where water-power can be applied instead of steam, and in this place, where all kinds of fuel are so scarce and high, it is desirable that it should be done. I have had a mechanic to estimate the cost, which he puts at \$3,700, and says that amount will be sufficient to apply the water-power and put the mill in complete order.

I think it desirable that a carpenter be regularly employed at the agency, one who could do wheelwright and millwright work.

Now that the Indians are engaging in the use of agricultural implements, such a person is much needed, and the buildings could be kept in repair at less cost by such an arrangement.

Hoping some plan may be adopted for the education of all the Pawnee children,

I remain thy friend,

JACOB M. TROTH,
United States Indian Agent.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 104.

PAWNEE RESERVATION, NEBRASKA,
September 3, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report for your acceptance:

As in former seasons, so at this time, we have humbly and thankfully to acknowledge the protecting hand of a kind Providence in guarding us from all accidents, and giving us so great a measure of health as we have enjoyed the past year.

We have had no prevailing disease except the measles, and they were of so mild a form that their presence was scarcely realized.

Two of our number have died since my last report; three left without liberty, and two have been dismissed; one for physical inability, and one for bad conduct; one has been married, and two have been received into the school; leaving us fifty-six who are regularly enrolled as scholars. Of these, five are at present with the Pawnee scouts under Major Frank North, but some of them are expressing impatience to be mustered out, that they may return to the school and be improving in their knowledge of letters and labor, which is very satisfactory to us.

The advance of the children the past year has been such as greatly to encourage those who have a desire and labor for their improvement. Their powers of mind are strengthened, so it is easier for them to apply them to study. Their habits of industry are becoming more fixed, and their moral sense more acute; and believing, as we do, that the principles of the gospel must be the foundation upon which we build, or we build in vain, we have been greatly strengthened by hearing several publicly acknowledge their belief in the good news they have heard, and seeing them striving to live according to their professed belief.

There have been, as must be expected, causes for discouragement among us. Some of our scholars have not regarded the instructions they have received, and as most of the influences to which they are exposed outside the school-room were adverse to good, they were strengthened in their evil course.

We had hoped to have our school increased so as to number seventy-five, as we were supposed to have facilities to care for that number; but for some reason our estimates for the first three quarters of the fiscal year were so tardy in reaching us, and so scantily filled, that the scholars we had already suffered for lack of clothing, and there was no surplus for supplying others. We not only lacked clothing, but at times proper food, so that our employes felt obliged to supply their table from their own purse, that they might have strengthening food to enable them to labor; and though our boys had labored faithfully on the reservation farm in raising and harvesting the crops, we could not obtain the corn they needed to eat, while it was being sold to whites off the reservation. Our house was out of repairs, thus putting us to much inconvenience, and endangering life and limb, and the water in our well failed, thus obliging us to haul all the water for our large family, a half mile, in barrels, or bring it from neighboring wells in pails.

In addition to these vexations, we were tried by the failing health of two of our most efficient helpers—that of Miss Nancy Morton, the assistant teacher, and Miss Nattie Washburn, who cared for the children out of school hours; thus obliging us to receive inexperienced workers. Yet notwithstanding these hindrances, to-day, under the wise, noble, and generous Indian policy of President Grant, we find ourselves in a very hopeful condition, with the Friends to care for us. Our supplies are abundant and good, repairs are being made, our corps of teachers and workers is nearly complete, and we have the prospect of having our house filled with as great a number of scholars as we can accommodate.

This latter arrangement is very desirable; and still we ask for greater school facilities for this people, lest they be hindered one generation at least in their upward movement. Last year, feeling it was our only hope, I asked that day-schools be given us; now, under our new administration, I reach out after greater things; and knowing that home influence is that which molds the young mind, and prepares it for useful citizenship, I desire to ask that cottages be erected around our central buildings, into which the four hundred or five hundred interesting young Pawnees, who are now running wild and half-naked around their village, may be gathered, under charge of matrons who may watch over them at such times as they are not under discipline in the school-room, and aid in implanting and cultivating principles of morality and religion in their minds, which are not as yet attuned to any high, or pure, or holy thought. Will not such a course pay our nation better in the end than paying troops to keep Indians in subjection, or take their scalps?

Please permit me also to suggest that while our house is undergoing repairs, we have need of external improvements. I have already mentioned our lack of proper facilities for obtaining water. We are much in need of a well, as also cisterns for rain water. Our house has always stood upon the open prairie, thus exposing us to the annoyance of having Indians from the village on our premises at all hours of the day, and preventing our having a properly kept yard and playgrounds for our children. A fence to inclose our grounds is a necessity.

In our effort to teach our children the modes of civilized life, it is desirable to have fowls, cattle, and hogs, that they may learn to care for them and spare their lives, instead of killing and eating all animals and fowls they meet. To accomplish this end, a hennery, pig-sty, and cattle yard should be added to our premises.

Further, in our household arrangements, we have but one cooking-stove, upon which all our cooking, and in the oven of which all the

baking, is done, which we expect soon to be increased to upward of eighty in number. A range for cooking, and a brick oven for baking, would be a great economy in patience, labor, and fuel.

Trusting my report may meet your approbation, and that you may be aided by your superior officers in carrying out the benevolent plans you have devised for the people under your charge,

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

ELVIRA G. PLATT,
Principal Pawnee Industrial School.

JACOB M. TROTH,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 105.

OTTOE AGENCY, 8th month, 31st, 1869.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I present the following as my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency, and trust that if my exhibit lacks in completeness it will be attributed to my having recently assumed the duties of agent. The Indians embraced in this agency are the Otoes and Missourias, the confederated remnants of two tribes that were once numerous and flourishing. Owing to causes which I think may be removed, these Indians are rapidly decreasing in numbers. Three years ago they are said to have comprised five hundred and thirteen souls, while at present the whole number does not exceed four hundred and forty, thus showing an average yearly decrease of about four per cent. During all seasons of the year the sanitary condition of the tribe is generally very unsatisfactory. This I attribute to a total disregard and ignorance of the laws of health, and I feel assured that as we succeed in educating them, filthiness will be succeeded by cleanliness, illness by wholesome activity, and a state of general unhealthfulness by a condition of vigorous health and prosperity. On my taking charge of this agency, I found that no attempt was being made either to educate the children or in any other way elevate the race to a higher social position.

In view of the necessities of the case, as an immediate step, I organized among the children what might, perhaps, be called a Sabbath school, and have endeavored to commence the great work of their improvement by devoting a portion of one day in each week to instructing them myself; but by such means I can hope to accomplish but little. The great work of elevating these people to a self-sustaining position in society must be commenced by the establishment among them of an industrial school; and I would earnestly recommend to the department that immediate steps should be taken for the establishment of one, and the erection of suitable buildings for its accommodation. I have discovered that there are many individuals in this tribe who, if properly rewarded, are ready and willing to work. These I have encouraged as much as I possibly could, having selected one of their number to fill the position of farmer, and employed a large number of them, from time to time, as farm laborers. Although I despair of inducing these Indians to accede to an allotment in severalty of a portion of their lands, I have cause to believe that, with my assistance, a few of the more enterprising ones will shortly commence the erection of small "box" or frame houses,

at different points, apart from the villages, and apply themselves to the cultivation and inclosure of small farms.

During the past hunting season, an order having been promulgated forbidding all Indians leaving their reservations, the Ottoes and Missourias did not hunt the buffalo, and as a consequence were reduced to an almost suffering condition. At present they are subsisting almost wholly on corn and potatoes.

Their corn patches, although probably not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and forty acres, have yielded abundantly, and large quantities of corn have been prepared for winter use by drying in the sun. In addition to corn, they possess small crops of pumpkins, beans, and potatoes; but these are so small that they will evidently be exhausted before the coming of winter. The crops cultivated on agency account consist of about fifty acres of wheat, which promises to yield twenty bushels to the acre, fifteen acres of corn, a part of which gives evidence of a good crop, and about five acres each of potatoes and beans. I have concluded that it is far better to encourage and assist the Indians in opening and cultivating small farms and patches, which they may individually call their own, than to incur a heavy expense in enlarging the agency farm; hence I have recently procured additional plows and teams, which I have placed in the hands of such Indians as are willing to use them.

The personal property held by this tribe consists for the most part of ponies. Of these they own about three hundred, which are worth on an average forty dollars per head.

The buildings belonging to the agency are many of them in a dilapidated condition, and appear to have suffered greatly from neglect. To place them in a state of good repair would require an appropriation of at least three hundred dollars.

In view of the heavy expense attending the repair and running of the steam mill at this agency, I have been induced to lease it to a trustworthy person for the term of one year, on such conditions that while the Indians' flouring and sawing are done, without expense to either them or the government, a heavy expenditure of money for repairs and payment of employes is avoided.

A cause of considerable disquietude with the Indians lies in the want of a proper understanding as to the exact locality of the north line of the reservation. The line should be resurveyed, and so defined that no trespass by either whites or Indians need occur.

Since my connection with the Ottoes and Missourias, thus far but few cases of intemperance have come to my knowledge, and their conduct has at all times been orderly.

I herewith transmit the farmer's report, and am gratified to state that the agency farm, since my assuming the duties of the agency, has been cultivated entirely by Indian labor. The wages which I have invariably paid those Indians who are disposed to work, although merely nominal, being only one dollar per day, amounts in the course of the year to a considerable sum; but as the payment of money belonging to the tribe to individual members of the tribe does not lessen its wealth, I conceive that the agency farm is being conducted, so far as labor is concerned, without expense to the Indians.

Permit me, in conclusion, to remark that the first step toward accomplishing that which we so ardently desire in connection with these Indians, is the establishment of a school of that description generally styled a manual-labor school. The children, accustomed to wild habits, must be educated; and until efforts are made to effect so desirable an

end, I fear the progress of this tribe toward civilization and improvement will be very slow.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

ALBERT L. GREENE,
United States Indian Agent.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Neb.

No. 100.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Neb., Eighth month, 30th, 1869.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending Ninth month, 1st, 1869.

The health of both tribes (the Iowas, and Saes and Foxes of Missouri) under my care is good. There has been very little sickness in either tribe since I took charge, on the 7th of Sixth month, 1869.

The Iowas, including men, women, and children, number two hundred and twenty-eight. They have done a little in the way of farming, but not as much as would be desirable. Their corn looks well, and I suppose will yield from forty to fifty bushels per acre. They have been busy for some time past boiling and drying it for winter use. Their potatoes also promise an abundant crop.

The Iowas, although living on some of the best land in the United States, derive from it but little subsistence compared with what it is capable of yielding. They are now being furnished with stock and farming implements.

I would strongly recommend the establishing of a manual-labor school on this reservation. I would also suggest that a farmer be employed in connection with the school, to assist and encourage the boys in their farming operations. I think an institution of this kind would be very beneficial to the tribe, and I recommend that no time be lost in its establishment.

There is a dwelling-house of medium size near the school-house which could be enlarged and used as a home for the manual-labor scholars. A piece of ground adjacent having been broken and fenced in, could have its lines extended so as to inclose any desired area for the use of the school. The boys might be employed in its cultivation, instructed in agriculture, and trained to industrious habits. I shall be glad to do all I can in bringing this change about, should it meet the approval of the department.

The Iowa school is still kept up. For some time past it has been well attended, and I think the children are making some progress. For particulars as to branches taught, &c., I refer to teacher's report inclosed herewith, and to statistics of education.

The carpenter is doing well the work allotted to him, acting both as carpenter and wagon-maker. He has built one new frame house for an Indian this summer, and has done a great deal of repairing of wagons and plows for the Iowa tribe, which has given good satisfaction.

The blacksmith, too, has done what was required in his branch of business.

The Iowas have been entirely temperate for some time past, having

formed a temperance organization among themselves, which has been very beneficial.

I have appointed a police, whose duty it is to report to me if they know of anything that is wrong.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri tribe of Indians, who constitute a part of this agency, are located about six miles west of the agent's house and office. They number eighty-four, including men, women, and children. They do very little in the way of farming; they have no schools, and no government employé is stationed there; they depend almost entirely on their annuities for subsistence and clothing; they appear unsettled, and want to be moving.

Respectfully thy friend,

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT,
United States Indian Agent.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 107.

NOHART, *Eighth month, 30th, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with an established rule I submit my first annual report in reference to the Iowa Indian school placed under my charge seventh month, 1st, 1869.

Whole number of scholars attending, fifty-four—averaging twenty-three. Branches taught: Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The account given me on taking this school was not encouraging. The children had not been attending regularly; many had not gone to school at all; but upon learning that we were going to supply a few crackers for lunch, and give some articles of summer clothing to those who needed, (these things being furnished by the committee from Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends,) they soon flocked in, and we think now that the blackberry and corn-drying season is over, we shall have a full and regular attendance.

Several of the children of mixed blood speak English, and are beginning to read, write, and cypher. Very few of the rest know the alphabet perfectly. The children are pleasant and obedient, and I like them much; cannot say a great deal about the advance or improvement yet, the time of trial being so short, but hope to be able to report more fully and satisfactorily next time.

MARY B. LIGHTFOOT,
Teacher of Iowa Indian School.

T. LIGHTFOOT,
United States Indian Agent.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 108.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Lawrence, Kansas, Ninth month, 22d, 1869.

In presenting this my first annual report, it may be observed that on entering upon the discharge of the duties of this superintendency I

found obstacles to surmount, materially retarding our labor in advancing the work of civilization.

It became well known, on the adjournment of Congress, that there would be a change in the officers of this department of the Indian service. Those continuing in office, apprehending they would very soon be removed, made but little effort for increase of agricultural labor, or for other improvements in their respective agencies; and as the newly appointed agents did not enter upon their duties until past midsummer, the agricultural and educational departments were not so well managed as they would have been under more favorable circumstances. While there has been a desire for improvement, the opportunity therefor has been lost.

Another fruitful evil retarding our progress, which the poor Indian seems heir to, is the unsettled condition of all the tribes in Kansas. While those outside of their reservations have been constantly exposed to the dangers pertaining to their position under the care of the military department, those on their acknowledged reservations, some from choice, others from resistless inducements, have been constantly awaiting the time when they would be summoned to a removal to new homes in the Indian country. In this unsettled condition of most of the tribes, and under these adverse circumstances, we have endeavored to improve all opportunities for their advancement in a higher and better life.

The Kickapoos are improving in agriculture, and express a desire for advancement in education. Many of their farms have been enlarged during the past year, and they have expended from their beneficial fund some two thousand five hundred dollars for farm implements and stock. Their present number is three hundred and four, an increase of thirty-five since last report. One hundred and twenty-five of their number are children, sixty-four of whom are of suitable age to receive school instruction, but only some twelve are enjoying that privilege. By reference to the agent's report it will be seen there is a marked increase in agriculture and of farm products since last report. Those improving separate farms are making good progress in civilization, occupy comfortable log houses, and manifest a good degree of interest in their crops and herds, and improve the opportunity afforded them, to a small degree, for the education of their children.

The Prairie band improve smaller tracts, fenced in common, and though self-sustaining are less prosperous. None of their children are receiving the benefits of education. I have repeatedly, in my councils with them, urged the great importance to them of organizing a school for their band at once; of their great loss from its neglect; and in response they have assured me of their desire to aid and co-operate with us in this work. Preparations are in progress for opening a school on their part of their reservation at an early day. This tribe is not annoyed by white settlers, none of this class being on their reserve.

Although I have urged that it was the desire of the government in the advancement of the best interests of all the tribes of this State that they remove south at an early day, yet this tribe in response express a desire to remain on their present reserve; and while I think they could do better with their brethren south, yet with proper guardianship they might be made a prosperous people where they are.

The Pottawatomies number 2,025. They have two hundred and twenty-five children in school. The St. Mary's Mission, under the care of the Catholics, is well patronized by this and other tribes, and is doing much good. So far, however, as its usefulness relates to this tribe it is confined to the citizen class. The Prairie band, located at a

great distance from the mission, declines to send their children thither, or give it their support, and have for a long period been entirely without school instruction. We have endeavored to impress upon them the great loss they are sustaining in this cause, and in council have urged that they at once turn their attention to education. In response they assure us of their desire to co-operate with us in the organization of a school for them, which we propose to open at an early day. Five hundred and ninety-eight of this tribe have taken lands in severalty, and last year became citizens, and draw from the tribe their proportionate share of the invested funds. Others have made similar application, which will at an early day be granted. Many of this class are good and prosperous farmers, with comfortable improvements, and by reference to Agent Palmer's report, herewith, it will be observed their agricultural interests, since last year's report, have largely increased. Some of this class, however, under the baneful influence of unprincipled speculators, by whom they are surrounded, have either sold their estates or have become so involved as to be compelled to sell them. Many of this class in better circumstances will ere long dispose of their possessions, and remove to the Indian territory. Under an arrangement with the Sacs and Foxes they made an effort to select a new home there last winter, but were prevented by high waters, impassable roads, and some dissatisfaction among themselves. The effort will probably be renewed very soon. In council with them in reference thereto, the Prairie band, about four hundred in number, through their chiefs, expressed a decided preference to remain on their present reserve, comprising a beautiful tract of 87,080 acres of desirable farming lands, with convenient timber and water, surrounded by a well settled community of industrious citizens. I have, however, thought it proper to urge upon them the necessity of their selecting a home in the Indian country at once, where they will be more secure in their civil rights, and I apprehend when their brethren of the citizen class remove they will be induced to follow.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, in their recent treaty, transferred to the government their domain of eighty-six thousand four hundred acres, for a home of seven hundred and fifty square miles, in a very rich country west of and adjoining the Creeks. I apprehend this removal from their present home, where all the evil influences that usually surround the native in a community of whites have been increasing upon this unfortunate tribe for years, will be productive of great good to them, and a relief to the government. For a long time the different bands of this tribe have disagreed in their choice of location; but happily their differences have yielded to an agreement upon this delightful country, whither they will soon remove. This contemplated removal has retarded for this year both their educational and agricultural interests, yet the latter has been crowned with a good return of crops. When established on their new reservation, renewed efforts should be exerted for the opening of schools and farms, and they should be assisted and encouraged in their endeavors for advancement in all the branches of civilization. In this removal, it is presumed, they will be separated from the evil influences of self-constituted councillors, who have, for the sake of the plunder of their scanty treasure, kept up distractions, much to the detriment of their peace and prosperity. The number of this tribe at the late payment was six hundred and ninety-four.

The Chippewas and Christian or Munsee Indians, numbering at the last census eighty-five, belong to the Sac and Fox agency; they live in houses, cultivate small farms, and take an interest in the education of

their children; they are civilized, and have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts of life.

The Shawnees having executed an arrangement with the Cherokees, whereby they become merged with the latter, their tribal relations will soon become extinct, and the supervision heretofore extended over them will devolve upon the agent for the Cherokees. For the consummation of this arrangement their estates are now rapidly being disposed of at advanced rates, affording many of them ample means for procuring new and comfortable homes south, while others, unwisely yielding to the almost resistless influences of unscrupulous citizens, have squandered much of their means, and will be compelled to remove in poverty. Some of that portion of the tribe called the Black Bobs decline to affiliate and go with the main portion of the tribe, having for a long time kept up and fostered a feeling of distrust, alleging that their rights and interests have been disregarded, and say that if they go south, they prefer to join their fortunes with some other people, and with whom they can better harmonize. My opinion has often been fully expressed to them in council and to their chief, that they should remain together, and no more remember their past differences; that a small remnant of the tribe, detached and remaining behind, would become still more exposed to surrounding and resistless evils. This tribe is receiving no benefits of education and will not till they are permanently located. The confederated bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas, in fulfillment of their recent treaty, have removed to their new home on Spring River in the Indian territory. Upon a recent visit to them, I was pleased to observe advanced improvements in the opening of farms, erection of comfortable buildings, and a general appearance of comfort and thrift, and a desire for the establishment of schools among them, which should be provided for at an early day. They are much less exposed to temptation and vice in their new than they were in their old home, and with the fostering care of government, they will very soon become a prosperous people.

The Miamies of this agency, many of them citizens, yet remain in Miami County, Kansas, but will doubtless follow their neighbors before many years.

The Kaws, or Kansas Indians, once a prosperous and powerful tribe, are reduced to poverty and suffering. Occupying a beautiful reserve, in the rich valley of the Neosho, comprising one hundred and twenty-six square miles, with abundance of timber and water, they ought to be not only self-sustaining but advancing in agriculture, education, and all that pertains to civilized life. The government has provided well for them in houses, mission buildings, mill, and mission-agency farms, but they have reaped but little advantage from this liberal outlay. In a recent treaty with the government, now pending before the Senate, in which they stipulate to sell to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad their estate in Kansas, they were encouraged with the prospect of being removed to the Indian territory. Said road is now nearly completed through their lands, but the treaty has not been ratified, and in my councils with them on the subject of their removal, as with other tribes, I have pointed out to them the great benefits to result to them from a change of location; but delay seems to have had the effect to change their minds, and they express themselves desirous to remain where they are. Yet they manifest a willingness to accompany a commission to visit the Indian country for the purpose of selecting a future home. While they are shrewdly guarded in their words respecting a removal, I have hopes, however, that when they see the southern coun-

try their minds will be changed. By an arrangement with the railroad referred to I have secured for the tribe a fair price for right of way, and for timber cut from this reserve for railroad purposes, the revenue from which, amounting to some \$8,000, will afford them temporary relief. They have given me encouragement of their willingness to receive the benefits of education, and a school will very soon be in operation in the mission buildings.

The Osages, once a powerful tribe, have been much neglected. Before the war they were quite extensively engaged in agriculture, and gave their support to education, but misfortune has of late years been their lot. Their occasional difficulties with the Cheyennes have produced strictures upon their visits to the plains to procure food and furs, which in the past has been their principal source of revenue. Cut off from these advantages, and receiving but little assistance from the government, they have been driven to the necessity of making raids upon the herds of Texas cattle passing up through their country. Their domain is very extensive, but yields them no income. It is three hundred miles in length by thirty in width, being about one thousand six hundred and fifty acres to each member of the tribe. These extensive possessions are to them a curse rather than a blessing. The government, as the guardian of these Indians, should, at the earliest practicable period, (if their pending treaty is not ratified,) purchase this domain and give to the tribe a home in the Indian territory sufficiently extensive to secure to each member one hundred and sixty acres of land. Their present reservation can be readily disposed of for a fair price, multitudes of settlers having already moved upon it in violation of the intercourse laws. The proceeds of the sale of these lands, after deducting the necessary amount to purchase their new home and defray the expenses incident to their removal, should be invested for the benefit of the whole tribe, to be used to promote civilization upon their new reserve. This course would, in a brief period, change their condition from that of poverty and dependence to prosperity and affluence.

The other tribes of this agency, the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, located in the northeast portion of the Indian territory, are in a prosperous and improving condition.

Inasmuch as most of the Indians of the Osage River agency have removed into close proximity with these latter, the interests of these tribes now within the bounds of the Neosho agency would be enhanced if the agency were divided, and the Osages alone placed under the special care of one agent, who should make his abode with them, while the Peorias, Plankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas who have removed from the Osage River agency, with the Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws, should constitute the other agency.

The Delawares have removed to the Cherokee country, and will, as soon as the necessary arrangements relative to their funds can be perfected, become identified with the Cherokees and lose their tribal organization. They are well situated, and in a condition to make better advancement in all that pertains to civilization than they were in their old homes.

The Wyandotts, once made citizens, have asked to be restored to their original status as Indians. Steps are being taken to comply with their request. They will remove to the Indian territory near the Senecas.

The labor at the Kiowa and Comanche agency appears to be prospering under adverse circumstances. The tribes are large and principally dependent upon the government for support. Located at a great dis-

tance from the settlements, the transportation of their supplies requires heavy expenditures, and the appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations are inadequate for that, and to pay the requisite taxes. It is important that the government, at the earliest practicable period, provide funds for raising upon the reservation, which has a rich soil, all the provisions necessary for the sustenance of these Indians, thus gaining a threefold advantage—first, raising upon the spot their necessary subsistence; secondly, relieving our treasury of a vast outlay for transportation; and, finally, changing a numerous class of idlers from consumers into active producers and initiate them into the first principles of civilization.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands are in great need of more farming implements and should be supplied as soon as practicable. They represent that, by prior occupancy, they are possessed of lands now assigned to other tribes and the right to which they have never relinquished. The Comanches claim the same right to a portion of Texas, and on which they make frequent raids for stock. It would be a great saving of trouble, treasure, and life, if the government would peaceably adjust these disturbing questions to the satisfaction of these tribes.

Several causes have combined to operate against our improvement of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The hostility of a portion of the former not under the control of their principal chiefs, has kept these tribes under the charge of the military, and they have never been satisfied with the reservation assigned to them by their late treaty, claiming that they did not understand the one specified in the treaty to be the one upon which they were to be placed, and they are unwilling to be removed thither. These causes of dissatisfaction have been detrimental to any practical labor in their behalf under the civil authorities. The Indian Bureau being informed thereof, an order was received on the 18th ultimo to locate them on the north fork of the Canadian River, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, which order is now being carried out. When located and the requisite buildings erected for the convenience of the agency, we may have reasonable hope for similar advancement through avenues of civilization as we find in their neighbors of the Creek tribe, for what has become history in the latter we may expect with like influences in the former.

We are fully committed to the general government in faithfully carrying into execution the treaties of 1867, believing the Indians of the Plains are reduced to the inevitable alternative of civilization or a gradual wasting away from irresistible and positive causes. Our government should constantly bear in mind that these Indians have relinquished to it a domain large enough for an empire, comprising some 400,000 square miles, with the agreement to abandon their accustomed chase, and remove to a diminished and restricted reservation in the Indian territory, and enter upon the now and untried duties of civilized life, with the assurance on the part of our nation of protection in all their rights.

This extensive tract ceded, comprising Kansas, most of Nebraska, a portion of Colorado and New Mexico, is capable of affording to the emigrants from the old States and foreign lands, homesteads of one hundred acres each, to some 2,500,000 souls. In return for the surrender of their ancient homes, the government faithfully promised to give them sure protection in their new homes, and I cannot here too earnestly urge that it is of the most vital importance to the Indian race that they be protected upon the reservations to which they are moving, by the strong arm of the government, from the ingress of white citizens. Railroads

are being extended to the Gulf; the coveting eye of the speculator is already on the extensive prairie, rich fields, and numerous herds below, and unless ~~protective~~ measures are speedily taken for their protection, the ~~same~~ ~~degrees~~ of squatter sovereignty will be re-erected in the Indian territory that have been so often witnessed to their annoyance and destruction in this State, and our beloved country be subjected to suffer the penalty of a righteous retribution.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 109.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
August 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 31st of July last, the census of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians was taken with a view to their semi-annual payment. The following is the result:

Men	220
Women	237
Children	107
Total	<u>564</u>

This shows a decrease of thirty-nine; a few of these have gone to other parts, while ten have been added to the rolls by order from the Commissioner.

Their farming operations are as follows:

Ponies, 600, at \$30 each	\$18,000
Cattle, 75, at \$20 each	1,500
Corn, 6,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel	3,600
Hay, 40 tons, at \$4 per ton	160
Potatoes, 50 bushels, at \$1 per bushel	50
Swine, 75, at \$3 per head	225
Total	<u>23,535</u>

They have also raised beans, pumpkins, and squashes, but not in abundance. The season has been unfavorable on account of the great amount of rain. This crop is the last they will attempt to raise on this reserve; at least it should be. They should be removed to their new home as soon as they have secured their crop.

I believe these Indians should go south of the Arkansas River and west of the Creeks. That is the country in which the government contemplated settling them when they made the last treaty. They were promised seven hundred and fifty square miles in that country; this will be sufficient for them; in this they can have plenty of good tillable land, and sufficient pasture for vast herds of cattle. When the delegation went south to locate a new reservation for this tribe, they went de-

termined not to like that country. They returned and agreed upon a piece in the Cherokee country. But since coming home, they have reflected over the matter and a majority of the delegates so informed me, and desired me to inform the department. I did so by letter, stating their wish to be located west of the Creeks. They believe it will be best for them to take the Creek country. They will be further from the whites; they would be where white men would not come for a long time; but should they be located on the Cherokee lands, they will soon be surrounded by railroads and white men, and have all their troubles over again. I think they take the right view of the case. "White men never go back." They have taken possession of this reservation and have held it against President, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendents, agents, and the soldiers who have been sent here. Has the government carried out in good faith the last treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi?

The Sac and Fox mission school is in charge of Miss Henrietta Woodmas, and has never done better than since she took charge of the institution. My views of the kind of a school for these people have been given.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig, who are acting as superintendent and matron, are doing all that can be done to make everything pleasant and attractive for the children.

For further particulars relative to the school I will respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Miss Woodmas, the teacher.

The employes of this agency are physician, superintendent, and teacher in the mission, blacksmith, gunsmith, and interpreter, all endeavoring to do their duty.

The condition of the Chippewas and Christian Indians is as follows:

Men	17
Women	22
Children	29
Total	<u>68</u>

Showing a decrease of seventeen since last enrollment.

Their farming operations as reported by their missionary, Rev. Joseph Romig, are as follows:

Corn, 7,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel	\$4,200
Oats, 450 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel	135
Wheat, 84 bushels, at \$1 25 per bushel	105
Potatoes, 200 bushels, at 80 cents per bushel	160
Hay, 40 tons, at \$3 50 per ton	140
Horses, 30, at \$45 each	1,350
Cattle, 70, at \$18 each	1,260
Hogs, 50, at \$2 50 each	125
Total	<u>7,475</u>

For further information relative to the mission I will respectfully refer to the accompanying report of their missionary.

I would recommend that their pending treaty be ratified, or a law enacted equivalent to it. Some wish to go with the Cherokees; others wish to become citizens. Soon this agency will be removed south. What

will become of this little band of Indians if they continue their tribal organization?

The census of the Ottawas shows the following:

Men	39
Women	52
Children	80
Total	171

This shows an increase of twenty in this nation since last enrollment. I have no report as to farming or education from the Ottawas. They became citizens the 16th of July last, and are happy in the enjoyment of the great privileges of an American citizen, to wit: voting, suing and being sued, and paying taxes. May the blessings of a good and wise Providence follow them through all the vicissitudes of life. But unless the most of them change their course, these blessings will never overtake them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 110.

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIAN RESERVATION,
Kansas, July 7, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In submitting this, another annual report of this tribe, I have the pleasure of reporting progress by many in civilization, intelligence, and religion, while some, on the other hand, yielded to evil influences and temptations thrown in their way. In temporal matters they would all make great progress if only they could get to their new homes south, not feeling disposed to make any further improvements here. Some of the people, especially widows, have had to part with their stock, and even to dispose of or pledge their lands, in order to provide subsistence.

The school under my care has been faithfully kept for seven months, with an average attendance of thirteen, and with fair progress and a good foundation for future building and usefulness.

Sabbath-school and preaching have been faithfully attended every Sabbath, and it is hoped the moral and religious truths taught have been firmly implanted in the minds of the people.

Number of acres in corn, 200; average per acre, 35 bushels; value per bushel, 60 cents.

Number of acres in oats, 15; average per acre, 30 bushels; value per bushel, 30 cents.

Number of acres in wheat, 7; average per acre, 12 bushels; value per bushel, \$1 25.

Number of acres in potatoes, 4; average per acre, 50 bushels; value per bushel, 80 cents.

Tons of hay, 40; \$3 50 per ton.

Horses, 30; average value each, \$45.

Cattle, 70; average value each, \$18.

Hogs, 50; average value each, \$2 50.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH ROMIG,
Teacher and Missionary.

Major A. WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 111.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscotah, Kansas, August 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report, made under the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 27 last:

The Indians upon this reservation number about two hundred and sixty-five; males one hundred and forty-two; females one hundred and twenty-three. They consist of two classes: allotted Indians, or those having their lands set apart to them in severalty; and common Indians, or those who hold lands in common.

THEIR LANDS.

Heads of families of the allotted class have each one hundred and sixty acres, and other members of families and single individuals have each forty acres. The headmen of this class have three hundred and twenty acres each. The allotted Indians number about ninety-three, and they possess 8,312.14 acres of land.

The common Indians number one hundred and seventy-two, and they occupy a tract of land in a body six miles long by five miles broad, embracing 19,137.87 acres, or about one hundred and eleven acres for each individual.

The families of this band are scattered irregularly over their reservations, wherever individual preferences dictate.

Besides, there are the following lands which belong to the whole tribe, to wit: 174.66 acres held for agency purposes; three hundred and twenty acres for school, and six hundred and forty for a mill site. The above designations embrace all the lands now belonging to the tribe, and amount to 28,584.67 acres.

FUNDS.

The funds of the tribe are: First, \$100,000 set apart by the treaty of 1854, and permanently invested in securities bearing five per cent. interest: that is, yielding annually \$5,000, which is applicable, by the terms of the treaty, to "educational and other beneficial purposes." Second, land on annuity of \$5,000 to be paid in October, 1869, and a like sum each of the four years following, when the payment ceases. This is a remnant of \$200,000 paid out since the year 1854, in annuities under the treaty of that year. Third, the proceeds of the sale of lands under the treaty of 1863, to the Atchison and Pike's Peak, now Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The lands consist of 123,832.61 acres, sold at \$1 25 per acre. The

purchase money is to be paid by the railroad company to the United States in six years from the date of the purchase. The purchase was, according to the treaty, made on the 16th day of August, 1865. Payment is therefore to be made in August, 1871. In the mean time the railroad company pays interest at six per cent, per annum, which yields upwards of \$9,000, which sum is paid yearly, in April, to the Indians; the first payment having been made in 1867.

In ten years from the ratification of the treaty, that was in 1863, the United States is to pay to the tribe \$10,000 as their first installment of the amount of the purchase money, and \$10,000 each year thereafter until all is paid.

These are all the funds of the tribe. The annuities go chiefly to traders, who credit the Indians for goods, in advance of the payments, at high prices. The educational and beneficial interest fund is applied to the support of the school of the tribe, and to the purchase of stock and implements, and to blacksmithing and repair of wagons, &c.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

These Indians have, to a partial extent, adopted the practice of cultivating the soil for their support. Nearly all have land in cultivation, varying generally from five to seventy acres for each family.

The whole number of acres in cultivation, including new prairie broken the present year, is 1,463 acres, or over five and one-half acres for each individual, man, woman, and child.

The allotted Indians have under cultivation seven hundred and seventy-two acres, or about eight and one-half acres for each individual.

The common Indians have under cultivation six hundred and ninety-one acres, or about four acres for each individual.

Indian corn is the principal crop raised.

The estimate of the yield of this crop the present year is forty thousand bushels, of which they will probably sell one-half, the other half affording them their staple article of food. They raise, besides, quite largely of beans, squashes, potatoes, turnips, &c. They are beginning to raise wheat and oats.

Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and swine. Their horses are mostly Indian ponies; a very inferior grade of horses, worth only about one-half as much as ordinary farm horses. Their hogs are of an inferior stock.

FARM STATISTICS.

The following is an exhibit of farm statistics the present year, the crop items being estimated only:

Acres cultivated	1,283
Acres new prairie broken this year	175
Number of frame houses	3
Number of log houses	47
Wheat raised this year, bushels	1,000
Corn raised this year, bushels	40,000
Oats raised this year, bushels	200
Potatoes raised this year, bushels	3,000
Turnips raised this year, bushels	600
Sorghum sirup made, gallons	1,300
Hay cut, tons	475
Horses, number owned	270

Cattle, number owned	150
Swine, number owned	450
Sheep, number owned	50
Wagons, number owned	704
Plows, number owned	122
Mowing machines and reapers	7
Sorghum mills	2

Estimated value of above property, not including houses, farm improvements, and minor implements, \$49,095.

THEIR MAINTENANCE.

The lands occupied by these Indians are very choice lands. They rank with the best in Kansas.

If the Indians are to remain in their present situation they should be brought speedily to depend for their subsistence wholly upon the products of their farms and household manufactures. They all understand farming, and are surrounded by, and intermingled with, whites who are a constant example to them of industry and thrift. Their wants are few, their habits of living are simple, and should be economical. They are well supplied with farming implements, and have an abundance of timber, broad and fertile prairies for cultivation, and a wide range for the raising of stock. Indians thus situated, who derive the least aid for subsistence from the government, thrive the best.

Ignorant and degraded as these people are, when habituated to look to foreign sources for a regular supply of the common necessaries of life they are divested of the chief stimulus to industry and self-reliance.

This principle has been clearly illustrated in the case of the two bands upon the Kickapoo reservation—the allotted Indians and those holding their lands in common.

The allotted band is composed almost wholly of a company of Pottawatomies, who some fifty years ago took up their residence among the Kickapoos, and were allowed to occupy and cultivate Kickapoo lands, but were not allowed to share the Kickapoo annuities or other moneys until the year 1865. They have never since their separation from their own tribe received Pottawatomie annuities except for two years, 1851 and 1852. I found these Pottawatomies in 1865 to be far the more industrious, intelligent, and thriving of the two classes of Indians. They had better farms, better houses, more stock, and were better supplied with the conveniences and comforts of civilized life. They had been dependent upon their own resources, and, imitating the practices of the whites around them, they had learned to support themselves by their own industry. As shown above, they have now eight and one-half acres to the individual in cultivation, while the common Indians have but four. Their value of their individual property is in about the same proportion.

All annuities should be stopped, and all other applications of moneys for the direct support of Indians, either for food or clothing. The practice leads to indolence and dependence. It takes away the principal incentive to industry and individual independence.

THEIR CIVILIZATION.

The moneys of the Kickapoos should be applied to the education of their children and to supplying of utensils and furniture, improved

stock and seeds, and materials for the improvement of houses and farms. These things should be furnished in such a manner that it should be seen that they are not supplied for temporary subsistence, but for permanent improvement.

Very little comparatively can be done toward civilizing adult Indians. Their families may be made somewhat more comfortable, individuals may be made more moral, and some may be brought under the influences of religion; but only the children can be completely lifted up from the degradation of aboriginal barbarism, and brought to the full light of Christian civilization.

The Kickapoos are disposed to consent to a liberal use of their money for the education of their children. They have sufficient funds and they would consent to the establishment and support of an institution which should educate, and feed, and clothe all the children of the tribe. They would consent that their children should be taken from them and kept in such an institution, where they should be constantly associated with intelligent white people who would teach them the habits and practices of civilized life. I think I am warranted in saying that the Kickapoos would cheerfully yield to this. These Indians are the wards of the government, whatever were the causes which made them so, and in essential respects they are incompetent to control their own affairs and destinies. The government as a just guardian should, therefore, by law provide what is best. The affairs of these Indians should no longer be left to the workings of the imperfect provisions of treaties.

The tenth article of the treaty of 1854 left the affairs of the Kickapoos in the hands of Congress. The article is in the following words:

ARTICLE 10. The object of these articles of agreement and convention being to advance the true interests of the Kickapoo people, it is agreed, should they prove insufficient from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provisions by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

It is quite probable that the Indians who signed that treaty did not understand the full scope and meaning of that article. This only proves their incompetency to consent to a treaty at all.

SCHOOLS.

Some twelve years ago a boarding-school was established for the Kickapoos under the auspices of, and partially at least by the funds of, the Presbyterian missionary board. A large school building and out-buildings were erected, and a farm opened. A school was commenced and continued for a year or two. It was then discontinued and the buildings were allowed to go nearly to ruin. But little was accomplished in the education of the children. In 1866 a room was fitted up in the old school building and a day school opened. The school has since been continued under the care of the agent, who employs the teacher. The expenses are paid out of the fund for "educational and other beneficial purposes."

There are some sixty children in the tribe of suitable age to attend school. About one-fourth that number attend the school in operation. Considering that most of the tribe live more than six miles from the school, it may be considered that this would be a fair attendance of white children similarly situated. A few of the children from a distance board with Indian families near by, but the attendance is principally of children whose residences are within a mile or two of the school.

The children in this school learn readily, and manifest such an interest

in all the appliances brought to bear upon their minds intended for their instruction and enlightenment as gives ample encouragement for a more liberal and extended effort for their education.

It is undoubtedly the education of the children that demands the chief efforts of the government as regards this people.

The agents can feed and clothe themselves. Let the minds of the children be developed and made capable of the contemplation and enjoyment of higher objects than mere food and clothing. But three members of the tribe, aside from the children now being educated, can read and write. They were educated chiefly at schools of other tribes.

CITIZENSHIP.

It was contemplated under the treaty of 1863 that the allotted Indians should become citizens of the United States, and became separated from the tribe, receiving title to their lands in fee and taking their share of the common funds. Some half dozen have made proof of their competency, but have not yet been admitted to citizenship. A better guard should be provided by law in the matter of this proof. Witnesses are plenty whose standard of fitness for citizenship is very low. A number of the most worthless members of the tribe are now ready to go before the court with ample proof. Should they become citizens they would squander their money and lands in a very few months. The unrestrained power to sell their lands ought not to be given this class of Indians. They should remain under guardianship, so that their lands at least should be preserved for their children.

AS TO THEIR REMOVAL.

These Indians do not desire to remove from their present location. They wish to remain for the present where they are. It would be better for them to remove to a location in close neighborhood to other tribes, provided they could there be given advantages for improvement equivalent to those they should receive here. Isolated from other tribes as they almost now are, and soon are likely to be quite, they will at no distant day become extinct, through the violation of the natural law regarding the intermarriage of near relations. It is to be seen now that Kickapoo marriages result in but few and short-lived children. The larger families of children are, first, of the half-breed French; and second, of the fruits of intermarriages with other Indian tribes.

In respect to their removal southward, a majority are controlled by a superstition they have among them. They say it was revealed to them, through their old prophet Kennekuk, who died some fifteen years ago, that they never should remove southward; that when they shall remove from where they now are, which shall not take place till after the year 1874, twenty years from the date of the treaty of 1854, they shall be taken back to their old homes on the Wabash river. On arriving at the places where were the wigwams and hunting grounds of their ancestors, the whites now occupying the farms and villages which have there been built up will abandon them to the Indians, the rightful occupants. There they will ever live afterward, in peace, plenty, and happiness.

It is clear that people governed by such a superstition are quite incompetent to consent to a treaty effecting their future local habitation.

Should these Indians remain where they now are the lands now held in common should be allotted. The conferring of individual rights to property in the soil is undoubtedly a great stimulus to industry, and to

the making of permanent and substantial improvements upon the land so possessed.

The portion of the common land could leave a surplus to be sold for the common benefit.

I have included in this report remarks suggested to me, on account of my four years' observations here, upon some topics, a brief discussion of which I thought might be of advantage, affecting the plans now being devised for the improvement of the condition of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 112.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscotah, Kans., Ninth month, 22d, 1869.

FRIEND: I would respectfully submit the following report, (with a few suggestions,) from the time of coming into this office up to this date.

Took charge of the agency on the 7th of last month, (Eighth month, 7th day, 1869.) Have visited quite a number of the Indians, and have talked considerably with the chiefs and headmen of the tribe in regard to their farms and agricultural pursuits, and especially on the subject of education. I find all of the allotted Indians engaged pretty considerably in agricultural pursuits, and those of the "common band," on the diminished reserve, are generally living in separate families and cultivating fields. Their corn looks very well, and is now so far ripened as to be out of reach of frost. An old chief told me yesterday that they will have the largest crop of this grain they have ever raised. Did not raise much wheat and oats, but that which was sown was very good. Potatoes, turnips, &c., are fine.

I am encouraging them to sow more wheat this fall, and have furnished them about one hundred bushels of good seed. They are now very busily engaged in cutting and putting up hay. Shall encourage them to put up about double the usual amount, and then, by preparing some better sheltering for their horses and cattle, they will come out in the spring in good plight for the early grass, and thus improve their stock and increase its value.

These Indians need instruction in their agricultural pursuits, and are highly pleased with the frequent visits from the agent to their houses, and seem willing to heed his advice. The presence of the agent is needed often among them.

Inclosed find an annual report of the mission school at Kennekuck; and, although this does not come up to the educational standard that is very much desired by myself, yet I doubt not but there has been much good accomplished. The old mission building is everything else but attractive for a school, and I would set it down as worthless, and must soon tumble to the ground. But I do not see that we can do better for the present than to occupy it for the allotted Indians.

It is my expectation to open another school for those of the "common band," at their church building on the diminished reserve, early in next month, (Tenth month,) under the control of a young man. I think much

will depend upon the efforts of the teachers and agent in securing a general attendance at these schools. The family and parental control are not very well developed among them; so much so that the parents cannot do much toward keeping their children in school. Hence, the school building, the school-room, and the school in every way should be, and must be, if made a success, very attractive.

The Indians would prefer a boarding-school; but for the present they have promised me their hearty co-operation in the starting of the new school and the building up of the mission school at Kennekuck. I regard education (I mean it in its broadest sense) as being the great master wheel that must propel the complicated machinery connected with the civilization and Christianization of this people.

I would respectfully recommend that the department take steps for the building of a suitable school building, where all the children of this tribe could receive the benefits of an education on the boarding-school system.

I have purchased and distributed among the Kickapoos, since taking possession of the office, ten two-horse wagons, ten two-horse plows, eleven sets double harness, one Wood mower, two revolving hay-rakes, seven head of large horses, and one hundred bushels seed wheat, at an aggregate cost of about two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, and have endeavored to place these supplies in the hands of those who would put them to good use and take care of them, and also impress upon their minds the necessity of producing an exhibit in our next annual report of a corresponding income for such outlay.

The Kickapoos are very friendly toward us, and, generally, among themselves; yet I am very sorry to notice a spirit of jealousy between the allotted Indians and those of the "common band," arising from various causes. This shall receive my attention.

The Indians of this agency are so much scattered that some kind of conveyance and team is very much needed, in order that I can perform my duties more faithfully. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to this matter and ask their action thereon.

F. G. Adams, my predecessor, has made the usual annual report, and embraces many wholesome suggestions.

Hoping to be able to speak more understandingly in my next report, I am, respectfully, thy friend,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 113.

Annual report of the Kickapoo mission school for the year ending September 1, 1869.

The whole number entered during the year.....	22
Number of males.....	13
Number of females.....	9
Average daily attendance.....	7
Number learning to read and spell.....	22
Number learning to write in copy-books.....	13
Number learning to write on slate or blackboard.....	9
Number learning arithmetic.....	7

GENERAL REMARKS.

The scholars are not very tidy in their habits, but as they have a basin, towel, and comb, and use them daily, they are making some improvement in that respect.

Their behavior, generally, is very good for Indians; except in school, they are under very little restraint. They read a small portion of Scripture every morning, after which they repeat the Lord's Prayer and sing some simple hymn or song.

Besides their lessons in their books, they read from charts, and have learned some geography from outline maps.

The average attendance may seem small compared to the whole number registered, but during the summer months the larger scholars are kept at home to help in the farm work.

The whole number now entered on the register is not as large as at the commencement of the year, as some of that number are grown, and have left school. I have not had the school during the whole year, and notice on the register, two weeks in the month of October last, when there was no school. I do not know whether there was a vacation at that time or not.

I think there has been quite an improvement in the school since we have been teaching, which is nine months.

Dr. Moore was teacher for the first three months of this year, counting from last September; and the first of December my sister took the school, teaching till June, since which time I have been teaching.

ELIZABETH P. ADAMS,

Teacher of the Kickapoo Mission School, Kennekuk, Kans.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

No. 114.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, *September 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs within the Pottawatomie agency for the year 1869.

By the terms of the treaty of 1867 the Pottawatomies were entitled to select in the Indian country a tract of land not to exceed thirty miles square, to be purchased for them by the government, the price for the same to be taken from moneys arising from the sale of their surplus land to the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Commissioners were appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior last winter to accompany the Pottawatomies and Sacs to the Indian territory, and to assist them in making a selection of a portion of country suitable for them for a home, and to which they might emigrate as soon as convenient. The commissioners arrived in the middle of winter, when the wagon roads were almost impassable, on account of deep mud and overflowing streams. The Pottawatomies refused to move at such an inclement season, giving as a further reason besides the great discomfort and inconvenience of travel, that it was the worst time in the whole year to select land and judge of its quality. Finally, at a later period, but still much too early, an arrangement was made for starting, but the Pottawatomies failing to meet the commissioners at the place and time appointed returned to their homes, abandoning the undertaking for the time. They are still desirous of making an early selection, and are wishing the department to send, at a fitting season, a

commission to assist them. Perhaps no better time than the present fall, or at furthest next spring, could be selected. The Pottawatomies have raised an abundant crop this year. Everything they do in the way of farming has proved a success beyond anything ever witnessed among them before. As a general thing they are well supplied with the necessaries of life. They have a good deal of farm stock, a heavy grain crop, and teams in good condition. They could commence moving themselves down into the Indian country within the next year, and in a short time nearly all, with very little aid from the government, would be settled permanently in their new home, and in a fair way of making a comfortable and independent living. The Pottawatomies ask only that the government shall carry out in good faith its treaty obligations, and they think they will be able in the future, as they have been in the past, to procure for themselves an honest livelihood.

There has been manifested, since the treaty of 1861, a strong determination on the part of a large proportion of the sectionizing Pottawatomies to throw off all their tribal character, abandon their old Indian customs, adopt the habits of the whites, and to become citizens of the United States. Laboring under many discouraging circumstances, with few teams, and a scarcity of farming utensils, requiring more labor to accomplish the same results than if they had been better supplied, they yet labored on, increasing their means with every succeeding good crop harvested. Our Indians were promised, in the treaty of 1861, every facility for becoming citizens, and payment to them (as they should make the necessary proof of competency) of their share of the tribal funds to enable them to commence with sufficient means to procure for themselves such farming implements and teams as they might require; and I have no doubt if the stipulations of this treaty had been strictly observed on the part of the government, we would have had among the Pottawatomies to-day some as independent farmers and as good citizens as any we have in the State. As an encouraging sign of advancement among the Pottawatomies I may observe that, since the payment to them of a portion of their tribal funds last year, they have provided themselves with improved implements of agriculture; so that they have mowers and reapers of the best patterns, planters and cultivators, wagons, harness, and teams of horses and oxen—the result of all which may be witnessed in the labor performed and in the harvest of this year. We must not, however, speak in too flattering terms of all Indians; for unfortunately we are compelled to admit that among Indians, as well as among whites, there are worthless characters; but happily they are the exception, and their discrediting conduct should not stand in the way of meting out to the deserving the necessary means of advancement provided for by treaty, or the meed of praise justly due for edifying conduct. The Prairie band of Pottawatomies have not the same amount of land under cultivation as the sectionizing party, according to numbers. They are in greater want of implements and other necessary means of carrying on farming operations; yet they will have a good crop the present season, considering the number of acres tilled. I can say for them, generally, that they have for the past year been orderly, peaceable, and industrious, and have manifested a laudable determination to improve their condition by tilling the soil and depending more upon their farm products for a subsistence than formerly, and less upon the chase. But on account of their unfortunate surroundings it seems impossible for them to live in the peaceable possession of their little reservation, and enjoy in peace the fruits of their labor. The idea seems to prevail among the white settlers that that particular reserve, with its

valuable timber, pure water, and rich prairie soil, containing over seventy-five thousand acres, within a short ride from the dome of our State capital. It could never have been intended as a home for the Indian, the land to remain, to a great extent, uncultivated, and free from taxation. They enter upon these lands stealthily and take away timber, or make a contract with some worthless Indian for such timber as they want (the land being held in common they can buy of the same Indian in one part of the reserve as well as another,) and under this contract they go on defiantly cutting and destroying. While the contract furnishes a sort of pretext, they very well know it confers no right; but they at the same time know that the United States district court for the district of Kansas never did, and probably never will, convict a white man for depredating upon Indian lands. I know of no way of remedying the evil, except by prevailing upon white men to be honest and just toward the Indian, or seeing that the laws are rigidly enforced against them. One other means may be tried with perhaps a more certain prospect of success—to move the Indian to some country where he would be free from such annoyances. The state of things existing between the Indians on the reserve and the whites outside of it has often been reported to the department and made a subject of complaint on the part of the Indians. The question of treating away their reserve and going to the Indian territory with a portion of the sectionizers has sometimes been proposed to the Prairie band of Pottowatomies, and a considerable number of them are reported to be in favor of such a movement; but that sentiment never finds expression in a council with an agent of the government, the chiefs and principal headmen being the only parties heard, and they are believed to be acting under outside influences which determine their course. That it would be far better for the Indians as well as the government, if they could be induced to take such steps, does not admit of a doubt.

Upon the subject of schools there is nothing practically new or interesting to report. The St. Mary's mission school, which has long since proved itself a success, is still in successful operation; although the school fund has been somewhat diminished by the withdrawal of their interest in the tribal funds by a large number of citizenized Indians; yet all Indian children of a proper age that present themselves are received and cared for, boarded, clothed, and educated in health, and doctored and nursed when sick. The other establishment, known as the Baptist mission, and which, a few years ago, was turned over to the Baptist missionary board, has suspended operations. It was suggested that if the government would assist in repairing the premises and putting the buildings in order to receive pupils, the Prairie Indians would at once place a goodly number of their children under the care and guardianship of that mission, and the result would be that the Prairie band would take a greater interest in the education of their children. To further so desirable an object the honorable Secretary of the Interior turned over to the parties having the care of that mission \$2,000 of the civilization fund, which sum was expended in repairs, and the necessary arrangements were made for opening and carrying on a school; but poor success attended the effort, and after a short time the enterprise seems to have been altogether abandoned; and upon visiting the premises a few days ago I was told by a tenant whom I found there that the property was offered for sale. The Prairie band have heretofore patronized the St. Mary's mission school to some extent, but few at the present time, or ever at any one time, generally known as Prairie Indians, have done so. The reason is obvious to those only who are acquainted with the particular fact that children of the Prairie Indians sent to school soon become

Christian, and the parents almost certainly become Christian soon after, when they lose their distinctive appellation as Prairie Indians, and have been known subsequently as members of the Christian band; the distinguishing characteristic of the Prairie Indians being that they are pagan, and manifest no desire to have their children educated.

For a more detailed account of schools and farming, I refer you to my statistical report of this year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ENOCH HOAG,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 115.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE DELAWARE INDIANS,
July 1, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor to submit the following report of the Delaware and Wyandott Indians within this agency:

The Delawares are now located in the Cherokee country, east of the 96th degree of longitude, in the valley of the Verdigris River, seventy-five miles northwest of Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation, and in a most fertile region. The past year they have been busily engaged in building houses and opening fields.

The crop of 1868, on account of drought, was very small, but the present harvest promises to be abundant. The immediate vicinity of the Verdigris River is well supplied with cane, upon which, as it remains green during the winter, cattle and horses thrive, needing no other care than to be kept from wandering.

On removing from Kansas the Delawares sold most of their cattle, but they are now obtaining a new supply, which, with so ample and unfailing pastures, must rapidly increase.

The game, fish, &c., which, in the Verdigris country, are abundant, have largely contributed to support the Delawares in their new homes. The future wants of a people so situated will be amply supplied.

As is generally the case in removing tribes, the aged and weak have suffered for want of suitable shelter, and some have sickened and died; but the mortality has been small.

At present the tribe numbers ten hundred and five persons, and, notwithstanding the sickness incident on removal, general content prevails.

I am unable to give even an approximate estimate of the number of acres under cultivation, as the Indians are so widely scattered. These Indians could not be expected to make large improvements at once, but each family has a field in which, on my late visit, I saw the usual crops growing—corn, beans, onions, and other vegetables—so they will soon have a full supply of their customary food, a guarantee of health and prosperity.

They are eagerly inquiring about schools, and already have one in operation for their especial benefit. The Cherokee council will give them schools as soon as the money from the Delaware fund shall have been accredited to the Cherokees. I would earnestly recommend that

this arrangement be attended to with as little delay as possible, as many children will be deprived of school privileges until it is attended to.

The Whites are hoping to get their new reservation before the coming winter. As the provisions of the late treaty are being carried out, the details of which will soon be reported, I deem it unnecessary at this time to report further.

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 116.

SHAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Shawnee, Kansas, Ninth month, 20th, 1869.

Having taken charge of this agency on the 10th of Seventh month of this year, I herewith submit my first annual report of the Shawnees, as now existing in the tribe of my care.

With the exception of a few who have good and cultivated farms, and bountiful crops the present season, the Shawnees as a tribe are not at present very prosperous, having been long looking for and expecting the privilege of selling their entire allotment of lands, preparatory to a removal to the Indian country, in consequence of which their agricultural business has been much neglected, leaving many very destitute of provisions; and since the adoption of the new rules by which they are enabled to dispose of all their lands they are selling it rapidly, and many of them have already used much of the proceeds for the necessaries of life, and many of this class are also intemperate, and on receiving money for their lands are made easy victims of intoxication, and in some instances to the wasting and loss of their little means; although the conditions upon which the agency was removed from De Soto to this place were that the use of all intoxicating drinks should be suppressed, it has not been carried out or fulfilled, and regardless of law it has been some way so adroitly smuggled by the vendors to the Indian as yet to evade detection. But the citizens now having forfeited their claim to the agency, we propose to use our influence to remove to a point where the laws can be more rigidly enforced and the interest of the Indian less jeopardized.

I regret to say that the Shawnees have entirely withdrawn their support to the schools especially designed for their benefit; hence but few of them are now receiving school learning.

That portion of the tribe known as Black Bob's, who elected to hold their lands in common, are in rather a pitiable condition, and have recently appealed to my sympathies for aid, having sustained much damage by the continued rains and unusual floods that occurred in the fore part of the past summer. Their main dependence for sustenance seems to be the proceeds of the sale of wood or timber along the waters of the Big Blue, and that is now even becoming scarce. The wild animals having entirely left this part of the land, they have no recourse to the chase for subsistence. The old men are too enfeebled to labor, and the young men not having been trained to habits of industry, are alike averse to obtaining a livelihood in this way. This part of the tribe

seem not inclined to avail themselves of the privilege offered by the Cherokees, and having been at enmity with the seventy Shawnees, seem to prefer securing a home with some one of the small tribes in the Indian territory, in lieu of their lands here. In view of their losses in time of the war, and their sufferings in consequence of the floods the present season, I would recommend that a small appropriation be made for their relief, their number being (men, women, and children) about sixty-four. And if they cannot be prevailed upon to remove and settle with the Cherokees, I would suggest that they be permitted to choose a home with some one of the small tribes south, with whom they can affiliate.

Respectfully,

REUBEN L. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 117.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, Ninth month, 3d, 1869.

In compliance with a requirement of the Indian Department, I herewith submit the annual report of the condition of affairs in the Kaw or Kansas agency.

I received my commission as agent for the Kaw Indians Seventh month 30th last, and took charge of the office Eighth month 9th, 1869, and learn from my predecessor and other sources of information that the Indians of this agency have been supported by government the past year up to the first of Seventh month last.

The difficulties existing between them and the plains Indians have prevented them from procuring their usual supply of meat, the buffalo having gone beyond their usual hunting grounds; since that time they have subsisted chiefly on corn and potatoes. Some ponies have been traded for flour and meat, but their supply has been scant, and although I disapprove of indiscriminate feeding of Indians when on their reservations, yet it will be necessary to feed these until they raise another crop, or they must be allowed protection in the buffalo country, or suffer, and some of them perish, for want of provisions.

The agricultural fund of this tribe being very small, their supply of farming implements is entirely insufficient; and if they are expected to succeed in this branch of civilization, their fund for this purpose should be doubled at least. The crops planted last spring look well, but for want (as before stated) of a sufficiency of agricultural implements they have but a very small portion of what they might cultivate in tillage. The accompanying report and statistics of the farmer will fully illustrate this. They have been without school the past year, and I learn the accrued school fund has been appropriated, up to the first of last Third month, for agricultural purposes, and for supplying them with provisions, leaving their educational fund limited at present. But I believe by using strict economy and having the consent of the Indian Department, a small school may be opened early this fall, as it is very much needed, the tribe being sadly deficient in this respect. The Indians are not as much in favor of a school as I should like to see them, alleging that those who have been to school and can speak the English language are worse than those who have not any education. This can be accounted

for from the fact that they have only learned enough to understand only a small portion of the English language, and their contact has been with such as have not used their influence towards their improvement to the best advantage, their reservation being in close proximity to a village where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale.

A contract has been made with the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, granting them the right of way through the reservation, and allowing them the privilege of cutting ties and sawing lumber to use on the reservation in constructing said railroad.

This circumstance increases their facilities for procuring intoxicating drink, which I fear is gaining ground. In this connection permit me to say that I think the policy now pursued by the government in paying Indians cash annuities or other moneys due them, is injurious. When they have plenty of money irresponsible men can be found to take it and procure whisky, keeping such a part as they see proper. I would suggest in lieu of the present plan that the money be guaranteed to the trader, binding him to let them have goods at the same prices he would offer other responsible parties on the same credit. Were this arrangement made with the Kaws, I am fully persuaded their annuities would do them much more good than under the present system, the trader having no guarantee except the honor of the Indian. I have made an effort to enroll them so as to give the exact number, but they refuse until payment. The best I can do is to go according to the census taken last year; allowing the usual increase, there are about 525 Indians in this tribe beside half-breeds.

All of which I respectfully submit.

MAHLON STUBBS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 118.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
Ninth month, 23d, 1869.

FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit my first annual report:

I entered upon the duties of the office the first of Seventh month last, since which I have endeavored to become acquainted with the Indians of this agency and their various wants. I find that the most of the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws have removed south, where, reports say, they are more temperate and industrious than formerly. There still remain twelve families and six parts; in all, fifty-five persons at their old homes, who are expecting to become citizens, and have filed their intentions to that effect. Statistics are as follows:

Lands under cultivation, acres.....	650
Crops—wheat, bushels.....	675
Corn, bushels.....	10,300
Oats, bushels.....	3,600
Potatoes, bushels.....	525
Stock—horses.....	21
Cattle.....	33
Sheep.....	150

Hogs.....	70
Bees, stands.....	17
Farm and road wagons.....	4
Light wagons and buggies.....	4
Farming utensils, value.....	\$7 25

They have several young apple and peach orchards, a few of which have come into bearing. There has been a slight gain since last year in numbers of persons. They send to the district schools and some to the Sabbath-schools in their neighborhood. Most of them are members of the Roman Catholic Church, but it being very inconvenient, they attend but seldom. Some intemperance among them still. Hope some improvement.

The Miamles are still remaining at their old homes, and I believe their condition is improving. I have had several councils with them, desiring to become acquainted with them in every particular. They express a strong desire to have a school started for the education of their children, believing that on it and religion hang their future hopes. In accordance with that feeling they organized a Baptist church and Sabbath-school among their people some years since, which has increased in size and influence. As it increases intemperance decreases. The church and Sabbath-school have been the means of reforming some of their worst characters, who have turned to industrial habits.

We have also contracted with an experienced teacher and consistent Christian to open a school as soon as they recover from bilious fevers and fevers and chills. There are several cases this fall; nothing fatal.

There has been a slight increase in their numbers within the year.

The statistics are as follows:

Acres under cultivation.....	890
Crops—wheat, bushels.....	919
Corn, bushels.....	11,915
Oats, bushels.....	1,920
Potatoes, bushels.....	940
Beans, bushels.....	15
Bees, stands.....	24
Hay, tons.....	184
Farming utensils, value.....	\$968 00
Farm and road wagons.....	11
Light wagons and buggies.....	10
Horses.....	122
Cattle.....	188
Hogs.....	164
Several young apple and peach orchards—two in bearing.	

Most of them follow farming for a living. Some work at trades, and a few do but little work at all. These are intemperate as well as idle. The Christian portion expect to have a protracted meeting soon, to awaken and endeavor to bring into their church their wandering children. I desire their success. My prayers frequently ascend for them.

I remain thy friend,

JAMES STANLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 119.

OSAGE AGENCY, July 24, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your request of May 19, and the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Many things have transpired since my last annual report to disturb the peace and quiet of the Indians under my charge. They have made many bitter, and, I believe, just complaints against the government. Believing, as I do, that these reports are looked on by Congress and the Indian Department as only from "Indian agents," and, therefore, worthy of no consideration, I will only hint at a few of what I consider wrongs and disappointments to which the Indians of my agency have been subjected.

The Osages were promised at the great council on Drum Creek, in July, 1868, by the commissioner and superintendent, whom they thought to be high authority, that their full payment should be paid in money as early as the first of October. This payment would, doubtless, have been paid in money had these Indians not become very destitute of food, not being able to hunt buffalo on account of the existing troubles between them and the Plain Indians. Superintendent Murphy received the funds with instructions to make the payment in provisions. He purchased the necessary articles as soon as he could, and shipped them about the 9th of November. By this time heavy rains set in, roads became very bad, and streams high, and when these provisions were delivered in the Indian country the Indians were so scattered and the streams continuing high, it was midwinter before all could be got together to receive their annuities. Although these provisions were judiciously bought, and delivered without any expense to the Indians for transportation, and were much better for them than money, they were very much dissatisfied with the payment. Could the payment have been made between the 1st and 15th of October, before the Indians scattered, there would have been no trouble.

The goods received by the Osages in the fall of 1867 and spring of 1868 were badly selected, and high prices paid, although purchased in the city of New York, and the transportation paid by the government. The blankets and strouding were of a quality they never buy where they have the privilege of making their own selections. Some of the articles cost them much more than they would have had to pay the traders. These things, and the delays in getting goods to them, and not the influence of the traders, as so often charged, are the cause of these Indians becoming so clamorous to have their annuities paid in money.

These Indians were very anxious to have their payment made this spring, before they were obliged to go on their summer hunt. I used every means in my power to have them paid. Their money reached the superintendent about the time they left. If they had waited another month longer I doubt very much whether they would have been paid, as the waters were very high, and the superintendent was so pressed with other business. These semi-annual payments cannot be made, with any satisfaction to the Indians, later than the 1st of May and the 1st of October. Soon after these dates they must and will go on their hunts.

But little corn was raised last year by this tribe, in consequence of the dry, hot summer, and they will have less this year, on account of stock brought in by settlers. Since my last annual report more than five

hundred families have settled on the eastern part of the Osage diminished reservation, have built their cabins near the Indian camps, taken possession of their corn-fields, and forbidden them from cutting firewood on "their claims."

When the Osages made the treaty of September, 1865, they did not expect to have to reimburse the government to the amount of \$60,000 out of the first lands sold, for surveying the western part of lands ceded to the United States in trust, as it is well known that there will be no sale of these lands for the next fifteen or twenty years. When a contract for the survey of these lands was in contemplation, by request of the Indians, I sent in a protest, but, of course, no attention was paid to it, as it was only from an "Indian agent." Had the Osage trust lands been surveyed at a proper time and sold in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, the Indians would have received some benefit arising therefrom. According to a resolution which was passed through Congress last winter, it is barely possible that enough of these trust lands will sell off of the east end in the next few years to reimburse the government for surveying.

In view of the present condition of the Osage Indians, their location, and the immense immigration pouring in on the diminished reservation, I must say nothing better can be done than to amend the treaty of May, 1868, which is now before the Senate of the United States, so as for the government to take all their lands in Kansas and move them to the Indian Territory, and place to their credit, at interest, \$1,600,000.

The lands promised to be patented to certain half-breeds, in Articles VI and XIV of the treaty of September 29, 1865, have not yet, as I have learned, been complied with on the part of the government. The most of these half-breeds have been driven off their claims by the whites, their timber cut and destroyed, their lands claimed, and an attempt will soon be made, and I believe successfully, to pre-empt the same.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws raised but little corn, potatoes, or other vegetables last year. They suffered severely last winter for food and clothing. Many of the Quapaws died from exposure, starvation, and the effects of ardent spirits. These people returned to their homes in the fall of 1865, destitute of all the comforts of life. In the winter of 1866-67, delegates from each of these tribes visited Washington, and concluded a treaty with the government in February, 1867. In view of their very destitute condition, they made the agreement with the government that a small proportion of the principal for which they sold their lands should be paid them as soon as the treaty was ratified. The treaty failed to be fully ratified until October, 1868. Money was not appropriated to carry out these treaties until last spring. A requisition was issued by the Indian Department, June 1st. The superintendent received the funds in due time, put them in bank for safe-keeping, and they are there, safe, to this day, the superintendent being "so pressed with other business" that he cannot make these payments in person, as he is required to do by law, and these poor wretches starving and begging for money due them, which they expected to get more than two years ago. The regular annuities due these people, which should have been paid them last September or October, were delayed until the last of February, because the superintendent "had not time to make the payment."

The appropriation for "pay of blacksmith, assistants, iron and steel, &c., and pay of miller," for the Seneca Indians, by some means, was stricken from the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1869.

The same committee that recommended the ratification of the treaty of February 23, 1867, at the same session of Congress, refused to make this appropriation for the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c., treaty of February 23, 1867. The blacksmith and assistants worked near six months before they were informed that there was no money appropriated to pay them. These employes could not be dispensed with, and the Arapahoes agreed to pay them for the next six months' work, if not paid by the government, when they got any money arising from their new treaty, which has not yet been paid. The imagination cannot picture the sufferings of these employes and their families, for want of this small amount, justly due them. *Something should be done to pay these men for one year's hard labor.*

When I view the failure on the part of the government to comply with contracts made with a people who are considered capable of becoming "parties to treaties," that have come under my own observation within the last seven years, it makes me wonder that we do not have more trouble with these benighted and ignorant people than we do. In the two agencies over which I have had a kind of nominal control for the last seven years, if the proper persons, who, knowing the wants of the Indians, could have had the privilege of paying the annuities at the proper time, and the purchasing of provisions, goods, and other articles in open market that has been consumed by these Indians, more than a hundred thousand dollars could have been saved to the government and Indians. If the acts of March 3, 1857, and March 2, 1861, are to remain in full force, the law creating "Indian agents" should be repealed, and a law passed providing from two to five assistant superintendents for each superintendency, that "Indian agents" may no longer be the "scape-goats" to bear the sins of the whole department.

I transmit, herewith, a report of John Schoenmaker, superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.

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

No. 120.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninth month, 6th, 1860.

SIR: I would respectfully state, in regard to the annual report asked for in your communication transmitting copy of the Commissioner's letter of the seventh month 26th, I can only report that the Indians have only a few months since returned from the war-path, and have not yet been located upon their reservation, but are encamped around the military post of Camp Supply. They have expressed a willingness and a desire to be placed upon a reservation, and to remain at peace with the whites; cultivate the soil; raise stock of all kinds; receive education, and adopt the habits of the whites. Yet they are full of doubt, saying upon every occasion, when opportunity offers, that they have been promised so much, and so many commissioners come with good words, and call the good spirits into their councils, all of which does not feed and clothe them and their children.

I am fully satisfied that this dissatisfaction comes of the generally ad-

mitted fact that the rations are not of the kind best adapted to their wants—for instance, the item of corn. This they do not use themselves, nor will their ponies eat it. Flour and beef alone should be issued when necessary, and corn should be withheld, at least until a mill can be erected to grind it. The amount of savings from beef and flour not issued should be expended for sugar and coffee sufficient to give them full soldiers' rations of these articles. Facts and figures will sustain the statement that the corn and beef, or even the beef alone, that would be wasted, if issued in accordance with present allowances, would suffice to furnish full rations of coffee and sugar, thus saving to the government all the money expended for corn, and much of that expended for flour, while buffalo and other wild game supplies the place of the beef ration withheld. These changes, with prompt action on the part of the government in the delivery of all annuities promised, will insure success, and the way will be open to the civilization of these roving bands of human beings.

Arapahoes number about.....	1, 100
Cheyennes number about.....	1, 500
	2, 600

BRINTON DARLINGTON,
United States Indian Agent Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 121.

WICHITA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,
Eighth month, 12th, 1860.

FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations, I herewith make my first annual report of the condition, number, &c., of the Indians in this agency. The Wichita agency was attached to the one having charge of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches at the time I assumed the duties of the office, the 1st of seventh month, 1860.

My predecessors in office, Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen and Agent Boone, made arrangements early in the spring to have some of the prairie plowed and planted in corn and various kinds of vegetables, all of which have made a luxuriant growth, and has been a source of encouragement to the Indians. Several of the Indians have sold green corn, watermelons, &c., and other vegetables at the post, the farmers instructing them how much they should have for their produce. The plowing has been continued by me, and there is now eight hundred and fifty acres done in the former Wichita agency, and six hundred and fifty for the Comanches and other Indians, making in the present agency fifteen hundred acres plowed and in good condition for a crop next year.

The Caddoes, Delawares, Wichitas, and other small bands attached to them, are very desirous of being furnished with plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements, and do their own farming next season. I think they should be furnished with all the agricultural tools that they will use to advantage.

These Indians have, from time immemorial, been accustomed to rais-

ing small lots of corn. They still continue it, and this year have many of them on the banks of the Wichita River, which they have planted and cultivated without any assistance from the whites. In the aggregate they will probably amount to about one hundred acres, and yield perhaps thirty bushels per acre. I would recommend that there be \$1,000 per year appropriated, to be awarded to not less than twenty-five of the Indians in the former Wichita agency, who raise the largest and best cultivated crops.

The Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands claim to be the prior occupants of this district of country, and that they have never ceded it to the United States or received any compensation therefor; and there is nothing in this office to show that there has been any part of the country reserved to them. They are, however, occupying both sides of the Wichita (or Washita) River. I would urge the attention of Congress to the claim of the Wichita Indians; and if an appropriation be made to compensate them for this country, that it be expended principally in improvements, live stock, agricultural implements, &c., and that they be not allowed to pay any portion of the appropriation to an attorney, claim agent, or any other person for presenting and urging their claim. Congress should treat the Indians as wards, and when an appropriation is made for their benefit, see that they get the amount in full.

The Indians in the former Wichita agency are living thirty-five or forty miles north of the present agency building, and number ten hundred and sixteen. They would, I believe, soon become an enterprising and self-sustaining people, should they receive the proper assistance and encouragement for a few years; and I feel confident that it is the intention of the government to furnish the most expensive portion of it. It, however, it does not furnish missionary laborers for the Indians in this agency, they should be sustained by some religious society.

Believing as I do that it is absurd to expect, with any degree of success, to civilize the Indians with wicked and unprincipled men, it is my wish and intention, as far as practicable, to have religious persons for all the employés in this agency, who, to some extent, will act as missionaries. But their efforts alone will not be sufficient.

THE COMANCHE INDIANS.

These number at the present time about twenty-five hundred and thirty-eight, a part of whom were once on a reservation in Texas, and had made some attempts at farming, but were driven out without receiving any compensation for their land. They still feel aggrieved, and I think it is the principal cause of their continuing to make raids into Texas to steal horses and mules. Several of the Comanches have shown much interest in agriculture. They have assisted in planting corn after the ground was plowed, and in some cases the chiefs have helped to hoe the corn and vegetables. The labor, though, has principally been done by the squaws and two white farmers. They have seventy-two acres planted in corn and vegetables, which has been of great benefit in supplying them with green corn to eat and dry. They have very industriously attended to both.

THE KIWAS AND APACHES

Had fifty-five acres plowed for them about twenty-five miles northwest of the agency, which was planted in corn and vegetables, and has

yielded well. They took but little interest in their crops, and were out hunting buffaloes until the corn was fit to use, and then they returned, about nineteen hundred and twenty-eight Kiowas and two hundred and eighty-eight Apaches, and with about six thousand ponies. They soon eat and destroyed their crop.

All the other Indians had carefully watched their ponies out of the crops; had not stolen from each other, and appeared desirous of drying all the corn that was not needed for immediate use. But the Kiowas rode into their fields and allowed their ponies to run there. After it was gone they wanted to help the Comanches to eat theirs.

Many of the Kiowas are very much dissatisfied here. They appear to have no higher wish than to roam unmolested on the plains, and occasionally make a raid into Texas to get some horses, mules, and such other things as they may find and want. They claim that the United States has no right to pen them up on this small tract of land, only about one hundred miles square, and then give half their rations of provisions in corn, feeding them as the white people do their horses and mules. If they had a soldier's ration of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, and rice, I think it would go far towards making them satisfied; without it I think it very doubtful about their remaining here very long.

It may be that nearly all the Indians, except the Kiowas, will remain here with their present ration. But it is doubtful. They complain bitterly about having the corn for corn-meal for half their ration of bread-stuff, instead of having it all in flour. The corn or meal is of but very little service to them. They frequently feed a portion of it to their ponies around the commissary's before they start to their camps. At their camps I have seen where they have been feeding their ponies with corn. A considerable portion of the corn-meal that has been issued to them since I came has been damaged, and causes diarrhea if they eat it, and they do not like it when it is in good condition. They sometimes do not take the corn from the commissary, thinking it not worth carrying home. The balance of the provisions not making a sufficient amount of food, makes it necessary to spend a portion of their time in hunting. The less time they spend in this way the better it will be for them.

All the breadstuffs for the Indians, employés, and troops, should be raised here. From the appearance of the soil and vegetation, wheat, corn, and oats might be raised in abundance. On Medicine Bluff Creek I think there should be a good, substantial flouring-mill erected, with sufficient capacity to store a few thousand bushels of wheat. By raising all the grain here that is necessary to be used, there will be three important points gained:

First. It will be teaching the Indians practically how to farm, and practical work performed by horses and hands is an important item in civilizing the Indian. The Caddoes and Wichitas would soon raise grain to sell, and the government should pay them a reasonable compensation for it.

Second. It would be cheaper, in my opinion, for the government to raise and manufacture the provisions here than to haul it so far as it has to be done at present. If this is as good an agricultural country as it appears to be, it can be raised here at a much less price; but if it should cost as much or even more, which is no ways probable, it would still be better to raise it here on account of other advantages. If we civilize the Indian we must associate with him, and in that association should be industrious if we would have him become so.

Third. It would greatly reduce the number of persons necessary to come into this agency, and thus lessen the opportunity to smuggle spir-

ituous liquors into the country and trade it to the Indians and soldiers. Brevet Major General Grierson, the commanding officer at Fort Sill, near this place, appears to be very vigilant in his endeavors to prevent the introduction and sale of this pernicious drink; but with our combined watchfulness and care there is occasionally some disposed of to both Indians and soldiers, which causes a great liability of having a disturbance; and once commenced, we know not when or how it will end.

There has been no school or missionary labor among any of the Indians of this agency during the past year. Several of the chiefs are desirous of having a school for their children, and some of them have expressed a wish to have some white women among them to teach their squaws the arts of civilized life. I have contracted with certain parties to inclose nearly all the land that has been plowed with a post and three-rail fence; the balance of it, for the Caddoes, is to be a tight worm-fence so that they can keep hogs.

I think there should be a nursery started here next spring for the benefit of the Indians. In a very few years, with the blessing of a kind Providence resting upon our labors, we could have all the peaches that the Indians and others here would want to eat. Apple-trees would probably do well, but would require a longer time to become fruitful. The Indians appear to be very fond of sweet fruit, and in fact of sweets in any form. A bearing orchard of fruit would go far towards attaching them to their homes, and would be a strong incentive to keep them permanently there instead of moving their lodges and roving around as they now do. Every reasonable effort should be made to localize the Indians, and create a desire for him to remain on and take care of his farm.

It is a great mistake to send pants and woolen hose here for the Indians. They almost universally cut the upper part of the pants off, and either throw them away or use them for some other purpose, reserving only the lower part for leggins. Two yards of cloth would do them as much good as a pair of pants. The woolen hose are generally worn without moccasins until holes are worn into them and then thrown away. Sometimes they are cast off before they are worn even that much. The flannel that has just been issued to them will be of but little service, being very thin and poor. The shirts were generally of good material, but too short; as they do not wear pants their shirts should be longer than they are usually made. The calico and muslin were both good and serviceable. Appended please find estimate of goods for the Indians.

Brevet Major General Grierson appears to have an abiding interest in the welfare of the Indians, and cordially lends a helping hand in carrying out my plans and arrangements in connection with the Indian affairs. If the standing of an officer be estimated on the basis that he is the greatest general who conquers the most with expending the least amount of blood and treasure, I think the commanding officer here will rank high, for I feel confident that it is his wish and intention to use all his influence and authority to subdue the wild and ferocious nature of the savage, without coming into hostile collision with him, unless some great emergency should arise in which he would consider that carnal weapons were absolutely necessary. He evidently would much prefer to lead than to attempt to drive the aborigines into civilization.

Very respectfully,

LAURIE TATUM,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 122.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Lawrence, Kansas, Tenth month, 11th, 1869.

Sir: Referring to office letter of August 20 last, instructing me to take immediate steps to ascertain the wishes of the Indians (Osages) in regard to said treaty, and their views on the question of removal, and to endeavor to have my report express the uninfluenced wishes of the Indians on these subjects, I respectfully submit the following report:

This tribe being situated at so great a distance, I deferred entering upon this duty until I should proceed to make their fall payment. On the 23d ultimo, I entered upon this service, taking with me Jonathan Richards as special clerk, Isaac T. Gibson, then on his way to assume the duties of the agency, and Agent Snow. On the evening of the 20th we arrived at the council grounds of said tribe, and found nearly the whole nation assembled, having been previously notified of our coming. Their roll was correctly revised, showing an increase, amounting, in the aggregate, to four thousand four hundred and eighty one souls. A council was called, and at 10 a. m. they all convened to hear what might be said to them. After advising and counseling with them in relation to their past mode of life, and the poverty and wretchedness resulting therefrom, and laying before them the great labor the government is engaged in to advance them in a better and higher life—holding up to them the importance of education, and manual and industrial labor, through which they might possess themselves of all the comforts and enjoyments of their white brethren—I informed them that they signed a treaty last year whereby they sold their country for \$1,600,000, and were to receive \$95,000 annually; a part for education, a part for national and industrial purposes, and \$75,000 for annuity. I said to them that their "Great Father" had written me that he had heard they were dissatisfied with their treaty, and had directed me to ask them if that was so; and if it was so, he desired to know the reason why they were dissatisfied; and that I wanted them to tell me their own words, and I would tell the same to their "Great Father;" that I did not want them to understand that I was either in favor of the treaty or opposed to it; that I wanted them to be honest with me, and tell me their own feelings. Their principal chief replied that their minds were scattered; that they would have to counsel together, and would reply to me at 2 o'clock.

At the time appointed they again assembled, and told me they had selected two of their councilors to inform me in relation to my inquiries. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied in the full expression of their views of the treaty, and from my information, based upon such free and full expression given by the two councilors, as well as by others, it is my judgment that the larger portion of the tribe would prefer the treaty should not be ratified. This opposition, however, arises more from a feeling that, by the terms of the treaty, they do not receive so much for their land as they think they ought to, than from any improper influences brought to bear upon them by the commissioners. They state that they were told by the commissioners that their lands would be overrun by settlers, and that they would eventually be obliged to give it up to them, that they could not live with the white man. They regard such conclusion by our government as "bad words." Another point that had given them uneasiness was an impression they had imbibed from some source that the commissioners, who they had supposed were authorized by the government, had been sent by a railroad company. After being set right on that point, their principal opposition

was from the price received for their lands. They state, however, that whether their pending treaty be ratified or not, they are anxious to sell their lands and remove to the Indian country.

For a more full report of their remarks upon the occasion, I inclose herewith an article by a correspondent of the Kansas State Journal, which is, in the main, correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 123.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
Camp Wichita, Indian Territory, June 30, 1869.

SIR: In closing my duties, directed by your order, (No. 4, of August 10, 1868,) pertaining to Indians, I herewith respectfully submit the following report:

By virtue of that order I was assigned to the control of such Indians, south of Kansas and east of New Mexico, as were not really under charge of the Interior Department, nor claimed, on account of their hostile character, as subject to the authority of the commander of the military department in which they chanced to be, leaving but little clearly defined in the boundary of my duties.

I received my orders September 2, and before the 10th, the earliest period that I could enter upon my duties, the Cheyennes with the Arapahoes were at war, while all but a small band of the Kiowas and many of the Comanches were so closely in sympathy with them as to give the impression that they were hostile also.

From this can clearly be seen how my duties might become complicated, for whatever may have been the intention of my order of assignment, being entirely without military authority, while overshadowed by it, I found myself pressed from both sides, with the single way of pursuing a straightforward course, clear of both.

I first visited the Kiowas, the Apaches, and a small band of Comanches, (Yampareckas,) numbering in all about nineteen hundred, at Fort Larned, Kansas, on the 20th of September, and at a council held with them, General Sheridan being present, it was arranged for them to come upon their reservation near Fort Cobb, and remain there. General Sheridan agreed to ration them for their journey, and as it would take ten days to get the rations ready, the Indians were sent to hunt buffalo for that period. Before the expiration of the ten days, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes had broken out all along the Smoky Hill, and fearing that their own pacific intentions might be misunderstood, the Indians I had met did not return for their rations, but kept directly on for their reservation, reaching here the last of October. This led many to believe that the Kiowas were at war, which was not the case, except in Texas, which will be further alluded to.

Owing to the urgent need for troops, no escort could be furnished me, necessitating the long and tedious journey via Forts Gibson and Aubuckle. I reached Fort Cobb November 8, and found there awaiting

me two companies of troops under Lieutenant J. T. Lee, Tenth Cavalry, about seven hundred Comanches, and all of the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, in all about seventeen hundred souls.

These people I found without any agent or person to direct them, but quiet and inoffensive, ready to obey and anxious to be assisted. I found a letter awaiting me from their proper agent, Shanklin, asking me to extend my control over them and feed them for the winter, as they were destitute and the Interior Department unprepared to assist them.

Delegations from all the Indians on the plains commenced arriving about this time, including several from the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. They were all anxious for peace at Fort Cobb, but the Kiowas and Comanches claimed the right to make war in Texas, and the Cheyennes in Kansas. The Arapahoes from the first asked for peace unconditional, and their conduct since has convinced me of their sincerity.

It was not contemplated that the moneys (\$50,000) placed in my hands should be used for subsisting the Indians of my charge, nor was the amount sufficient for such a purpose, but it was at once evident that this came within the sphere of my duties, and was, in fact, paramount and precedentary to everything else. I therefore, at the urgent solicitation of the department commander, with the assurance of all the assistance at his command, and trusting implicitly in the good faith of Congress to make early provisions for their future wants, undertook the work, including the subsisting of the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, and have continued to do so until the present time, a period of eight months, receiving no assistance whatever from either source, except fifteen days' supplies from the Subsistence Department on first arriving at Fort Cobb, and one hundred beef-cattle, bought by the same department, for the Arapahoes in April last. Before my arrival I had asked that a discreet officer be sent to Cobb, giving out to all the Indians the pacific character of my mission, warning them of the war they were engaged in, and urging all peaceably disposed to come to Cobb, where food would be provided and peace and safety insured to them. Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth Cavalry, was assigned to this duty, and had performed it, as he continued to do afterward, with remarkable ability and zeal. My first duty was in providing food, which was done quite to my satisfaction, in securing beef at three cents per pound net, and an entire ration for eight cents. My arrangements, that at that time seemed quite satisfactory, for providing breadstuffs, were subsequently considerably interrupted by the extraordinary demands incident to the wants of a large military command, afterward wintering at Cobb, not anticipated, but a substantial ration of beef and breadstuffs, the latter sometimes reduced, has been provided from the day of my arrival at Cobb to the present. The ration to adopt I found very difficult to determine, and could do so only by experiment. The Indians I found had been greatly exaggerated in numbers in all previous issues, and on my arrival were rated at fully double their real numbers. There had been a custom, also, of giving about equal quantities to each chief for his people without much regard to their numbers; also, as issues had been made at long intervals, they had learned to expect quantities such that when a week's rations were given them based upon actual count, and a chief of forty followers, he was always disappointed, usually angry and always giving annoyance, which had to be endured at the risk of revolt. This matter continued until the approach of General Sheridan's command, the Indians being often imperious and offensive in their demands; and had his troops not come into the country, nor the garrison of Cobb considerably increased, I would not have remained.

One small band of Kiowas, soon after my arrival, on seeing what they were entitled to, after many angry and offensive demonstrations actually left it and went to the plains, and have never been in since.

After great perplexity I settled upon the following allowance to one hundred rations, viz: 150 pounds of beef, 75 pounds of corn-meal, 25 pounds of flour, 4 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of coffee, 1 pound of soap, 1 pound of salt. In midwinter, when the beef was poor, I found it necessary to increase the beef to 2½ pounds per ration. I find great wastefulness among them in meat, owing to the fact that they have always lived upon the buffalo, yielding an almost fabulous supply. The above ration gives general satisfaction, except the article of meal, which is not liked by any of the Indians, and where it cannot be furnished for less than half the cost of flour I would recommend, on account of its less nutritious qualities, that it be substituted by that article. Sugar and coffee in about the quantities now issued should be continued, and no attempt at discontinuing them could be made without jeopardizing all that has been so far accomplished. On my arrival I informed these people that my efforts were the beginning of a permanent work for their localization and enduring benefit. Every act and word of mine has been with this idea, and they have learned to believe it. The ration to them is not merely subsistence, but a kind of subsidy, given in lieu of the ample supply they can get by the chase; and sugar and coffee is one of the conditions which has been excepted. They say without it their natural food is better for them than ours, and to withhold it now would be an attempt at bad faith on our part, endangering much, only to be yielded, when by doing so they would accuse us of weakness. They prize these articles more than everything else given them, and would readily barter away a barrel of flour for a few pounds of sugar. I informed the Commissary General of this when in Washington, but he has made no provision for it in the new arrangement for subsisting them. The matter of food is so strong a power over the Indian that it ought and eventually must be controlled fully by the military commanders on the spot, as much as the troops. During many months in the spring, summer, and autumn but little beef is required, the buffalo affording ample meat, which they greatly prefer.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

I was at first instructed that Cobb and the adjacent reservation was not to be made the theater of military operations, but if possible they would be confined to the adjacent country, leaving within the air of peace and an invitation to all desiring it. When it seemed apparent that all the Indians over whom I was to exercise control were about to go to war, I asked to have the direction of military operations in my district. I received, in reply, a reiteration of my first instructions which I afterward found to be strictly the part of wisdom, and I commenced my work on that basis. Soon after arriving I received a copy of the instructions to Major General Sheridan, directing him to pursue and punish the Indians that had depredated in Kansas, even into the reservation under my charge and to Fort Cobb should it become necessary. As he was then in the Indian country not in communication with me, but in pursuit of Indians that had depredated in Kansas, and having made extensive preparations and being fully determined upon a successful campaign, with full authority to carry it even into my camp, it became imperative that I should not bring there the Indians that had been at war in Kansas, proffering an apparent security while inviting

an attack upon my own people and virtually driving to the plains the Indians actually at peace, and setting back our real work for years. So, when on the 28th of November, Black Kettle, with a delegation of his people, and the Arapahoes came to Cobb to make peace, I told them I had not the power to make peace, and for the reasons here given. Their people were many of them on the war-path, and after duly explaining to them all that related to their situation, I advised all who really wanted peace to return without any delay to their camps, to call their people in from the war-path, and to avoid the threatening war by watchfulness, but not to come to Cobb until they should hear from me. I then explained fully the intentions of the government in preparing houses for them, and its wish for peace and their welfare. They returned to their camps then on the Washita, about eighty miles west of Fort Cobb, and the next morning the battle under General Custer occurred, in which Black Kettle was killed. These people expressed to me a desire for war with Kansas, but peace at Fort Cobb, leaving the impression that they wished peace and food for the winter, as had been granted the two previous winters, when they would be well recruited for war in the spring.

The battle was reported to me with great accuracy by the Indians themselves the second day after it occurred. There were a few Comanches and Kiowas in the attacked camp, and a few took part in the battle afterward, but these people did not generally participate in it. The Arapahoes also were but partially engaged, they losing but two men, while the Comanches lost but one. The Indians who were gathered about the post feared a combined attack from the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as the troops that fought them had gone out of the country, and some preparation was made to meet it, but I soon learned that after coming about twenty miles east they had turned south. The Indians were greatly agitated until the 16th of December, when word came that a large command was moving down the Washita, and about twenty miles away. The Kiowas and a portion of the Comanches were camped between me and the reported force. I at once sent through a dispatch saying that the Indians near their front were peaceable, and on their proper reservation under my charge. All the Indians, except the Kiowas, at once removed to the rear of the post. The Kiowas, on seeing my messengers, took and held one of them as a hostage, while, after some parleying, they permitted the other to pass. They then went into the military camp, which proved to be General Sheridan's. The Indians were apprehensive of hostile intentions and were themselves received coldly, the officers and men refusing to shake hands. Next morning it was evident the camps of the Kiowas were fleeing to the mountains, when the two principal chiefs were seized and held till the return of their people, who commenced returning in a few days, but it was six weeks before the larger part came in.

During the period General Sheridan remained in the country, from December 20 to the last of March, he assumed the chief direction of affairs, giving me ample opportunity for preparation for farming. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes entered into negotiations with him for peace, promising to come in soon after his arrival, and hostilities were then suspended. These promises were renewed almost daily, without the arrival of more than negotiating parties while he remained, except in February, when "Little Raven" with some sixty lodges of the Arapahoes, came in. About the 1st of April one hundred more lodges came in. These all moved to Camp Supply about the last of the month, being joined on their way with all the rest of their people, (thirty

lodges,) except one lodge. They are now supposed to be on their reservation. Also, in April, some seventy lodges of the Cheyennes came in very timidly, but not receiving any annuities thirty lodges went away in daylight to the plains. On the 23d of that month the Arapahoes, with the remaining party lodges of Cheyennes, started for Camp Supply. The second day after a discussion arose among the Cheyennes whether or not they would go, delaying the movement two days, when one of the young men who did not want to go, to settle the matter deliberately, shot a teamster, when, as he wished, all the Cheyennes stampeded and went to the plains. Some of them have since gone in at Camp Supply, but I have but little definite knowledge of their late movements. I do not believe they will go on the war path this season, but that they will eventually go to their reservation and stay there. They do not like their reservation, and have but little confidence in our good intentions toward them, and have much to relate in support of their opinion. It will take many years of just and kind treatment to overcome this apprehension.

THE RESERVATIONS.

The reservation assigned the Kiowas and Comanches embraces one of the finest portions of the country, abundantly watered by many fresh streams and living springs, has a large amount of the richest bottom land, and a climate unsurpassed, while the wild grasses are green the entire winter. There is situated on this reservation the Caddoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands, a much neglected but deserving relic of several tribes. They are agriculturists and can soon be made self-supporting, while they have long since given up war. The reservation set aside for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is all covered with good buffalo and mesquit grass, but has little timber and very little permanent fresh water. It embraces the salt plains, and its large streams are salty and unfit for use. The Indians object to it, and it is somewhat doubtful if it will prove suitable for a reservation.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It was early found that nearly all the funds in my hands would be required for food. This I very much regretted, as with fifty thousand dollars I could have opened and fenced all the lands ever needed for the wants of the Indians, built good houses for all the chiefs and principal men, and school-houses for all their wants not provided by treaty, planted fruit trees, and, in fact, done all that was essential for a permanent beginning on both reservations. As it is, I have twelve hundred acres broken, with contracts for fencing it all; have three hundred acres planted in corn; over a hundred patches, from a few rods to ten acres each, started for Indians as gardens, tended by their own hands, and as cleanly kept as the best gardens in Ohio; have built a few substantial houses for chiefs, and have fully established confidence in the good intentions of the government; have secured the interest of all in farming, while very many actually take hold with their hands. The season is proving the most auspicious possible, the gardens are certainly wonderful for Indians just beginning, and they come to the post with marketing every day. They no longer speak of going away only for hunting; and, in turning over my work, I feel that the past eight months has commenced what, with proper management, cannot fail to bear fruit; we had to temporize farmers out of men at hand, and in some cases give them an interest in the crop.

SUPPLIES.

By placing the Indian on prescribed reservations we have assumed the obligation to feed him until we teach him to feed himself in a new way, of the Army. Next year his breadstuffs can be raised here, but the beef he can best get, and most cheaply, through the Subsistence Department must come from Texas, costing but a few cents per pound; a little sugar and coffee should be given him, as well as a little soap and salt.

The feeding of Indians here the eight months before my arrival was made a matter of grand speculation, amounting to fraud. An investigation of the matter shows that the United States paid some six times what the service was worth, and, unfortunately, much of this came from what was intended for the Indian's benefit in other ways.

DEPREDACTIONS IN TEXAS.

Here lies the most unsatisfactory portion of our work. The Comanches claim truly that they never ceded away Texas, which was their original country, and that they therefore have a right to make war there. From its earliest settlement they have raided upon it; killing, capturing, and stealing. The Medicine Lodge Creek treaty makes them promise to stop these raids; but they have not stopped, being known to have gone not less than forty times since, in which forty or fifty people have been killed, and as many women and children captured, and thousands of horses stolen; and now several parties are there. The bands and many of the individuals are known who go. In the winter next after that treaty they brought away in the coldest weather a whole school of children, most of them freezing to death, and only two ever being reclaimed. But few can know what this poor unfortunate people have suffered from the Indians we are now feeding and clothing during the past ten years, and, in fact, are suffering now. When the large force was here last winter I requested that examples might be made of the chief leaders in these crimes, and that the many stolen horses in their camps might be returned to their owners, many being present who had identified large numbers of the horses. I was given assurance that this should be done, but it was thought best afterward by the military commander to do nothing in the matter. All the correspondence respecting it is herewith inclosed. Until we dictate our own terms these outrages will continue. I was told also that the troops stationed here would be ample to check and punish such conduct, and that my wishes with regard to it would be respected, and therefore told these people repeatedly that they would be followed into Texas, and certainly punished if they persisted in going there. I have urged upon the military commander here the necessity of activity in endeavoring to suppress and punish for the continuance of these raids; but nothing has been done, and having no military authority, I have only to see my warnings laughed at. I hope yet to have the opportunity of carrying out my purpose, for until this Texas business is corrected we are almost parties to the outrages.

CENSUS OF INDIANS.

It is very difficult to arrive at the accurate number of these people, but it is quite certain that there are not half as many as are supposed. Those belonging to this district number about as follows, viz:

Comanches on the reservation	916
Comanches not on the reservation, about	1,500

Kiowas on the reservation.....	1,000
Apaches on the reservation.....	281
Caddoes on the reservation.....	284
Wichitas and affiliated bands.....	700
Arapahoes on their reservation.....	1,158
Cheyennes not on their reservation, about.....	1,500

THE RESERVATION SYSTEM

Is all that is left for the Indian, and that is now well inaugurated. In my report upon this subject in 1800 is the following: "The true and only solution of the Indian question is to place him on reservations, where white men, except servants of the government, cannot come; where he shall be taught and supported as a ward of the government, required to remain there, and war made upon him if he goes away." My experience fully confirms the foregoing. The full work is now but half done, as there is no authority for chastising him if he leaves his reservation, and in consequence he goes away wandering and raiding when he chooses. Unless this authority is given the plan is incomplete, and our progress will be slow and uncertain; with it, and a faithful administration of duty by both the military and civil agents of the government, a few years will suffice to close up the Indian troubles.

INDIAN AGENTS.

There were three agencies within the limits of my sphere of duties. The agents were all ordered to report to Fort Cobb, and co-operate with me in endeavoring to place these people on their reservations. Major Shanklin, agent for the Wichitas and affiliated bands, I met at the Creek agency, going out of the country, and he has never returned, leaving me the whole care of his people. Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, never came at all, while Boone, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, reported in December, and has been closely attentive to his duties ever since, and of great assistance. The Indians complain loudly, and I believe with much reason, that the government is not persistent in anything it undertakes for them; but, after making some progress, it subsides, until what is already done is lost. I assured them, from the first, this was to be so no longer, but our efforts would be uninterrupted. As the time approached for relinquishing my personal duties, Congress having failed to change the Indian service, I feared that all I had told the Indians would also prove false; but the action of the President, in appointing Quakers as agents, and their presence already at their post of duty, has fully assured me that the work will be carried on efficiently and successfully. They have taken hold with that industry and practical ability, with their known probity, that leaves no doubt of their full success wherever the Indians have been brought upon reservations; but no civil agent can be of any use until this is accomplished. The previous system has been a burlesque upon the government and a swindle upon the Indian.

MONEY ACCOUNTABILITY.

I this day resume my proper military duties, and below is a full statement of all my money accountability. I received \$50,000 of the sum to be expended under direction of the lieutenant general of the army. Of this has been expended:

For food.....	\$41,250
For labor.....	3,730

For traveling expenses.....	\$010
For needful things to the Indians, such as clothing, medicine, implements, and two houses for chiefs.....	4,410
Total.....	<u>50,000</u>

Leaving nothing on hand. My accounts, in due form, have been forwarded to the Treasury Department, from time to time, as they became due, where they can be inspected.

Knowing the limited amount of funds for my work, I, at an early day, made requisitions on Congress for what appeared necessary, and also called upon the Indian Department for some assistance for feeding so large a number of Indians, not contemplated as a part of my duty. Not a cent, however, has been received from any source, except the \$50,000. This has not sufficed to feed all these people eight months. I was notified in December, by the lieutenant general, that the military authorities had been directed to feed the Indians after my funds were exhausted; but General Sheridan, the commander of the department, informed me, when he left the Indian country, that he was unprepared to furnish anything but beef. I therefore called upon the military authorities, at the proper time, for beef, which was furnished; but I was informed that they were paying four and three-fourths cents per pound for it, the contract price for troops, while I could get it on credit for three and one-half cents; and as I had to provide the bread ration without aid, I concluded to provide the beef also, with the above saving. There is at this date an indebtedness of fifty-six thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-six cents. A statement in detail is inclosed, marked B.

The attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was called to the fact of this long interim to be provided for when I was in Washington recently, and I understood from him that the account should be promptly paid. Two months, however, having intervened since that time, the amounts have been correspondingly increased. The stores were all furnished in good faith and at reasonable rates. This gives on hand at present some two months' supply for the Indians here, which will not more than meet the time when the Subsistence Department is fully prepared to feed them.

There is also an account of some few hundred dollars for breaking unpaid, but the agent has taken charge of all this work and will make requisitions for money to pay it.

OTHER INDIANS.

A few lodges of the Apache Indians of New Mexico are on their way to join the Indians here and live upon this reservation. They say the troops have been so active there the past year they don't care to live in New Mexico any longer. I have sent them word to come in. There is yet quite a strip of unappropriated country between the two reservations, with much good land, sufficient for all the tribes in Kansas, and I would recommend that they eventually be brought down to this country. The semi-civilized Indians now hold more than ten times the amount of good land they can ever cultivate or use in any way. It is time the subject of restricting their domain be wisely considered before it becomes involved in unprincipled schemes for personal enrichment. A large portion of these people are ready for citizenship, and it is only

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from selfish reasons that they object. Many of the leading people have no trace of Indian blood, have blue eyes, light hair, are fairly educated, and only call themselves Indians for the privileges it affords.

My duties have been the most arduous and vexatious possible, but I have given the matter my closest attention and study from the first, having been but once absent from the country a few days on business. I had, for a few weeks, the assistance of two companies of troops, but since that time have had only a guard of ten men, with the express restriction that they should do no manner of work. Various services, such as an indigent emigrant when traveling through the country reasonably expects at a frontier post, have been denied me. The accompanying paper marked D shows the character of these refusals. The service requested was for building a road, indispensable to myself and almost equally necessary for troops. Its refusal caused quite an outlay of the meager funds at my disposal.

My work has been single-handed from the first, except the efficient aid rendered by my disbursing officer, Captain Charles G. Penney, United States Army, the agent, Boone, the good will of the country, and the confidence of the Indians.

In November, 1868, I addressed an invitation to the Indian commission of New York, of which Peter Cooper is president, to send one of their number to this reservation, and study here face to face with the wild Indian how best to labor for his benefit. In response, Mr. Vincent Colyer, superintendent of the Cooper Institute, came to this country, remaining with me two weeks in April, then went overland to New Mexico to visit the Navajo and other Indians there. From the earnest interest he took in everything, representing, as he did, a powerful community, and other assurances from equally respectable sources, with the appointment by the government of good men who will act and advise for the Indian from charitable motives, I am confident that the people of the country are now ready to take in hand the Indians, to place them where they can be controlled, justly treated, their children educated, and eventually be absorbed as a part of the nation. No more theories or experiments are needed, but an honest administration of the benefits granted by Congress, and honest industry in farming and teaching, with the wholesome example of Christian morality on the reservations, and the most absolute coercion outside of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Col. Sixth Infantry, Br't Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the United States.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 124.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Southern Superintendency, August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs within this superintendency, embracing the following tribes, to wit: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaw, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and until recently, the Wichitas and affiliated bands.

The five tribes first mentioned being foremost of the civilized Indians; having long since abandoned the chase, and the incidental habits and customs of the wild tribes, and for the most part following agriculture and stock-raising for a livelihood; under good Christian influences, rich and powerful, and occupying as their homes a section of country inferior to none in richness of soil, supplies of wood and water, mineral deposits, and salubrity of climate, a deep and peculiar interest attaches to all that concerns them in the revolution now taking place in the Indian policy of the government.

Their country is surrounded on three sides by States peopled with whites full of the enthusiasm peculiar to western life, and energetic in their efforts to develop the resources of their own and neighboring States, by the prosecution of such works of internal improvements as will best accomplish the end desired, servitors of civilization demanding production from every available acre of land; and not long can a section of country of such magnitude, and so rich in all its resources, be held from their grasp. While the demands of civilization merit and should have the attention of government, *justice to the Indian*, and the good faith and honor of the nation, should ever be kept in view.

CHEROKEES.

From this agency no report has been received, in consequence of which fact I cannot present such tables of statistics as usually accompany this report.

From personal observation, and frequent intercourse with these people and their leading men, I can say that the tribe is making commendable progress in civilization. Farms are being enlarged, and worked upon more intelligent principles than heretofore; their schools are liberally sustained by the nation, and the average attendance larger, and progress of the scholars more marked, than during any year since the close of the war. During the last session of Congress efforts were made to secure the ratification of a treaty supplemental to the treaty of 1866, by which the United States would have secured the possession of large and valuable tracts of country to the south of Kansas, and many questions of long standing between the government and the Cherokees have been definitely settled. It is to be regretted that no determination was reached in the matter, and earnestly to be hoped that a more satisfactory conclusion will attend the labors of the coming session.

Efforts were made during the past winter to reconcile the differences heretofore existing, and once more unite the two sections of the Cherokee nation known as the Eastern and Western Cherokees, and such efforts were in a measure successful.

Various meetings of the delegations from the two sections were held at my suggestion, at which a free interchange of opinion was had relative to the matters of difference between them, and plans of union discussed, and a better condition of feeling and more perfect understanding each of the other resulted therefrom. On several occasions I called the attention of the department, and desire again to do so, to the necessity of either providing an agent for the North Carolina Cherokees or else to take such action as will lead to their removal to their brothers in the West. The latter course I think most advisable.

Under the provisions of the treaty of 1866, the Cherokees have recently made compacts with several of the tribes of Indians now or recently residing in Kansas, by which such tribes become merged into, and become a part of, the Cherokee nation.

Where such consolidation of tribes can be effected without any compulsion on the part of government, all honest encouragement should be given, care being had that injustice is not done the weaker party. In such manner many of the small agencies could be dispensed with, and a vast expense saved to the treasury.

During the past year no epidemic has prevailed among the Cherokees. The general health has been good; peace has prevailed; the seasons have been propitious, and a bountiful harvest is being gathered.

CREEKS.

A comparison of figures furnished in the report of Agent Dunn, with like statements for the years preceding, show that the Creeks are advancing. It is to be regretted that Agent Dunn could not have forwarded the statistics of education with his report, as my visits to their schools lead me to believe that it would have been deeply interesting. These people are being aroused to the necessity and advantages of education, and the national government, under the leading of Checote, the principal chief, is lending every encouragement to the various national schools. I trust that Agent Dunn's statistical reports, together with the report of the national superintendent of schools, may be received in time to forward with this.

I would call the attention of the department to that portion of Agent Dunn's report touching upon the question of the payment of the remainder of the sum due the Creek orphans of 1832. The origin of that fund is succinctly stated in his report, and the claims of the orphans to the par value of their stocks, together with accrued interest, is but just, and in view of the many delays already endured, and the fact that many of the claimants are growing old, and that some are already dead, leaving heirs, thus complicating a distribution, a speedy settlement of that question and distribution of this fund becomes desirable. It is hoped that such action may be taken in the matter during the coming winter as that the final distribution can be made during the next year.

The attention of the department is also called to that section of the Creek treaty of July 14, 1866, which provides for the settlement of claims for losses sustained by loyal refugee Indians and freedmen. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars was set apart by treaty for that purpose, and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the United States agent for the Creeks were designated a commission to investigate and determine all such claims. How this provision of the treaty can be carried into effect after the abolishment of one of these offices is a question for consideration, and one deserving a speedy solution, as these claimants have now waited three years for the department to act in the case.

Under the same treaty provision was made for the distribution per capita of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to "enable the Creeks to restore their farms, &c.," in which distribution the three acting authorities decided that the persons of African descent living in said nation and under said treaty, adopted as citizens, were not entitled to share. Subsequently Congress took action in the matter, and directed that such persons be paid an amount equal to that paid the Creeks. During the present summer this payment has been made. It were well if this resumé of Creek matters could end here, but unfortunately it cannot. Agent Dunn, in his report, shows to the department the sad condition of strife into which the nation is being led by certain of their

old rulers, prompted, I doubt not, by unscrupulous whites who desire to get gain by the misfortunes of these people.

Taking advantage of the negro's natural love of liberty and their extreme loyalty, these men, some of whom were leaders in the rebel portion of the Creeks, claiming to be loyal par excellence, have alienated the most if not all the freedmen from the support of the Checote government to that of the revolutionary government of Sand and his faction. If any question of loyalty to the government of the United States were concerned in it, the sympathies of the loyal whites and of the administration might be granted them, but as the opposition is simply opposition to an organized, established, constitutional government; to religion, schools, improvement, in short, civilization; as their war-cry is death to white men and mixed blood, they should meet with no encouragement whatever.

The constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The government of Checote is in power by the suffrage of the people, and is devoted to the interests of the nation, favoring religion, education, progress, and works of internal improvement. Such a government deserves and should have the sympathy and cordial support of the administration; and if need be, the Creek authorities, should be furnished a force sufficient to put down insubordination or insurrection; and unless strong measures are used at once, I greatly fear the Creek people will be soon involved in civil war.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

No report has been received from this agency. In my former report, and by letters at various times, I have called attention to that section of the treaty of 1866, between these tribes and the United States, providing for either the adoption by said tribes of persons of African descent residing amongst them, or the removal of such persons by the United States. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations having failed to provide for their adoption in the time provided in said treaty, it became the duty of the government to use the three hundred thousand dollars contingent thereon in the removal and establishment of such persons in a home to be furnished without the boundaries of said nation. Under the last administration of Indian affairs nothing was done in the premises, and it is to be hoped that the present administration will not be so indifferent to the rights and necessities of these poor colored people, oppressed and persecuted as they have been and still are by those who regard them intruders in their homes. In this connection I would renew the suggestions made in my last annual report, that some arrangements be made with these tribes for a pro rata of lands and funds, upon and with which to colonize and support these colored people.

The feeling that the provision of these treaties of 1866, conferring citizenship upon the blacks, was a compulsory measure, is growing in the Indian mind, and sooner or later will manifest itself in acts of hostility toward the colored race. The difficulties in the Creek nation are to some extent attributable to the presence of the black element, and the agitation of questions growing out of their presence and participation in tribal affairs.

Under the Cherokee treaty the separation of families, parent and child, husband and wife, is as complete, cruel, and inhuman as was ever worked under the system of slavery. The situation and condition of the blacks within the Indian tribes, taken as a class, is a reproach to our boasted civilization and love of justice, which is inexcusable, so long as the plan

of colonization remains untried. The Choctaw nation, during the last winter, caused their claim against the government to be presented before Congress for payment, but without success. Justice demands that this claim be settled, and I trust another Congress will provide for it.

SEMINOLES.

The condition of the Seminole tribe is one of peace and prosperity. During the past year they have been blessed with general good health, and the statistical reports will show a slight increase of numbers over that of one year ago. Accepting fully the results of the war, and granting to the freedman unconditional citizenship, the Seminoles are living in a state of more perfect peace than any other tribe within the superintendency. Encouraged by their agent, Trader, and the faithful missionaries stationed among them, to engage in agricultural pursuits, and having set before them examples of good farming and gardening, these people have been seized with a spirit of friendly competition, the results of which are seen in the productive gardens and well cultivated farms which abound in all parts of their reservation. Their schools have been well sustained, and very commendable progress made by the pupils. Brighter days seem to be in store for the Seminoles, and a few years more will see them in the front rank of the civilized, enlightened, and Christianized of the Indian tribes.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

As a general thing, *per capita* payments have been discontinued among the tribes of this superintendency, save with the Seminoles, whose funds are still distributed in this manner. I have heretofore referred to this matter, and recommended that the system be abolished, as, in my judgment, it is not calculated to promote the welfare of the Indian, but is rather an inducement to neglect honest labor, and encourages idleness.

So long as the Indian has a small annuity in anticipation, past experience has demonstrated that he will not work. We can civilize the Indian only by making him self-supporting. He must be taught that labor is honorable—must be made to feel that his subsistence depends on his exertions. Habits of industry should be encouraged and self-supporting efforts rewarded in such manner as to incite to competition. A judicious expenditure of the funds now paid *per capita*, for the purchase of seed, agricultural implements, and stock, would better accord with a sound and healthy plan of civilization, and would produce results which, under the present system, we cannot reasonably look for. I some months ago transmitted to the department a communication from the members of the various delegations representing in Washington City the tribes within this superintendency, in which they set forth their views at length concerning the government of their people, and, among other things advised, and asked that all agencies among them might be abolished, and the money appropriated for agent's salary and incidental expenses be diverted to other uses. That communication met my approval at the time, and I desire again to call attention to the subject. For none of these tribes is an agent necessary. They all, except the Seminoles, have organized government and are capable of self-government. Their funds are invested and held in trust by the United States, the interest payable semi-annually, and is paid over by the superintendent directly to their national treasurer; in their domestic matters the United States officers are prohibited by treaty from interfering, and

it is only in cases between an Indian and a white that a United States agent is ever called upon to exercise authority. All such cases it is thought, as well as a general supervision of their wants, can be attended to by the superintendent and those connected with him. The regulation of trade having by treaty been conceded to some of the tribes, in the others could be supervised by the superintendent. I would respectfully recommend that such a reorganization of this department be made as will dispense with all agents, thus saving to the government annually from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars, devolving upon the superintendent such duties as are now required to be performed by agents, and to enable an officer to do that, he should be allowed a sufficient clerical force, and be paid a salary of at least three thousand dollars. In order to insure a performance of these duties the superintendent should be required by law to have his office and residence within the Territory. Until within the past year the office of this superintendency has been located at points outside the Territory, and far removed from the immediate field of a superintendent's labors, and where it was almost inaccessible to the members of the tribes having business therewith.

I have repeatedly called attention to that feature of the several treaties of 1866 which provides for the organization of a grand council, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, in proportion to their numbers, and have urged upon the department the necessity of its speedy formation. At first the proposed organization was looked upon with distrust by the Indians, but as the experiment of constitutional government has been tried among them, and an acquaintance had with its workings and advantages, their prejudices have worn away, until now there is a strong and earnest desire for an early organization of the grand council. Some changes are desired by the leading men of the nations, to which I have before called attention, the most important of which is that relating to the length of the session of said council.

The treaties provide for a session of only thirty days. When it is considered that all proceedings must be interpreted in five or six different languages, it will be seen that but little could be accomplished in that time. It is desirable, therefore, that this limit be fixed at sixty days, with pay, and a provision that all acts passed after that period shall be legal, but that the members of said council shall not draw pay in excess of sixty days.

The necessity of providing suitable accommodations for so large a body suggests the propriety of government aid being extended for that purpose; and as the organization of that body contemplates a permanent organization, which shall be the stepping-stone to a State government, it would be well for the United States to locate the seat of government, and erect suitable national buildings for this legislative body, as well as the territorial officials.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the organization of this council. These people have been located in this Territory under the solemn assurance that it should be their homes forever. Civilization, in its onward march, has taken possession of all other available lands, and these nations cannot be again moved. The whites now surround them on three sides, and are passing close on to the borders of their country, and in some cases have intruded into their lands. Restless spirits, hovering on the outskirts of civilization, are ready and willing to invade this home of the red man, and hundreds on the borders of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, are only waiting a reasonable moment to begin that invasion, and hope, with the war cry of "Settlers' Rights," "Homes for white men under a white man's government," "Land for the

landless," &c., to obtain the sympathy and protection of government, knowing that both in and out of Congress there are political charlatans, bankrupts in principle, and paupers in character, who will lend themselves willing tools to any act of infamy by which they may obtain a little notoriety if not popularity. Scheming demagogues, with evil eyes, are watching a fit opportunity to press the organization of a territorial government over this country. The spirit of western enterprise demands one or more railroad routes through these lands, the opening of which will of necessity carry white immigration, and almost necessitate a territorial organization, soon to be followed by a new State seeking admission to the Union. Such organization made without any consideration of the Indian and his rights would be only following the government course of injustice which has become historic; but national honor demands a change in all this, and there would be poetic justice in the embodying in the Union of one distinctively Indian State. Let, then, the grand council be organized, and the territorial government be left in Indian hands to be developed, and advanced step by step until the doors of Congress open to receive the first native American State. Construing the recent action of Congress in providing pay for only two superintendents east of the Rocky Mountains to be an abolishment by law of one superintendency, the department has directed the discontinuance of this, the southern.

Unless Congress intends a willful violation or has an utter disregard of treaty stipulations with these Indians, this action will be changed at its next session, when it appears that treaties cannot be fulfilled without the presence of a superintendent. Under the Creek treaty, the superintendent and agent are made a commission to audit the claims for losses, heretofore mentioned. Under all the treaties it is provided that the superintendent shall preside over the grand council, and be ex officio governor of the Territory thus to be organized, whose duty it is made to certify all acts of the council and return their proceedings, &c.

Following blindly the lead of politicians, actuated by personal animosities, Congress has taken a position of repudiation of solemn treaty agreements—a position which it is hoped will be abandoned before dishonor is brought upon the nation.

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

L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. ELI S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 125.

U. S. AGENCY FOR CHEROKEE INDIANS,
Fort Gibson, I. T., September, 1860.

Sir: In compliance with instructions requiring annual statement of condition of the agency, I have the honor to report that the duties pertaining to it were assumed by me on the 6th of July, 1860, in accordance with instructions given in your letter of appointment, dated June 25 of the same year. On arriving at Fort Gibson I learned that Agent W. B. Davis, whom I was to relieve, had not been at the station of the agency since the middle of June last. Its business, as I was informed, had been transacted at one of the trading-houses in the town, and a desk

left there in charge of one of the clerks was placed in my hands, but no records or official papers of any kind were found. I am, in consequence, entirely unadvised of the business of the agency previous to my arrival.

Having ascertained that it would, for the present, be necessary to continue the agency at its present location, a room was rented for use as office from Mr. William Ross, at \$12 a month, as already reported, and Mr. S. H. Bengel, a highly competent person, employed as interpreter. A large number of persons resorted daily to the agency, desiring information regarding laws, treaties, and public business in which they were interested. A constant requirement for information regarding the provisions of laws and treaties affecting the rights and interests of persons residing in the Indian territory induced the request, made by letter dated August 2 last, for copy of Digest of United States Laws, and copies of all treaties heretofore made with Cherokees.

The subject of complaints made relative to settlement of claims against the United States, placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Wright by Cherokees, has already been laid before you. It seems to have been understood that he undertook the collection of military claims in a sort of official capacity, and, as all parties concur in stating, with a positive assurance that his charge for service rendered would be ten per cent., instead of which fifteen has been exacted by him, in spite of objections stated to have been frequently made by claimants. Besides this, a satisfactory account has not been rendered to certain persons, who were told that no bounties had been issued in their favor. The affidavit of certain claimants to the Opoth-le-yoholo fund has been forwarded. It is respectfully recommended that the subject in question undergo such investigation as may seem advisable to you.

It is also recommended that, if practicable, provision be made for payment of pensions to Cherokees in current money instead of in drafts, since this mode subjects them to extortion at the hands of traders.

Immediately after my arrival the subject of intrusion into Cherokee territory was brought to my notice by complaints of the people and local authorities. A large number of cases were examined into, and it was found, with very few exceptions, that the persons stated to be intruders were residents under permits granted in accordance with Cherokee statute, as being employed as mechanics or farm laborers under this law, and that conferring citizenship as an incident of marriage with a Cherokee, many persons of the worst character assert a right of residence in the Territory; and the custom has been to regard such right as fixed, but I am well satisfied that very injurious consequences have attended the operation of these laws, and am led to make a recommendation that instructions be given by you for removal of such persons as in the opinion of the agent may be regarded as improper residents of the Territory, notwithstanding rights conferred by Cherokee law. Lists of all persons held to be intruders are being made by solicitors of bounties or judicial districts, and as rapidly as they are received, in accordance with arrangements made with the principal chief, notices in each case are transmitted to him to be served by county sheriffs, whose indorsement, noting time of service, and fact of compliance or non-compliance, will furnish information whether actual force is necessary in any case to effect removal. Notices for about eighty alleged intruders residing in Delaware district have already been transmitted. I have every assurance that a notice to remove from the Territory will suffice, except in cases hereafter adverted to of those engaged in contraband trade in spirituous liquors, and in regard to such cases, and

generally of all not engaged in farming or lawful trade, an amendment of the intercourse law is necessary and will be recommended in the proper connection.

Much complaint has been made regarding intrusion of Creek citizens, both Indian and freedmen, and in reply to a communication from the principal chief of the Cherokees on the subject, I informed him that the removal of those who for some time past had been living within the Cherokee territory would shortly be effected by the Creek agent, under instructions from you.

To carry out instructions contained in your letter of July 15, last, relative to intrusion within that part of the Territory that adjoins the State of Kansas, and the despoiling of timber lands in the same part of the country, I began an investigation by making inquiry of the local officials, of Indians residing there, and of such citizens of the United States as possessed information on the subject, in consequence of having examined the country with a view of settling on the lands included in the ceded strip about to be offered for sale. A number of saw-mills are in operation, owned by Cherokees, who, with workmen introduced from the States, cut and export lumber to Kansas and Arkansas. This is in contravention of Cherokee statute, and I have notified the principal chief of the necessity of enforcing active measures on the part of district officials in carrying out the law for preventing the appropriation by individuals of that which their law makes common property. The cutting of rails for sale in Kansas in violation of the same statute is carried on by Cherokees and freedmen claiming Cherokee citizenship, under treaty of 1866. The claims of these last named are disputed, and as soon as complete lists of alleged intruders in northern districts are received, an investigation of their cases, as well as of other reported intruders, will be made, and a special report rendered. I am well satisfied there will be no difficulty in effecting removals with the means at my disposal.

The intercourse law seems always to have been efficient when enforced for preventing intrusion for the purpose of settlement or legal traffic, by reason of its provisions for fines and forfeitures, but there is a constantly increasing class of vagrants and contraband dealers in spirituous liquors, of whom it is now impossible to rid the Territory; for as often as they are removed beyond its limits, they return, and generally in advance of the military party in whose charge they were placed. It is recommended that a penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of all horses, vehicles, and property of whatever kind found within the Territory, be imposed by law on those who return thereto, after having been removed by the proper designated official. A penalty should also be imposed on such as neglect to comply with notice to quit the Territory. Such provisions, actually enforced, would also rid the Territory of many persons who make it, much to the detriment of public peace, and greatly to the lessening of security for life and property, a place of refuge from pursuit of the ministers of the United States laws.

A very extensive trade in whisky is carried on by white men and half-breed Indians, by whom it is introduced from Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. For the prevention of this traffic, the services of mounted troops, none of which are at present stationed within or near this Territory, are required, as it is only by patrolling the roads the persons engaged in it are accustomed to traverse, that it can be even measurably interrupted. For this service, and the pursuit and arrest of offenders against the laws generally, the presence of a troop of cavalry, in addition to the company of infantry stationed there, is urgently

required at Fort Gibson. The Cherokee authorities do not enforce their own laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors, and I am inclined to believe a public sentiment, based upon a dissatisfaction with the total prohibition of their introduction, even for medicinal purposes, is the ground of the existence of this sentiment. It is recommended that provision be made for the licensed introduction of wines and liquors of all kinds, by persons who carry on the business of apothecaries, by whom bonds may be given to use it for none other than medicinal purposes.

Within the Cherokee and adjoining territories the social demoralization consequent upon the late war, such as is found to exist in the Southern States, prevails to some extent, and for the suppression of crimes accompanied by violence where only Indians are concerned, no adequate means exist. The Cherokee penal code is very slender in its provisions, and its punishments do not properly meet any case but those of treason, murder, and arson. The villages and trading stations, especially Fort Gibson, are constantly made scenes of lawless allays by desperate characters, generally half-breeds, whom the Cherokee courts will not convict or sentence for fear of consequences to their members at the hands of the criminal and his associates. I am well satisfied that a necessity exists for enforcement of the United States penal laws in all cases of crimes accompanied by violence, committed within the territory by Indians, whether against the persons of Indians or white men; or, if it be deemed unadvisable to modify existing treaties that invest Cherokee courts with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of crimes committed by Indians against Indians, it is recommended that military commissions be authorized to try offenders and inflict a designated punishment on principals and accessories in cases of murder, robbery, assault and battery with intent to kill, and simple assault. It would conduce very much to the preservation of order, and secure life and property under circumstances where no other practicable means to that end exist, if all crimes committed within the Cherokee territory, whether by whites or Indians, could be tried and punished by such tribunals. The United States district court, sitting at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, that now has cognizance of all such cases, except where all parties are Indians, but being properly a civil tribunal of a community alien from the Cherokees, and remote in all respects from their territory, it does not nor can it exercise any other than a desultory and wholly inefficient criminal jurisdiction, besides which there are, in the details of the exercise of this jurisdiction, many opportunities for partiality and discrimination against the Indian. Very few crimes are punished, and the law is held in contempt by all who see fit to violate it. The increase of population and travel through the country renders the means that were once partially adequate wholly inefficient for the purpose in view, and if civil courts be not organized as proposed in the treaty of 1866, I am convinced that a necessity exists at least for the temporary establishment of military commissions.

Many complaints are made to me by Cherokees, regarding the proceedings of deputy marshals in making searches for spirituous liquors without warrant or writ. The intercourse law authorizes such proceeding on the part of superintendents, agents, and military commanders, but under the temptation of securing the portion of the forfeiture awarded to informers, these first-named officials, who are generally men of very indifferent character, resort to every means to fix upon individuals evidence of having violated the law forbidding the introduction of spirituous or malt liquors. Attempts have been made by them to secrete whisky

on steamboats and in traders' stores, and travelers passing through the Territory with property of any value, or emigrants or traders passing through with trains, are followed and watched to detect possession of such liquors. No good effect has been observed to follow the operation of the clause of the law giving one-half of these forfeitures to informers, and since there is so much that is reprehensible in the proceedings of the class of men who have made a sort of monopoly of lodging the information, making this a trade, it is recommended that the law in question be amended so that the whole forfeiture shall inure to the United States.

After waiting some ten days for the receipt of notice from the National Bank of Lawrence that the funds due the Cherokees, which your letters of August 5 and 6 advised me had been deposited there to my credit, had been received, I addressed a communication to the cashier asking information relative thereto. No answer was received, and on the 9th of September I went to Lawrence to ascertain the reason for the omission and obtain the moneys as instructed. After some detention I reached Lawrence, and was still further delayed in obtaining required personal identification. The cashier of the bank informed me he had no information regarding my address, nor any designation of my agency, but I am satisfied the answer to my letter was not made, if at all, with due promptness. I made a check for the whole amount, \$34,496 89, but could only obtain from this bank, notes of the denomination of \$100, \$50, \$10, and \$5. The lower denominations and fractional currency were not to be had, and to carry out fully your instructions, I went to St. Louis, but found there were none of the required denominations to be had there. I had been unable to make arrangements to secure an escort of troops from Baxter Springs to Fort Gibson, without which it would not have been prudent to attempt to carry through the Territory so large an amount of money, which it had become known was to be procured by me and brought to Fort Gibson, and in such case I returned by the way of the Arkansas River. The amounts of \$24,042 36 and \$10,454 53 will be paid over to the treasurer of the Cherokee nation as soon as he can be communicated with. It should be added that I obtained \$500 in fractional currency from the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock. It will be proper to state that my experience goes to show that it is much more feasible to transact business of this kind at Little Rock than at Lawrence, since the former place can be reached by a safe route, which is not to be found between Fort Gibson and Baxter Springs.

The enumeration of the North Carolina Cherokees, hitherto delayed by what has fallen out in connection with the matter above adverted to, will be made with all possible dispatch and the lists forwarded at an early day.

So far as regards the material condition of the Cherokee people, they have every reason to be satisfied with the present state of things, and their prospects in the future. Crops have been abundant, and the herds of horses and cattle of which the war almost totally deprived them, have in some measure been replaced. In the management of their national political affairs there is reason for anticipating much bad effect from the existence of corrupt influences. Disinterested zeal for the public good is much needed where it does not seem to exist, and my observation leads me to suspect that many leading Cherokees are involved in intrigues with citizens of the United States, for bringing about the alienation of part of their lands to further the interest of speculating railroad companies, and that means will be used to make it appear that the body of the people have assented to measures that none but those who expect

large individual aggrandizement will at any time be brought to countenance. There can be no doubt but that any breaking in upon the exclusive possession by the Cherokees of such portion of their territory as lies east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude will be destructive of their interest as a nation, and in the belief that it is the desire and intention of the government to foster and protect these interests, I have thought it a duty to call your attention to these matters, but without enlarging on the topic they suggest, and keeping the limit of a suggestion that in my opinion there is much evil and little good likely to attend a continuance of the practice of receiving from delegations an expression of the views and wishes of the people in regard to any measure that touches their interests.

A spirit of disaffection toward the United States is still nourished with some assiduity on the part of the Cherokees and certain white men affiliated with them who joined or sympathized with the confederates during the late war, but the dissensions it was expected they would nourish among themselves and for which provision was made by setting aside the Canadian district, with special fundamental laws for the government and protection of those who were to reside there, seem to have no existence. The provisions of the treaty in question in this respect have become dead letters, and no reasons exist why they should not be done away with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. CRAIG,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, Agent for Cherokees.

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 126.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR
CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,

Boggy Depot, C. N., September 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the state and condition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

I entered upon my official duties on or about the 15th July, and my opportunity for information in regard to the general condition of both nations has necessarily been limited.

I have just returned from a trip into the Chickasaw nation, having traveled as far west as Fort Arbuckle, and have visited settlements on Red River. The general state of the country is flourishing. Abundant crops have crowned the efforts of the husbandmen, and with but few exceptions peace and quiet prevail throughout the nations. At no time since the close of the war, or indeed for a great number of years past, has the weather been more propitious or the corn crops finer than during the present season. The crop of oats, which was sown in many instances for the first time, (as it were on trial,) has yielded a bountiful harvest. Very little wheat is raised, owing to the want of mills for the manufacture of flour, but the small quantity sown the past season has been a decided success, and manifests clearly the adaptation of the soil to the production of that cereal. The prairie lands are some of them of the finest quality, and produce the finest crops of every kind, with the exception of cotton. But the bottom lands on the Red River and its

tributaries are well adapted to the growth of the latter, and the quantity which has been raised is creditable to the citizens of both nations. All of these circumstances have produced their naturally good effect upon the people, and they are more prosperous and have a greater feeling of confidence in their own resources than at any time since the close of the war.

The Chickasaws are now holding the annual session of their legislature, which consists of two houses, viz: senate and house of representatives. I regret that this report is required before the adjournment of that body, as also the council of the Choctaws. I was present at the former, and listened with interest to the message of the governor, Cyrus Harris, which contained many interesting and important suggestions and recommendations. It is owing to the fact that the entire school report of the Chickasaw nation was not rendered, that I have not given the full statistics in regard to their educational system, school fund, &c. The system prevailing in the nations, however, is the common or neighborhood school system. A limited number of students are sent into the States from these schools and placed at different institutions, for the purpose of receiving a more complete and finished education than it is possible to receive at home. The selections are made according to their merit as scholars in the neighborhood schools, and are proportioned equally or nearly so among both sexes. By the kindness of Mr. Forbes Le Flore, superintendent of public schools for the Choctaw nation, I have obtained a partial report of the school system in that nation, which I respectfully transmit herewith.

The amount of funds which the Chickasaws will have on hand after the payment of their national expenses, debts, &c., allows of a handsome annuity payment, which (although not favoring per capita payments as a general thing) will, however, at the present time, in my opinion, add to the prosperity of their nation, as many of their people are in reduced or destitute circumstances, owing in part to the non-payment of their (lost property) claims against the hostile tribes, &c., the payment of which I would most respectfully recommend should be made as soon as possible.

I have heard but few complaints against the hostile tribes since my arrival at the agency, and those only against the Comanches, and I think they have almost entirely ceased since the measures taken by the government to keep them on the reservation.

Under the instructions received from your office, I have investigated as fully as possible the question of the status of the freedmen in these nations, and with the following result, since my last report:

The freedmen, who are so disposed, prosper in their several pursuits. Some of them farm for themselves, and do well; some have trades, some are hired and obtain competent wages for their work, and others, of course, complain that the world does not treat them well, because they are not supported in idleness. As a general thing they are a remarkably quiet well-disposed set of people. They want to settle down, and evidently look to the government to do what is best for them. I called a large meeting of the freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at this place on the 28th August last. There were over three hundred negroes present, representing their people from all parts of both nations. There were also present his excellency Governor Cyrus Harris, of the Chickasaw nation, and several other of their leading men and officers, principal chief Hon. Allen Wright, and others of the Choctaw nation, and a number of citizens of both nations. I explained to them the treaty and the object of the meeting, viz: that it was intended for them merely

to express their sentiments, as to whether, under the existing state of affairs, they wished to remain in the nations, or remove from them, and if the latter, where they wished to go. The governors of both nations addressed them, and they had full opportunity to consult among themselves. Their ideas and views were many and various, but they finally decided in a body that they would remain, if possible, as they preferred being with the people among whom they were raised than among others whom they did not know. But the principal and prevailing idea among them all, without exception, is that they do not want to lose the protection of the United States government, and evidently fear being left solely under the control of the laws of the nations, or the laws of any other State or community, where they could not have recourse immediately to the government for its decision on every point that relates to their interests. As far as I can learn, the Choctaws are in favor of their remaining in the nation, and the Chickasaws, although at first openly expressing themselves as wishing to have them removed, now seem waiting for the government to decide on some course in regard to them.

The question is undoubtedly of great importance, and will require careful legislation to decide it to the satisfaction of all parties. I would respectfully suggest that the government make some propositions to the Choctaws and Chickasaws with regard to a supplemental treaty, by which the freedmen could be fairly settled and established as citizens of the nation, (as such a treaty would be necessary either in the case of their adoption or removal,) in view of the fact that the time for the requirements of the treaty of 1866 has gone by, and also would settle the question concerning the claim to the \$300,000 mentioned in the latter treaty.

The communication which I have received with reference to the purchase of the Remben Wright property, as an agency, shall be laid before the council of the Choctaw nation at their meeting on the first Monday in October next. In the meantime I have observed several buildings and lands which, although not in the immediate vicinity of Boggy Depot, are well calculated to serve the purposes required, in the event of the former property not proving satisfactory as to the prices asked therefor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
G. T. OLMSTED,
Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 127.

CHOCTAW NATION,
Buffalo Head, September 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit the following report of the public schools under my charge. This report will, therefore, be less complete in detail than I could wish, in consequence of the hurried manner in which it is necessarily prepared. The schools in the Choctaw nation are all taught in the English language. With few exceptions, the Choctaw children have attended the schools very promptly. The greatest obstacle we have in our way is the insufficiency of means to establish our schools to greater extent, so we could educate

more of our Choctaw children. It seems to me our people have and do see the great necessity of educating the rising generation to meet the surrounding eugeness and pressure of their white brothers. The progress the Choctaw children have made in learning in the time I have had the charge of the schools is very flattering. Considering the ignorance of the majority of the Indian children of the English language, is sufficient to cause us to believe that if we had more means to establish greater number of schools in our country, we could accomplish great results to the advancement and civilization of our people. I have generally found a great desire among parents, even among the full bloods, to educate their children in the States, so they could learn the English language. But oftentimes, owing to the limited means we have, I would answer, "No vacancy at present for your child." With a heart full of sorrow at the disappointment, they would go away, saying, "My poor child must grow up, like myself, without education." If the government of the United States would promptly pay over our dues, by treaty stipulations, as soon as it is due, we could meet our liabilities to more advantage, as a great many good, competent teachers we could get who do not like to wait so long for their pay. It causes our national papers to be very much under par. I present these views, which are facts, for your consideration, resting assured that I am sustained by all that are familiar with our financial affairs. I hope and trust you will urge this matter before the department.

I will now proceed to give you a statement of our schools in number and expenditures. The neighborhood schools are divided into three districts: First, Pushmartarhaw district has twenty-seven schools, seven hundred and eighteen scholars; money expended, \$7,028 45, from 1st of September, 1868, to March 31, 1869. Puckshenubbe district has twenty-three schools, six hundred and eighteen scholars; expended from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$6,312 87. Moshoolatubba district has nineteen schools, five hundred and eleven scholars; expended from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$6,027 72.

Total number of schools in the three districts, sixty-nine; total number of scholars, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; amount of money expended in the three districts for schools from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$19,369 04.

Twenty Choctaw children are educated in the different States under the forty youths' funds treaty stipulation—six male at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; five male scholars at King's College, Bristol, Tennessee; two female at Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Virginia; four female at McMinnyville College, Tennessee; one female at Paris, Texas; one male at Kentucky. One has returned home. Seven thousand dollars have been deposited in the hands of each of their treasurers, in advance, from 1st of February, 1869, to the 1st of February, 1870, to be used for the benefit of the above-mentioned twenty scholars. Also, two young men are educated in the States by special acts of the general council—one at Bristol, Tennessee, at \$250 annually; one at Dartmouth College, at \$350 annually. By the order of our last general council I have now mechanics employed to put Spencer Academy and New Hope Seminary in good repair against our next council, so we can commence two boarding schools in the Choctaw nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FORBIS LE FLORE,

Sup't Public Schools, Choctaw Nation.

Captain GEO. T. OLMSTED,
Choctaw and Chickasaw Agent.

No. 128.

CREEK AGENCY, IND. TER., July 6, 1869.

Sir: In accordance with special instructions from the Indian Department I have the honor to forward my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

Upon my return from Washington in the fall of 1868, in accordance with my instructions, I at once proceeded to the payment of the moneys in my hands due the Creek orphans of 1832. This was a portion of the fund growing out of the Creek treaty of 1832, at which time a division of the Indian lands in Georgia was made to each individual of the nation. The proportion was this: To each of ninety town chiefs one section of land; to each head of a family one-half section; and in order to provide for the orphan children of that day, not included in either of the previous designations, it was decided that twenty sections of land should be selected for them, under the direction of the President of the United States, to be retained or sold for them at his discretion. The land was subsequently sold, and the proceeds were invested in government and State stocks, bearing interest at five and six per cent. per annum. The delegates visiting Washington in 1868, representing these orphans, finding many of these State stocks depreciated in value, deemed it to the interest of their clients that the par and premium stocks only should be then sold for the benefit of the orphans. Application was accordingly made, and the amount arising from such sale, of one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars and ninety cents, was placed in my hands for payment on the certified roll of said orphans and their heirs. For particulars of this payment reference may be had to my report thereon to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 31, 1868.

An amount of par value nearly equal to the above amount, but invested in depreciated State stocks, still remains in the hands of the department. I understand that an effort will soon be made by authorized parties to urge the payment thereof. The claimants contend that the United States, holding their means in trust, is responsible for the judicious investment of the funds, and that they should not suffer from any unwise or unfortunate venture of the same. They further claim that an old law prohibits the investment of any Indian money in any other stocks than those of the United States; that if their money had previously been invested therein, it should, on the passage of this law, have been withdrawn and reinvested in reliable United States stocks. I have never had an opportunity of referring to this law, nor can I give the place where in our statute-books such law may be found; but the claimants urge the argument with confidence, and no doubt it will soon be brought more particularly to the attention of the department.

I consider it important that as soon as possible this claim be settled in full. It is a source of complaint now, as it has been for many years. The orphans of 1832 are now growing old, and by death many more claimants as heirs are being added to the list. Every year adds to the complication of the payment. It is extremely fortunate that the old list of claimants still remains with the department, so that the new rolls may be compared therewith. A check is thus ever ready for determining the reliability of claimants. I would, in closing this subject, earnestly urge your attention, as well as that of the Indian Department, to the importance of the settlement of the claim upon some basis just to all parties concerned, believing it to be for the interest of the United States no less than to that of the claimants themselves.

I desire also to call your attention to that clause in the treaty of June

14, 1866, between the United States and this tribe of Indians, which provides for the settlement of the losses of the loyal Creeks who were driven from their homes during the late disastrous war. The treaty provides in Article IV that "immediately after the ratification of this treaty the United States agree to ascertain the amount due the respective soldiers who enlisted in the federal army, loyal refugee Indians and freedmen, in proportion to their several losses, and to pay the amount awarded each in the following manner, to wit: A census of the Creeks shall be taken by the agent for the United States for said nation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and a roll of the names of all soldiers that enlisted in the federal army, loyal refugee Indians, and freedmen, be made by him. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the agent for the United States for the Creek nation shall proceed to investigate and determine from said roll the amounts due the respective refugee Indians, and shall transmit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval and that of the Secretary of the Interior, their awards, together with the reasons therefor. In case the awards so made shall be duly approved, said awards shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of said lands within one year from the ratification of this treaty, or so soon as said amount of one hundred thousand dollars can be raised from the sale of said lands to other Indians."

Three years have elapsed since the ratification of this treaty, and although I have repeatedly urged this subject to the attention of the department, not one step has been taken toward the execution of this treaty-contract; at least by no official letter have I ever been notified of any contemplated action in the premises.

It has ever seemed desirable to me that so soon as possible all questions arising from the war should be settled, so that its differences and cruelty might be forgotten, especially in this time when Indians are regarded. The treaty, with this sole exception, placed the southern and the northern Creeks upon an equal footing. So long as this claim is unsettled there is apt to be an existing jealousy, and it is wise that no such feeling should be encouraged. Already are difficulties seen in this unexplained delay. The interest on this amount of one hundred thousand dollars, delivered to the Creek treasurer, was by him paid to Ok-tars-sars-harjo, then chief of the northern Creeks. This was in 1867. He has disposed of it in a manner entirely unsatisfactory to many of the loyal people. It is a question as to what disposition shall be made of the interest now due. This interest is payable upon an amount due, in proportion to their losses, to all Creeks loyal during the rebellion. As it now stands, the United States is indebted to each of these claimants severally as their losses may be determined. The interest then is, I conceive, due each claimant upon the amount of his claim as settled, from the date of the origin of this fund; and I consider it proper that this interest should be retained and funded by the United States until the settlement and payment of these claims. In order to remove this cause of dissatisfaction I would suggest that in the future this interest be so retained by the United States. I very earnestly, as knowing its importance, urge the immediate investigation and subsequent payment of these loyal claims.

During the fall and winter of 1865 and 1869 I completed the removal of certain refugee southern Creeks previously residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country and in the State of Texas. The whole number removed was sixty-five. They were very glad to return to their old homes, and are now self-supporting, and are planting good crops, and will soon return to their former prosperity. No expense was made in

feeding them, except in cases of unusual need; and their friends, with commendable generosity, offered them every assistance that their means would permit. A number of disaffected northern Creeks still remain in the Cherokee country, Congress having decided it unnecessary to remove them.

Messrs. George W. Stidham and Sanford Perryman, authorized delegates from the Creeks, returned to Washington during the winter to urge the ratification of their treaty. The treaty was one promising much good for the Creeks, and tending to heal past differences. It, however, met with considerable opposition, and a rival delegation, entirely unauthorized by any legal body in the nation, and in direct violation of my advice and instructions, proceeded to Washington during the winter to oppose the action of the authorized delegates. I presume that the unauthorized persons, Sands, Little Tiger, and Fish, had little influence at the department, if, indeed, they were received at all; but upon their return they succeeded in making many of their people believe that they had defeated the ratification of the treaty, and had succeeded in many other things desired. They have thus opened anew the division between what may be called the government party and the Sands party. My whole influence has ever been thrown with the regularly organized government, whose officers were duly elected by the whole people in the fall of 1867; and I have ever sought to discourage any rebellious sentiment, believing it to be for the interests of all that the laws and the authorities should be respected.

The time may come when it may be necessary for the United States to interfere in this matter, and I consider it proper, in that event, that the government as now constituted should be supported. It is a step in the right direction. It takes from a few chiefs the whole, unlimited authority, and places it in the hands of a government modeled after our own, the officers being responsible to the people for the discharge of their trusts. In fine, it is *law and order*, adopted by the nation after calm and judicious reflection, and the respect of all is due it, for *the whole nation made it*.

Growing out of these differences, a noted increase in the violations of law may be observed. More murders have been committed within the last year than in all the years since the close of the war. Congregations have been disturbed at their meetings, and have been compelled to disperse, until now no meetings are held in this vicinity after night, from fear that under cover of the darkness a serious disturbance might be made. The correction of this state of things properly belongs to the Creek authorities, and it is not considered proper for the United States to interfere, unless the Creeks find it impossible to enforce their laws, and apply to the United States for protection.

The mission schools on the North Fork and on the Arkansas River are now in successful operation. I hope to receive the reports of the superintendents in time to incorporate with this report, which would give more full and interesting particulars.

They are under the management of the Methodist and Old School Presbyterian Churches, respectively, and their influence is largely seen in the nation, and is always directed to the improvement of the people and for the cause of law and order.

About eighty scholars are taught at each school. They are taught the branches of a common school education, and particular attention is paid to their moral advancement.

The Creeks are paying commendable attention to education. They have an ample school fund, and have now in successful operation about

thirty schools, with an average daily attendance of perhaps twenty scholars each.

In closing my report I cannot but remark upon the changes which have occurred since my taking charge of this agency, four years since. It was then the closing hours of the war, and it was thought that considerable time must elapse before these Indians would forget the lawless habits acquired by an active participation in the war. Their country, too, had been overrun during the rebellion, at times occupied by one party and then by another. Their farms were laid waste, their orchards, houses, and fences almost totally destroyed, and their cattle and stock scattered.

The extinction of prejudice with Indians is slow, and it is marvelous to note that within one year from that time they were living in entire harmony with one another.

The differences now existing between them are not directly traceable to the war, but are mostly those of policy or of influence. Confederates and federals are nearly equally represented in each of the rival parties of to-day.

It is to be hoped that the Creeks will have the courage and power to uphold their government, which is essentially the offspring of progress and civilization. My four years among these people have led me to respect them for their truthfulness, simplicity, and sincerity. I will leave them with regret, hoping that their course will ever be guided by a respect for the rights for all, and for the enlightenment and improvement of their nation.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent for the Creeks.

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

No. 120.

CREEK AGENCY, October 3, 1869.

Sir: In reply to your communication of the 26th July, relative to Indian affairs, I would state that J. W. Dunn, former agent here, informs me that he had reported on that subject up to the time he was relieved. Therefore there is little left for me to report.

Upon my arrival here I found the nation laboring under some considerable excitement, from causes previously explained to the department, (in letters of date of August, 1869,) which, through the energy of Brevet Captain Bayne, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry, the officer ordered from Fort Gibson, I was enabled to quiet without bloodshed. Captain Bayne deserves particular mention for his prompt action in carrying out my instructions.

In regard to agriculture, I would state that as far as I have been able to learn those who have tilled the earth have been very liberally rewarded, corn averaging about fifty bushels per acre, Irish and sweet potatoes in great abundance, and, in fact, all kind of vegetables have been planted in large quantities, and have yielded very abundantly. There seems to be more energy displayed in farming among the freedmen than Indians, and next season will see more ground worked than ever was known in the nation.

The schools are in good working order, but are nevertheless badly off for good teachers, the pay not being sufficient inducement for them to seek employment here. The nation met with a great drawback in the way of education by the destruction, by fire, of the mission at North Fork Town. It is contemplated to have it rebuilt as soon as possible, and I believe have, or will have, appropriations made by the council that will meet on the 5th instant, for the rebuilding of the same.

I would inform the department that I have been delayed in making this report on account of being ordered to Lawrence, Kansas, on public business known to the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. FIELD,
Captain U. S. Army, Agent.

Colonel E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 130.

TULLAHASSEE, C. N., August 3, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I enclose to you the following report of the condition, progress, &c., of the Tullahassee Manual Labor Boarding School.

The school was first opened in the year 1850, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Creeks paying out of the national treasury \$50 per annum for each scholar, and the board defraying all expenses not covered by this amount, including the support and salaries of missionaries. At that time the scholars received their board, tuition, and clothing from the institution. The school continued in successful operation, under the care of the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, assisted by Mr. W. S. Robertson, and an able and efficient corps of teachers and assistants, until the breaking out of the late rebellion, at which time it was broken up.*

After the close of the war, the Rev. W. S. Robertson, who, during a part of the interval, had been in charge of the Indian Orphan Institute at Highland, Kansas, was sent by the board, (in connection with the Rev. J. R. Ramsey, since transferred to the Seminole mission,) with authority to open negotiations with the Creeks for the re-establishment of the school. He arrived on the ground in December, 1866, and found the place in a most deplorable condition. The school building had been used as hospital and barracks by the troops of armies—part of the lower rooms used as stables for the horses; door casings and window frames torn out and used as fuel, and, to complete the work of spoliation, a large portion of the brick wall was torn out by the federal troops, and the brick taken to Fort Gibson to be used in the erection of a government bakery.

After tedious delays, occasioned by the unsettled state of affairs in the nation, an agreement was entered into between the board and the national council by which the former undertook to furnish and pay the salaries of the necessary missionaries for the carrying on of the school, and the latter to defray all other expenses; the scholars to be clothed by their friends at home instead of by the institution, as in former years. Under this arrangement the school was reopened in March, 1868, with

*Vide former reports.

only thirty scholars, fifteen of either sex, under the charge of Mr. Robertson, assisted by his wife and Miss Nancy Thompson, who was also connected with the mission before the war. During the summer of 1868 the board engaged the services of the subscriber, together with his wife and Miss Mary E. Wilson, to come and take hold of the work, in conjunction with the missionaries already in the field. With this increased force the school began its second session in October, 1868, with eighty-one scholars—forty girls and forty-one boys.

The eagerness of the Indians for the instruction of their children was manifested by the number of applicants for admission to the school—between seventy and eighty having to return disappointed to their homes, after the full number had been chosen by the trustees. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that at the same time there were no less than twenty day schools in operation in the nation. The interest in the success and prosperity of the school which has been manifested by the national council and by the Creeks generally has been highly encouraging. The council appropriated, aside from the appropriation for current expenses, \$1,000 for repairing the buildings, &c., of the school, and \$1,500 for the purchase of a steam-power to do the grinding, sawing, &c., necessary to the successful carrying on of the work. The people generally seem to take a great interest in the welfare of the institution.

These facts are the more encouraging as in contrast with former years, when it was almost impossible to keep up the desired number of scholars, on account of the indifference of both parents and children. We have been much encouraged, also, by the interest manifested by the scholars themselves, and the progress made in their studies. We trust the day is not far distant when, in the providence of God, this people shall become truly a civilized and enlightened nation; when the "busk," the "stamp dance," and the ball play shall be among the things of the past.

Very truly, yours,

LEONARD WORCESTER,

Superintendent Tallahassee Manual Labor School.

Major JAMES M. DUNN.

No. 131.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, July 25, 1869.

SIR: My fifth annual report closes my official connection with the Seminole tribe of Indians.

Before the commencement of the late war, the condition of the Indians of the Indian Territory, comprising the Choctaw and Chickasaw, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles were the most peaceful, wealthy, and civilized Indians on the continent. All were living in comfortable houses; many had buildings erected with taste and elegance, surrounded with lawns, flowers, shrubbery, and parks. They were farmers. They cultivated the soil, and their fruitful yields produced abundance of wheat, oats, corn, hemp, and tobacco, sugar-cane, potatoes, and all kinds of garden produce. They manufactured their own salt from their abundant salt springs, made their own tobacco, weaved their own cloth, and produced their own sugar and syrup. Their country was especially adapted to the raising of stock. On their broad river bottoms and extensive low land prairies grew in abundance the cane and other winter grasses. Their winters were so short and mild that cattle and horses did not require any care or feeding during the winter. Almost every

Indian had large herds of cattle and horses, hogs and sheep. Several of the larger stock growers had twenty thousand head of cattle, and many had herds of stock, numbering from one to ten thousand.

D devoted missionaries had been among them for years; churches were established among them, and a large membership was attached to the various Christian denominations. They had their academies and schools of learning. The work of civilization was encouraged among them, and a deep interest was felt in the education of the young by the parents and the more intelligent of the tribes.

It was a dreadful day, as well for the Indian as the white man, when the guns on Fort Sumter told that war had begun between the North and South. The war progressed; all over our land, in every State, in every Territory the note of preparation was sounded, and men sprang to arms and took sides in the conflict. These Indians were peculiarly situated; on the south, east, and west, they were surrounded by the enemies of the government. Nearly all their superintendents, agents, and officers of the department, were southern men, imbued with southern ideas and hatred to the government. The confederate authorities at Richmond sent their emissaries among them. They threatened, they promised, and they intimidated. Bravely did John Ross and others resist their promises and their threats. The messages of John Ross, of Opothleyohola were full of resistance of the demands of the rebels and of petitions for promised protection in their treaties. At length their country was invaded, and their beautiful home was made one great battle-field. Then General Pike, their old friend and former confidant, came with wily tongue and honied words, and urged them to violate treaty obligations, and form new treaties with the southern government. Deprived of the protection they had a right to expect; surrounded by the enemies of the United States; is it a wonder that they listened to the counsels of Pike, and sought protection elsewhere, when it was denied them from those who had solemnly promised to protect them in the first quiet possession of their homes. Desolation and destruction soon followed. They were driven from their homes, their property destroyed, their houses burned, and their stock driven off without compensation to their lawful owners. As soon as our armies advanced into the Indian country many of them returned to their allegiance to the government. At one time a whole regiment of men left the confederate service and joined the Union army. Many men enlisted in the service of the United States, and bore testimony of their sincerity and heroism in dying in defense of our country. Opothleyohola, with a band of loyal Creeks and Seminoles, in midwinter started with their women and children for Kansas, a distance of more than three hundred miles. Without adequate food and clothing they traveled on their weary march. They were pursued by men of their own race, and the bloody battles of Cedar and Bird Creeks attest the courage and patriotism of that good old man and his faithful followers. Freezing, starving, and dying, they at length reached Kansas, and their able-bodied men immediately enlisted in the service of the government; and the history of the three Indian regiments present as honorable record as any of all the noble army that served the nation. When the war ended they were destitute and scattered from the Red River to Kansas. Again they sought the protection of the government. They formed new treaties; they complied with all the conditions imposed upon them; they adopted their former slaves, and made them citizens of their country, with equal rights in the soil and annuities. Their negroes hold office and sit in their councils. They took hold of the question of reconstruction and settled it at once,

practically, peaceably, and firmly. They have re-opened their schools and churches; have re-built their homes, and are fast becoming surrounded by stock, farms, and all the comforts of life. With such a record should not the government repay them for their losses, faithfully and promptly carry out all their treaty stipulations, repel the encroachments of white men, and pay them for their lands, and see that justice is done them in all their intercourse with white men.

Already the attention of the people of Kansas on the north, of Missouri on the east, and of Arkansas and Texas on the south and west, is turned to the broad prairies, the fertile valleys, and wooded hills of the Indian Territory. Their longing eyes are bent on the possession of the last fairest portion of the uninhabited region of the United States. While civilization is crowding on its borders, its rich agricultural, splendid climate, and inexhaustible coal and mineral resources are awaiting the development of a higher civilization. What shall be done with the Indian? The recent success of settlers upon Indian lands has emboldened the squatter, and he sees that he has only to go on these lands, make a claim, and plenty of demagogues are found to raise the cry of lands for the landless, and homes for the homeless; and the rights of the settlers find willing advocates on the floor of Congress, in the press, and on the stump. Already the homes of the Saes and Foxes in Kansas are invaded; the Osages are crowded off their lands before their treaties are ratified; and there are those in Congress and out of it that would seek to cheat the Cherokees out of the money justly due them for the sale of the "Neutral Lands."

The Indians cannot again be removed; they have no power country to go to; they must be encouraged in their efforts at civilization. A quantity of land should be given each person in a family, and they should be taught that this land is to be their home forever. They should be prepared for the coming of the white man among them. Their selection of homes should be made at once. Congress should survey the lands and make each Indian's home inalienable. No more annuities should be paid in money to the Indians in this superintendency; its tendency is to make them indolent and dishonest. The white man will not work without a motive or necessity; neither will the Indian.

As far as practicable the tribes should be consolidated, and some other form of government should be provided for them; they should become the wards of the general government, in fact as well as in name. Agencies and superintendencies should be done away with.

The policy of sending military rules among these people will not have the tendency to elevate and christianize them. Their experience with soldiers and the army has not been on the side of virtue and Christianity. Troops should be removed from the Indian territory, and the demoralization of men and women will cease in a great degree. If agents are sent to reside with the Indians, they should be retained as long as they conduct the affairs of the government satisfactorily to the country and the Indians. This office should not be a political one, subject to the influences of political aspirants.

Briefly I have given the result of my experience of nearly five years with the tribes of the Indian Territory. My intercourse with them has been pleasant and peaceful. They are a good people, with kind impulses, generous hearts, and a brave determination for improvement; slow to give their friendship and confidence, you can never regain it when once forfeited.

With patient effort the Seminoles, and all other tribes of the Indian Territory, are capable of a degree of civilization that should encourage

the hearts of all the friends of humanity in this great and powerful nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 132.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith, in compliance with regulations of the department, to submit the following report relative to the affairs of the Seminole nation:

Having arrived at this agency and assumed the duties of agent on the 19th of July last, I am unable to give but little information as to the comparative condition of the Indians comprising this nation, except from the little information I can gather from the inhabitants and from personal observation.

The Seminole nation number two thousand one hundred and five souls, and I find that it is divided into two bands, and these bands are again subdivided into town-bands, each town being governed by a town chief, who are subject to the authority of the band chiefs, styled head second chiefs. At present the two bands are designated as Northern and Southern bands. Each have their head chiefs, who preside at all general councils, but the head chief of the Northern band attends to and transacts all executive business, and is acknowledged the principal chief of the nation, and is so acknowledged by this department.

The Seminoles have acted in harmony in all matters pertaining to the settlement of their reservation—the establishment of district schools, the enactment and enforcement of the laws established by themselves, as well as the laws of the United States.

The entire nation seems deeply interested in education and moral advancement. The Presbyterian mission, under the able superintendence of the Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, is still kept up and with undiminished usefulness, (but it is to be regretted that he is not furnished with the necessary funds for the support of this mission,) he having been connected with Seminoles upward of fifteen years. There are also several other denominations, consisting of Methodists and Baptists, who are doing much good but have no mission.

The Seminoles have erected, during the past three years, two comfortable school-houses, and are now completing the third, which is being erected by those who have moved from the old to the new reservation. During the past year there have been three district schools which were well attended, and the pupils have made much progress in their studies. The parents send and require their children to attend much more regularly than could be expected. Enclosed please find superintendent's (Rev. J. Ross Ramsay's) report, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

In their agricultural pursuits during the past year they have far exceeded their expectations. Having worked diligently and faithfully their labors have been rewarded by immense crops. There were a portion of the Seminoles, known as the Southern band, who, this spring, moved from the old Seminole country to their new reservation, and be-

ing compelled to clear new farms and erect habitations for their families, necessarily made them backward in planting; but by perseverance and industry they have good crops, but not as extensive as many who were permanently located.

Their personal property comprises the following articles, which can only be approximated, and I think rather below the actual numbers and amounts, viz:

2,000 head of horses, at \$50.....	\$100,000
4,000 head of cattle, at \$15.....	60,000
8,000 head of hogs, \$3.....	24,000
Transportation of agricultural implements, &c.....	5,000
75,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents.....	37,500
50 bushels of oats, at \$1.....	50
10,000 bushels of potatoes, at 50 cents.....	5,000
200 bushels of rice, at \$10.....	2,000
250 tons of hay, at \$10.....	2,500
Vegetables, and domestic animals, &c.....	1,000
	237,050

In the treaty made with the Seminoles during the year of 1866, an appropriation was made of \$15,000 for the erection of a mill to be turned over to them when erected and completed. This mill they claim has never been completed, and if it was, it does not meet the requirements of the treaty, as it is an old mill, which was purchased, sent here, and repaired. They state that when this mill arrived at this agency, they informed the agent that they did not want it, as it was an old mill, and was not what the treaty called for. They also claim that unnecessary delay has been taken in its erection, which delay has caused them many inconveniences, not only pecuniarily, but put them in much trouble to procure flour and meal for their necessities, as well as for lumber to erect their habitations.

On complaint being made to me, I examined the mill which had been finished since my arrival at this agency, and found it as follows: It is without doubt an old mill, purchased and repaired, with the exception of the apparatus for the grinding of flour and meal, which is incomplete, there being no smut machine for the cleaning of grain. The holt and flour receiver has been constructed of green lumber, and having become seasoned, has shrunk and is quite open. The building under which this machinery has been erected is one story high, and so constructed as to cover both saw and grist mills, and inclosed by planks nailed on perpendicular, which has never been battened. The roof is laid with oak boards, and from its appearance must leak more or less. There is no partition to separate the two mills, and no floor excepting the ground; neither is it entirely inclosed, being partially open on two sides for the runways of saw mill.

I am unable to state to whom this mill belongs, and by whom it was built, except through report, as it has never been turned over to me by my predecessor; but it is now in the possession of Mr. E. J. Brown, (formerly a trader in this nation, and who has lately become an adopted citizen,) who is using it for his own personal benefit.

I am of the opinion that this mill is not what it should be expected for the amount appropriated for its erection, and I think that great injustice has been done the Indians by those who contracted for and re-

ceived this mill, (if it has ever been received by any person acting for the department.)

In fact, I think that it is a swindle. The Seminoles are much dissatisfied at the manner in which bounties have been and are being paid to those who served in the army during the late war. The Seminoles, like the Creek Indians, authorized John W. Wright, of Washington City, D. C., by power of attorney, to collect their back pay and bounties, which was justly due them for service rendered the United States as soldiers, and to enable him to do so turned over their discharges, many of them taking receipts for the same, (this was done during the year of 1865;) a great number of them have not yet been paid, although they have repeatedly called upon him in person, and demanded their bounties or discharges to enable them to take further action in the matter; they were quietly informed that their bounties had not been collected, or that they are marked deserters; at the same time their discharges are either mislaid, or not returned from Washington. It seems strange that a portion of these Indians should receive their back pay and bounties, while others belonging to the same company and regiment, whose claims are still unsettled, and that after a lapse of four years; also, that they are unable to get their discharges even were they deserters, for in many cases they are entitled to them.

From all the information that I can gain, it seems that every means are embraced to keep these Indians out of their bounties. Many of them, a portion women, have walked all the way to Fort Gibson, a distance of one hundred miles, on hearing that money had been received for the payment of pensions and bounties, to be informed on their arrival that the money had not been received, or that their papers were incorrect.

These complaints are being daily made, and I would respectfully recommend that, if possible, a list be furnished of all Seminoles who are deserters, and who are not entitled to pensions and bounties; also, of all those who have and who have not been paid, with the amounts due, to enable me to give the required information. I would urgently request that steps be taken to compel the prompt payment of these bounties, as well as all other moneys which are due the Seminoles.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is but one log building belonging to this agency, which is not habitable. It is now, and has been, occupied by negroes, and is very much out of repair; also, the well by which it is supplied with water is in an unserviceable condition, and no permanent buildings have ever been erected for an agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 T. A. BALDWIN,
 Captain U. S. A., and United States Indian Agent.
 Hon. E. S. PARKER,
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 133.

SEMINOLE AGENCY,
 July 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit statistical reports of the operations of the Seminoles in farming, and the condition of the tribe in their efforts at education and civilization. I respectfully call attention to the report of Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, superintendent of schools, show-

ing the condition of the various schools under my charge. The school houses for the districts are now completed, and are sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the scholars for several years to come. All these houses are used for church purposes, and every Sunday are filled with attentive people listening to gospel truths. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will, during this year, erect a large building for a mission school, which will add largely to the present educational facilities of this interesting people. A good work has been commenced, which, under proper encouragement, will produce results truly gratifying to every friend of the race.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Creek Agency.

SEMINOLE AGENCY,
July 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of making to you the following report of the Seminole schools for the year ending October 1, 1869:

There have been three schools in operation during the year. School No. 1 was taught by Rev. J. R. Ramsay. The number of pupils in attendance at this school during the year was seventy. Some of these were somewhat irregular in their attendance, but the majority were very regular, and made very encouraging progress in study.

Branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Time taught, eight months. School No. 2 was taught by Mrs. H. C. Shook; number of pupils in attendance during the year, thirty-five; of these, the greater part, by far, were very regular in their attendance, and made good progress. Branches taught, same as in school No. 1; time taught, eight months. School No. 3 has not been in operation during the year, on account of a failure to build a school-house. The house is now in process of construction, however, and will be ready for occupancy the coming winter. School No. 4 was taught by Charles Anderson. Number of pupils in attendance during the year, thirty-five; most of these very regular and making good progress; branches taught, spelling and reading. It is very gratifying to witness the avidity manifested by both parents and children for education in this nation.

The principal chief and other chiefs have frequently visited the schools and addressed the pupils, urging them in the most earnest and affectionate manner to obey their teachers and improve their present golden opportunities.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. R. RAMSAY,
Superintendent of Schools, Seminole Nation.

Major G. A. REYNOLDS,
Seminole Agent.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 134.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minn., October 12, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions received from your office, and the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this agency since I took charge, (July 7, 1869,) and for such time previous thereto as I have been able to obtain reliable information.

The various tribes composing this agency are as follows: The Pembina, Red Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnobagoshish, and Mississippi bands of Chippewas, and for the more correct understanding of the department I shall treat of each band under its separate head.

THE PEMBINAS

Are located in the extreme northern portion of the State, and receive no aid from the government further than their annual payment in money and goods. They are of a roving and unsettled disposition, and subsist principally on the products of the chase, they being so far removed from civilization that their existence is a matter of no serious moment to the advance of settlements.

THE RED LAKE BAND.

The country claimed and occupied by these Indians extends from the western shore of the Lake of the Woods, via Rainy Lake River, to Black River, and from these points by parallel lines south of Thieving River, on the west, and Turtle Lake on the east, comprising an area of nearly five thousand square miles. The Indians live mostly about Red Lake, which is in the interior of their reservation. The soil embraced in this reservation is mostly very poor, and only adapted to hunting and trapping, the lake affording them their supplies of fish; but in the immediate vicinity, and on the borders of the lake, there is a narrow belt of splendid land for agricultural purposes, the advantages of which have been fully appreciated by the Indians, as will be seen from the statistical report hereto annexed. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of these Indians since I have had charge of this agency. They are a sober, industrious, and well-behaved tribe, and deserve every kindness and consideration that the government can bestow, and in this connection I would respectfully call your attention to the report of Dr. G. M. Weeks, the physician stationed there, as to their sanitary condition, and to the suggestions therein made for their physical and moral advancement.

They have made earnest and repeated requests for a school, and I would recommend that their request be complied with, if possible, as I am satisfied that nowhere in the Indian country would a school meet with more beneficial or immediate results. The saw-mill constructed last year for the use of these Indians has thus far been of no benefit to them. The work was performed in the cold weather of last fall and winter, and, as a consequence, the spring thaw unsettled the foundation of the dam at one end, and the recent freshets have washed out a portion of it, and until it is thoroughly repaired the mill cannot run.

I think the building of a water-mill in that country was a mistake, as a

steam one, costing the same amount of money, would have performed the work very much more satisfactorily and been able to run the entire year. The prospect of having a convenient place for grinding their grain induced the Indians to raise an unprecedented crop, but they now find themselves with seven thousand bushels of grain with no way of converting the same into suitable food. I would earnestly recommend that some measures be taken by the department to supply them with a first-class mill.

THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The band or various bands are located on five reservations or parts of reservations, as follows: Mille Lac, White Earth, White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake. A portion of these Indians are residing on their reservations, and the remainder are still wandering over the old ground.

By the provisions of the treaty made in 1807, all these Indians were to remove to the reservations at White Earth and White Oak Point, except the Mille Lac bands, who were permitted to remain on the land ceded by them during good behavior.

The White Earth reservation consists of thirty-six townships, and is located in Becker, Polk, and Beltrami counties, and is one of the finest agricultural portions of the United States. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. These Indians are very peaceable and well-behaved, and up to this time I have heard of no serious complaint from the settlers in regard to them.

There has been, as yet, no school established for the use of these Indians, but I am now making an effort to have one built and put in operation on the White Earth reservation, but the amount of the appropriation is entirely inadequate to carry on a school in such a manner as to be of much benefit to the Indians.

For their farming operations and physical condition, I would refer to the reports of Paul H. Beaubien and Dr. Pyle, transmitted herewith.

THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

These Indians are located in Cass County, and in the immediate vicinity of Leech and Winnebago Lakes, and are by far the most numerous of any in the agency. The ruling passion with them seems to be to make as much trouble and do as much injury as possible without committing actual murder. They are constantly threatening some one, and occasionally killing an ox or a horse, or burning a house. They had at Leech Lake a very fine steam saw and grist mill, which, on the 31st of July last they burned, thereby doing a vast injury to themselves, and preventing the completion of the agency buildings at that point. They are a lazy and indolent class of people, living on fish, wild rice, and stealing. I would recommend that the very severest measures be taken to suppress this lawless spirit, and that some severe punishment be meted out to them. I am very much at a loss to know how to chastise them. I have communicated with the United States legal authorities, and they informed me that they had no means or authority for punishing crimes or offenses committed by Indians among themselves, or against the United States, and, as a consequence, the punishment will have to be inflicted by the agent.

I found it necessary, after the burning of the mill, to call on General

Hancock, commanding this department, for troops, a company of which are now at Leech Lake.

In concluding this report I would state that some general treaty should be made, whereby the various tribes would be more uniformly treated and dealt with. The vast distance from one tribe to the other, the difficulty in reaching them, owing to the terrible condition of the roads, having to pass through swamps, rivers, sloughs, and timber, renders it at all times almost, and this year it has been quite, impossible for the agent to visit them, or to make their payments on their reservations.

I would also recommend, if it is contemplated by the department that the agency should be located at Leech Lake permanently, that a good, practicable wagon road be made from that place to the White Earth reservation. It would very much facilitate the transaction of the business of the agency, and place the agent in more direct communication with that portion of the Indians. I would also recommend that an appropriation be made to repair the road from Leech Lake to Red Lake. The amount required to complete it would, in my judgment, be \$12,000, as the character of the country through which it would necessarily have to pass, would make it an expensive work.

I would also ask that an appropriation of four thousand dollars be made in order to repair or rebuild the saw-mill at Leech Lake, and a further appropriation of five thousand dollars to complete the government buildings at Leech Lake, and to repair the steamboat. Both the buildings and boat are suffering from exposure in their present condition, and without something is speedily done the former will be seriously injured, and the latter rendered utterly worthless.

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

J. J. S. HASSLER,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., Agent.

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

No. 135.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minn., July 31, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I hereby forward you a report of the school for the Pillager Indians, with such other facts as I think may be of interest.

The whole number of scholars enrolled is twenty-nine, seventeen boys, girls twelve; average daily attendance, seventeen; fourteen of the scholars have been boarders all the time, and lodged in the care of the teacher. A majority of the scholars have been clothed entirely, the balance, with two or three exceptions, have received various garments from time to time, and have also received a lunch at noon, at the school room.

The expense of boarding and clothing, with bedding, soap, towels, lights, &c., is about four dollars per week. During some weeks of the year it is some less, as in the present quarter. They were all well clothed at the beginning of the last quarter, and of course will need less this. A new supply will be needed in the fall. During the long years of our missionary labor in this country, we found our efforts to educate the Indian child, while he remained at home in the wigwam with his parents, almost a failure. It was in view of this fact that I suggested

at once, on being called to take charge of this school, that we board and clothe as many of the scholars as possible, with the amount of money furnished by the government for school purposes. The branches taught are reading, writing, and simple questions in figures. English books only are used, excepting the Chippewa hymn book. Singing is also taught daily in the school; no pains has been spared to train the scholars to speak English. The majority of the school have made good progress in their studies, and have improved much in their morals. A religious service in their language is held every Sabbath, which all attend, as do others not connected with the school; all seem to enjoy the exercise and to be improved by it. All who board in the school are required to perform some manual labor, that is, so far as labor can be furnished for them. It is very desirable to enlarge the school; I never fail to teach all who come from home, but more are anxious to come into the family than we can at present support or accommodate. The school building, like other buildings of the agency, is unfinished. We ought to have accommodations and a fund sufficient to provide for at least twenty-five scholars. The question is often asked, whether any difference appears in the capacity of the mixed bloods and the full Indians. My answer is, None at all; only this, the parents of the half breeds are generally far more intelligent than the Indians, and often speak the French and English languages; this gives their children, of course, an advantage over the wild Indian child, and for a time such children progress more rapidly than the others in learning the book and civilized habits, but in the end manifest no superior abilities.

I will close this report by saying that I have no doubt that schools conducted by competent and judicious teachers, accompanied by the preaching of the simple truths of the gospel, divested of forms and ceremonies, will accomplish more good for this people than any other one thing, at least, which can be done for them. But hitherto we have met with one great obstacle, to which we earnestly hope our new agent will give attention; it exists to this hour; I refer to the immoral habits of government employes, and other white men stopping transiently in the Indian reserve. It has been a common occurrence for these men to draw away some of our best girls into vice and degradation, and then denounce with curses the faithful self-denying missionary as incompetent, inefficient, &c.

If the special stipulations of the treaty made by the government with these Indians, touching the character of employes, were once faithfully carried out; that is, if every man exerting an immoral influence, every profane, vulgar man, every whisky-drinker, every licentious man, were at once discharged, and all required to leave the reserve, and men of high moral character employed in their places—men and women who would co-operate with the Christian teacher or missionary—then we might expect to solve that great problem which has so long puzzled the heads of statesmen and earnest philanthropists, and well nigh defied the faith of the Christian, viz: How shall the Indian be civilized; and a few short years would bring a majority of this people into such advancement that they would be beyond the need of public charity, and qualified to take their places as citizens of our government. May we then hope for such action on the part of our new agent as needful to secure this desirable result.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. WRIGHT,
Teacher Government School, Leech Lake Mission.
Brevet Captain J. J. S. HASLER.

No. 136.

OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., July 1, 1869.

Sir: Under instructions from your department, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of this agency, embracing only that portion of the year ending with this date, and constituting my second annual report. I am gratified to state that the general health of the Indians within the agency during this period has been better than usual, which is largely attributable to the fact that the amount of spirituous liquor obtained by them is gradually decreasing. There was also among most of the Indians more than the usual amount of wild rice gathered last fall, which is to them an important means of subsistence; to this may be added the benefit of an open winter, which enabled them to collect more than the usual amount of fur, the proceeds of which added materially to the comfort of the Indians.

For want of adequate means at my disposal, many improvements tending to their civilization and comfort have been neglected; and if in any instance I have in my administration exceeded the specific appropriations left in my hands, it has been done with the strictest economy, and only when the necessities of the case absolutely required that it should be done.

That these Indians are susceptible of improvement and civilization there can be no doubt, but to reclaim and civilize them is a work of time—the work of a generation, or perhaps generations.

Patience, justice, and truthfulness being constantly exercised toward them, is sure to result in their gradual improvement.

In the exercise of these cardinal virtues, the local agent is at once dependent upon the government for the necessary means to enable him to keep his promises. Having retired from the agency, and the duties thereof having been assumed by my successor in office, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Knight, I feel more freedom in pressing upon your attention the importance of pursuing a liberal course with these Indians than I could were I myself to make the disbursements which I recommend. The general good conduct of the Chippewas of Lake Superior cannot be too highly recommended, in consideration of which, and of their uniform loyalty to the government, they have a just claim to the sympathy and liberality of the American people.

In this connection I will state that, with the approval of the then acting Secretary of the Interior, the examination of their accounts, as shown upon the books at Washington, was made during the winter of 1865, by John W. Bell, esq., acting in behalf of the Indians, which showed arrearages due to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under existing treaty stipulations, amounting to upward of seventy-three thousand dollars. I therefore earnestly appeal in their behalf for a full and just examination into their accounts, and for the payment of any balance coming to them. My observation among this people during a residence here of fifteen years, together with the more specific information gained by a year's experience as agent, confirms me in the opinion that the powers of agents should be enlarged, instead of being diminished. Being upon the ground, and cognizant of individual efforts toward civilization, he should be vested with power to reward such effort in a way to encourage further progress.

Without this the indolent and undeserving receive all the attention given to the most meritorious.

With a view to bringing the Indians more directly under the personal

influence and control of the agent, I would strongly recommend that at least five of the seven reservations within this agency be purchased by the government, and that all the Indians within the agency (numbering about 8,000) be required to remain on the two remaining reservations, reference to which was made in my last annual report.

With the exception of the treaty of 1800 with the Bois Fort band, all the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior will soon expire, and I have no doubt of their being easily influenced to sell the five reservations referred to, and that they would cheerfully accede to this plan of centralization.

At present many of the reservations are remote from the agency, so that encroachments by the whites, or depreciations by the Indians, or neglect on the part of government employes, are matters which the agent cannot fully control; but these would be measurably improved upon as a result of lessening the number of reservations. In view of the fact that my successor in office will soon make his first annual report, I do not deem it necessary for me to refer definitely to the condition of each reservation.

Suffice it to say, that fully the usual amount of seeds were furnished to the Indians the present season, but they experienced much difficulty in getting the same seeds into the ground, and, indeed, much of the seed failed to germinate on account of excessive wet weather.

In conclusion, I have only to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced in the performance of my duties as Indian agent, growing out of a visible improvement on their part; and, with a knowledge of the very enviable reputation already established by Lieutenant Colonel John H. Knight, I feel assured that in his administration of the agency this people will continue to improve in the habits of civilized life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASAPH WHITTLESEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 137.

OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
Superior, Wis., September 24, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 26th of July last, and therein following the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the period during which I have had charge of it, together with such observations in regard to the Indians and the condition of the agency as seems to me should be embraced in this report.

I took charge of the agency on the 1st day of July last, relieving Asaph Whittlesey, who cheerfully afforded me every facility in taking charge of the business, and furnished me whatever information he possessed in regard to all matters pertaining to the Indians, reservations, and the business affairs of the agency.

Seeing the impracticability of making the payment late in the season, I made assiduous efforts to get the funds and supplies necessary to make the payment before the season interposed its disadvantages. This occu-

ried my attention until the 17th of August last, when I started from Bayfield, in a schooner, with the funds, annuity goods, blacksmiths', school, and agricultural supplies, to make the payment, and did not finish until the 15th instant. To obtain the funds, blacksmiths' supplies, &c., that were not included in the annuity goods furnished by the department, kept me absent from the agency from the 15th of July until the 14th of August.

I paid the Indians belonging to the Grand Portage reservation first, and in accordance with an arrangement made between the Bois Fort Indians and my predecessor for their payment to be made on the Grand Portage reservation, I notified them of the time I would be at Grand Portage, and at which I would make to them their annual payment of goods and money. On making up the pay-roll of the Bois Fort Indians present, and comparing it with the roll of last year, I found only two-fifths of them present. The school-teacher employed on this reservation arriving the next day, whom I had instructed to notify the Bois Fort Indians of the time and place of payment, informed me that the others—being three-fifths—had determined not to come to the place fixed upon by themselves and my predecessor for payment. I have not yet satisfactorily ascertained the causes that induced that action on their part, but I expect to obtain further information in regard to it, and as soon as it is received I will report more fully upon the subject. But seeing that no more were to be present, I paid those who had been true to their arrangement with my predecessor, and on which I was acting. I paid them two-fifths of the money annuity, in accordance with the regulations, and delivered to them two-fifths of the annuity goods.

My next payment was made at Pond du Lac, to the Indians belonging to that reservation; after which I proceeded to the Bad River reservation, where I paid the Indians belonging to that reservation, and those belonging to the Red Cliff, Lac Coufre Oreille, and Lac de Flambeau reservations.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are a peaceable and tractable class of Indians, easily influenced and satisfied, naturally inclined to be indolent and very susceptible; their personal characters are indexes of the influences which surround them. I cannot be mistaken in stating that they could, by proper efforts, be led into a higher and more important position in the affairs of civilized life than they now occupy.

The government can make its efforts, if properly concentrated and directed, visibly effective in elevating the character and usefulness of these Indians.

Not a case of crime has been reported to me against the Chippewas of Lake Superior during the year past.

The Bois Fort band are less domesticated and used to the modes of civilized life. Their location is unfavorable to their advancement, and I do not see that the government can do any better than is now being done for them. Their annuities are sufficient and abundant to their wants.

One case of crime has been alleged against these Indians during the past year—it was a case of theft.

OCCUPATION AND MANNER OF LIVING.

The Bois Fort band live in the woods, and are accustomed to the hunt, and to seek the wild products of the earth as the source of their sup-

plies. In that sphere they are doing well, so far as finding it ample for their necessities.

The bands comprising the Chippewas of Lake Superior are differently engaged. They are generally occupied as laborers and in the cultivation of the soil. They require flour and pork for subsistence, although fish and game are sought after by them as sources of food and means of acquiring it. While they are contented in obtaining sufficient to eat and to wear, yet they do not look to the productions and animals of the earth to obtain it, as do the heathen red men. The fact that these Indians do not look to the wild products of the earth for food and clothing is evidence of substantial improvement.

CHRISTIANITY.

The Bois Fort Indians are generally heathens. They have generally adopted the habits of their forefathers, and follow the same superstitious rites and observances which their ancestors for centuries practiced; this is, however, not universal; the Christian religion has made inroad upon their heathen religious conceptions or instincts, and many of them claim to be Christians.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior generally have abandoned the heathen faith of their fathers. If they have not all been made intelligent Christians, they have abandoned heathenism. The Catholic missionaries are the most assiduous religious workers among them, and the largest portion of them have espoused that religious faith, yet the Protestant religion has its adherents among them. Father Chebul, of the Catholic faith, is untiring and devoted in his labors with them. The Protestant religion is without a missionary representative, which is unfortunate. Mr. Henry Blackford, a well-educated, intelligent man of the mixed blood, employed as school-teacher on the Bad River reservation, and an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, has divine services every Sunday, and he is the only representative of the Protestant religion laboring among the Indians connected with this agency. He is doing good service.

RESERVATIONS.

There are seven reservations belonging to the Indians attached to this agency, six of which belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. The reservation of the Bois Fort Indians is located in the northern part of Minnesota, and contains about one hundred thousand acres. It is probably well suited to that band of Indians; I know nothing of it, however, except by report. It is away from any traveled routes and very inaccessible.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior have the Grand Portage, the Fond du Lac or Saint Louis, the Lac de Flambeau, Lac Coutre Oreille, Red Cliffe, and Bad River reservations. The Grand Portage reservation is located in the extreme northeastern portion of Minnesota, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and to the Indians has no intrinsic value, as it has no agricultural worth: Its value consists in its mineral wealth, and quarries of slate and building stone. The Fond du Lac or Saint Louis reserve is also in Minnesota, upon the waters of the Saint Louis River, and has but little agricultural value, and therefore unsuited to the wants of its owners. The Lac Coutre Oreille and Lac de Flambeau are of a similar character, but located in the interior of Wisconsin, and so remote from population, improvement, and routes of travel, the Indians have almost abandoned them.

I am informed these reservations have valuable timber, and water power. The Red Cliffe adjoins Bayfield, Wisconsin, and has an extensive front on Lake Superior. It is not valuable for any agricultural capacity, but its location near the line of a projected railway, which it is believed will be built in a few years, gives it some fictitious as well as real worth, as it contains some excellent timber.

But the Bad River reservation, containing about one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres, with an extensive front on Lake Superior, is the Miami Valley of the northwest. It is the richest and most valuable agricultural and grazing land anywhere on the great lakes, advantageously located, and possessing all the powers, resources and appointments for making it one of the finest and most productive agricultural districts in the United States.

There is no land more valuable on the great Lake of Superior. Its soil is the cream of the earth, and a century of cultivation could not exhaust its powers of production. There could not be found a section of country better adapted or more propitiously located for the wants and requirements of the people about whom I am addressing you. I will again refer to this subject further on.

PRODUCTS.

I am unable to furnish any reliable figures of the amounts of the various products obtained from the cultivation of the soil by the Indians upon the reservations. But few Indians reside on any except the Bad River reservation, yet on them all a few gardens are under cultivation, wherein potatoes and vegetables of all kinds are produced, also an insignificant amount of corn of a very inferior species is grown. The corn that is cultivated is called the Red River corn—the ear rarely matures, and is not more than three or four inches long—very stunted and inferior.

Potatoes and roots are the chief products, and they are produced in considerable quantities, but I am unable to furnish any reliable estimates of the amounts. Hereafter I shall possess myself of such information upon this subject as will enable me to give you reliable statistics thereon.

This has been a very unfavorable season for all kinds of produce in this section of the country. It has been unusually cold and wet. The potato bug has nearly destroyed their potato crop. Wild rice is generally obtained in large quantities on all the reservations, and is their winter bread. In seasons favorable for its growth, I think I do not overestimate when I state that not less than fifteen thousand pounds are gathered by the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but this year the crop is almost a total failure. As many pounds of sugar are made yearly. The Bois Fort Indians gather usually as much rice and make as much sugar as they require.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Referring again to the Bad River reservation and the general condition of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, I am clearly of the opinion that the government could do no act that would be productive of greater, more substantial, or more enduring benefit to those Indians, than by locating them all upon that reservation. It is ample for their requirements, at any stage of civilized advancement—accessible to the best hunting grounds on Lake Superior—on its shores fish in abundance in-

habit the waters, and the soil will more than reward labor bestowed upon it. Among these Indians there is an unmistakable disposition and well developed interest in cultivating the soil; they beset me with applications for farming implements, and assistance to enable them to produce from the soil their food and support. It seems to be the beginning and the end of their wants. It would be wise and humane for the government to inquire whether some plan could not be developed by which this worthy desire of theirs might be fostered and encouraged in some substantial manner. There is sufficient received under their present treaty to do them enduring benefit, if it could be concentrated at one place, but as now applied it does them no good, and really is a detriment to them, and had far better be withdrawn and locked up in the vaults of the national Treasury.

The agricultural fund, amounting to about twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, is divided between the six reservations, and produces no perceptible effect. It costs to deliver upon four of the reservations many of the articles twice what the articles themselves cost. One yoke of cattle was bought this year for one of the reservations for two hundred dollars, and it cost two hundred and fifty dollars to deliver them there. So with delivering smiths' supplies: a pound of iron that costs four cents, will cost from six to ten cents to deliver it upon either of the four reservations referred to, accompanied with the chances of its being thrown away at some swollen stream, or a bad piece of road. I am informed this is no unusual thing, and not unfrequently unavoidable.

This year twenty-five hundred dollars transportation, insurance, &c., fund, were furnished me for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and fifteen hundred dollars of the same fund for the Bois Fort Indians, and these amounts will not pay the outstanding indebtedness against that fund incurred by my predecessor, and the expense I have incurred, within about fifteen hundred dollars. It is true I now see wherein economy and careful as well as a different management can be made to reduce the expenses in these matters; but the fact is apparent, that in the present condition of the Chippewa Indians, holding reservations hundreds of miles apart, many of them with only an Indian trail to reach them, the amount of money furnished for transportation of supplies to the reservations is totally inadequate to insure their delivery, and to expend it therefore is most shameful waste. Their money furnished for agricultural, smiths' supplies, &c., being divided up, and in small efforts to perform a benefit is frittered away and lost. Their annuities of money and goods do them no good; many of them travel two hundred miles to get a dollar in coin and a blanket.

There being no inducements offered to them to settle upon their reservations, they are scattered over one-half of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where there are settlements and where they can get employment. Those residing on the reservations are growing poorer and poorer, and implore the nation to afford them relief. I took down in full the statements of the chiefs in councils I have had with them, and intend to transmit them to you as soon as I can prepare them. I think their case is presented by themselves much more forcibly than I have.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior claim that there is about eighty thousand dollars due them under the provisions of some old treaties, and I am informed that subject was inquired into just before Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and it was ascertained that the claim was just, but owing to the changing and deranged events that succeeded that calamity the matter was dropped. I am now urged to call the subject up to your attention, which I will do more fully as soon as I can get possession of

the papers relating to the matter. They are now in the hands of the gentlemen who investigated the subject in their behalf.

Subjoined hereto is a list showing the number of Indians belonging to each reservation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. KNIGHT,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 138.

MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Mich., October 22, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

Owing to the fact that I have not as yet completed the annual payments of annuities, it will be impossible for me to state the number of Indians in the State; this, however, will be sent at the earliest opportunity after the census shall be completed.

Upon taking charge of the office, I found that the Indians of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes were very much dissatisfied in regard to their lands, and that a delegation from Oceana County were about starting to Washington with a view of pressing their claims in person. Upon learning this I proceeded to their reserve, found out what they so earnestly desired, and, as far as I could consistently, promised to aid them in the furtherance of their wishes.

The same feeling, in one respect, is unanimous among them throughout the whole State, *i. e.*, they wish the patents for their lands.

They also petition that their young men who are now grown may have the privilege to select land extended to them. This, I may add, expresses the general feeling among them.

The third request is peculiar to the Oceana and Mason County Indians. They request that at the next payment all that is due them from the government may be paid them, their deeds given them, and their relations with the government closed.

A list of original holders of certificates who are competent, of these Indians, has already been sent on to your office, with a request that patents may be issued thereon.

The second request I have already recommended to the department, giving my reasons in full.

Their last request I would also recommend, for several reasons:

I believe that these Indians are as capable at this time of taking care of themselves as they will ever be. They have a fine settlement on their reserve, and have made good clearings. They need at the present time more money to invest in stock and farming utensils; and I believe it would be of more benefit to them to be paid in full than to receive it in installments, and much more economical to the government.

They are at the present time in debt to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, for which they ask aid from their government. This I would beg leave to call the attention of the department to, with the recommendation that it be given them.

They also claim that there are arrearages due them for improvements

made by them at their old reserve on Grand River, near the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which were duly appraised by a board appointed for that purpose by the government, and never paid for. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to this, requesting that, if their claim is valid, an appropriation for that purpose may be asked for.

These Indians appear to feel very deeply that the provisions of their treaty have not been carried out in good faith, and in many respects, from what information I can obtain, their complaints seem to be well founded; and as they now ask only a few things, and then to take care of themselves, I think it would be better, both for the government and the Indians, to give them their deeds, pay their debts, give them what is due them in the way of annuities, and then, having given them a good start, let them go.

The treaty stipulates (July 31, 1855) that the Ottawas and Chippewas should have for a certain five years the privilege of selecting lands; the heads of families to have eighty acres, single individuals forty acres, families of orphan children of two or more, eighty acres, and single orphan children, forty acres; and that lists shall be made of the above by the first day of July, 1856.

Now, if these lists had been completed by the time above mentioned, then the rest of article 8 of that treaty would have been complied with in regular sequence; that is, until July 1, 1861, they would have been entitled to make selections of land as above described; then, for five years, or until July 1, 1866, they would have been entitled to purchase land within their reserve not already selected, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this right was to be an exclusive one, and for which they were to receive patents in fee simple, being a direct stipulation for purchase and perfected title without contingencies; so that at this time they should have had the privilege of selecting their lands, purchasing what they wished to, receiving patents therefor, and also to have received patents for their selected lands; this would have put them in the possession of their lands, with absolute control over them, and this is what they now ask.

But not a single proviso has been strictly carried out by the United States.

The list was not completed by July 1, 1856, because the treaty was not ratified until the 10th of September, 1856, and consequently did not become, until that date, an official authority for the agent to make such lists by, and as this seems to have been the date upon which all the other portions of time seem to hang, it consequently follows that there has been no five years for selection or purchase.

Now this will admit of only two conclusions: if July 1, 1856, is the determining date, these Indians should have had their patents in 1866; but if the completion of the lists is to fix the date, then I respectfully submit that the lists are not yet completed, and consequently the lands are still open to selection by the Indians, and there are now plenty of them over twenty-one years of age, and heads of families, who have no land. The same argument will apply to the purchase or entry of these lands.

If we take July 1, 1856, for a fixed date, then from July, 1861, to July, 1866, these Indians should have had the right to have bought land not selected, lying within their reservation, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but they inform me that some of them went to the land office at Ionia with the money for this purpose, between the dates above recited, and were informed that there was no land for sale in those locali-

ties. If the land was for sale, the register at Ionia certainly either did them a great injustice, or if he was not notified of this provision of the treaty by the General Land Office at Washington, the fault would seem to lie there, providing that the government decided that July, 1856, was the initial date; but if the actual completion of the lists determined the date, then I respectfully submit that as the lists have not been completed, these Indians still have the exclusive right to purchase land.

This has, I am informed by one of them, been lately refused them at the land office.

But whichever way the argument shall turn, one fact is patent; the Indian has been wronged and he feels it.

The remedy that suggests itself to me is this: that Congress may pass an act providing, that inasmuch as the provisions of this treaty have for several reasons not been carried out, that for five years from July 1, 1866, the privileges and promises made and given by the government to the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be extended for their benefit, and that selections and purchases of land within their respective reserves shall continue to be made by Indians who are over twenty-one years of age; provided, that no selection or purchase shall conflict with any previously made by Indians under the stipulations of said treaty of July 31, 1855; and providing further, that those Indians who now have land under certificates shall, where there is no conflict, have patents for the same immediately issued. I am the more earnest in this recommendation, because these Indians are deserving of the special good will and consideration of the government. They are disposed to be obedient, to become civilized, to cultivate their lands, but they have become discouraged; they still raise enough for their subsistence, but the axes are idle in their woods until they can see some tangible sign of a fulfillment of their treaty. The Grand River Indians gave up so much, and received so little, that their present demands seem exceedingly reasonable. Another thing in connection with this, there is a strong feeling of anxiety and dissatisfaction among the citizens of this State, who are desirous of locating themselves in or near these localities, in regard to the continued withholding of these lands from the public. In many instances so much land, being as it were locked up, retards the growth of towns and communities, and does a positive injury to the State.

There have been some cases of trespass on Indian lands by persons claiming an ultimate title under the provisions of the homestead act. In one instance the individual has erected a saw-mill on his so-called entry, and is cutting timber from the reserve. I did not wish to act hastily in the matter, but in this case, feeling assured that it is a *bona fide* trespass, and that the trespasser is inclined to be decidedly defiant in his manner toward the department which I have the honor to represent, I have taken steps to have him indicted for trespass, and in that way to determine all such cases.

Their main argument is that the ten years named in the treaty have expired, and although the title is still held by the government, still its claim, in equity, will not hold good. I give this for what it is worth.

The Indians in the State are in a fair way to take care of themselves when their treaty shall expire. They appear for the greater part to be sober and tolerably industrious. In many instances they still adhere to primal habits, but manage by hunting, trapping, and fishing, to make a livelihood.

In 1863 and '64, it appears that the difference between gold and currency was not paid these Indians, and it is still due them, and for which sums, as below stated, I would respectfully ask an appropriation may be asked for:

Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	\$4,800 00
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	37,500 00
Chippewas of Grand River.....	6,300 00
Chippewas of Saginaw.....	17,769 63
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes.....	2,332 50
Total.....	<u>68,702 13</u>

By the above statement it will be seen that there is due to the Ottawas and Chippewas forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. Of this sum, at the request of the chiefs, and also in consonance of my own views, I would recommend that fifteen thousand dollars be set aside for the erection of saw and grist mills for the Indians in the Grand Traverse section; one to be located at Garden Island, one at Northport, and one either at Little Traverse or Cross Pillage; the same to have steam for a motive power, and the salary of competent men for two years to be included in the above total.

I feel confident that these mills would be of far more benefit to them than money.

I would also respectfully recommend that an appropriation of one thousand six hundred dollars be asked for for the purpose of erecting docks at the reservation at L'Anse Bay, Lake Superior. They would greatly facilitate the sale of the products of the Indians in that locality, and would be a benefit most worthily bestowed.

I would also respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be asked for. In the individual cases, it is where in times past they have rendered services to the government which have never as yet been recognized:

For the relief of O-shaw-waw-no, chief, at Sault Ste. Marie.....	\$500
For the relief of Neudawabe.....	200
For the relief of Joseph Elliott.....	500
For repairs of agency buildings at Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,000
Total.....	<u>2,200</u>

The usual statistical tables will be sent as soon as it is possible to complete them. Since the arrival of funds for payment of annuities, I have lost no time, but have been continually on the move from one reservation to another. Many things of importance have claimed my attention, and I have endeavored to do equal justice to all. Owing to the short space of time between the arrival of funds and the 30th of October, by which time the annual reports are required, I have not had the time I would have wished to compile these statistics. They will, however, be as accurate as the circumstances will permit.

I have in this report treated upon what I believe to be the most important issues, to which I would ask the attention and special consideration of the department.

I would add that the goods delivered to the Indians of Lake Superior gave universal satisfaction. They were of superior fabric, and seemed to be considered as of better quality than those heretofore issued.

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

JAMES W. LONG,

Brevet Major-U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 139.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
August 1, 1869.

SIR: My last annual report represented the condition of the several Indian tribes embraced in this agency, and contained such suggestions as occurred to me for their improvement. Since that time no material change has occurred to modify the views then presented; but the experience of another year strengthens the conviction of their propriety.

The Stockbridges have been encouraged to believe that something would be done to ameliorate their condition by affording them a more hospitable country, in place of the cold and sterile region which they now occupy. They have at present residing upon their reservation less than one hundred and fifty souls, and the number and area of their cultivation are not increasing. They do little in tilling the soil, on account of the uncertain and scanty returns received from their labor. They depend more upon the sale of their pine timber to procure subsistence than upon the crops to be gathered from the fields.

Had they not been from time to time supplied with provisions by the avails of their lumber, many of them must have suffered for want of the necessaries of life. They are fast receding from the habits of temperance and industry which characterized their principal men a few years ago, and unless something is speedily done to arrest their downward course, the lessons of their former missionaries will be lost in their utter demoralization.

If their lands were exchanged for a more genial climate and better quality of soil, they have the intelligence and ability to make themselves comfortable and respected. The lands to be given them should be secured to the heads of families and adults, and no property or money should be furnished them as a tribe.

The most demoralizing influence with any band of Indians is the possession of a common fund to be paid to or distributed among them. It attracts the most vicious and unprincipled whites around them; they lean upon it as their sole means of supplying their daily wants. They refrain from individual enterprise or exertion, spend their time in idleness and dissipation, and neglect to make provision by their labor for themselves and families. The more educated they become, the greater is the mischief to them of those payments, for they are naturally brought more readily into association with a class of whites who engage in no reputable employment, never labor for a living, and whose only resource is to beg, borrow, or steal. The Stockbridges are generally well educated; most of them speak, read, and write our language, and are capable under proper guardianship of becoming an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous people. Give them good farming lands in severalty, furnish them with the means and implements for opening, stocking, and cultivating their farms, let their schools be kept in operation under charge of a faithful missionary teacher, and they will soon cease to be a charge upon the public bounty, and will need nothing except what their own industry and judgment will supply.

The Oneidas are steadily advancing in the acquisition of the manners and customs of civilized communities. Their reservation contains a large body of excellent farming lands, and many of their farms present a very thrifty appearance. Some of the tribe have expressed great anxiety to have their land surveyed and allotted to them in severalty. They have petitioned the President and Congress on the subject, and there can be no doubt that their request should be complied with.

They receive no annuities except the pittance of seven or eight hundred dollars, (less than one dollar per head,) under the treaty of 1794, and to this fact is attributed in a great measure their present prosperous condition. They depend upon their own labor to procure subsistence, and cases of extreme want are seldom known among them.

The Indian should be weaned from the tribal custom of a community property; he should be taught to regard his individual interest, to depend on his own exertions and economy to afford the comforts of life, or his progress in civilization will be extremely slow, and the lessons he receives will be of no permanent value to him. Unless the stimulus of personal interest and private gain is given to him, he will, after years of teaching, relapse into the indolent and vagrant habits so common with all native tribes.

It is believed that the best interests of the Oneidas will be promoted by allotting farms to such as desire them, and creating with the avails of their surplus lands a permanent fund for the maintenance of schools among them.

In reference to the Menomonees, I respectfully refer to my last annual report for a statement of their condition, and recommendations for their improvement.

Their reservation contains ten townships of land, and their number does not exceed fifteen hundred souls, and is constantly decreasing. A few acres to each individual is all that will be required for agricultural purposes in all time to come; the remainder of the territory can be put to no practical use by them except as hunting grounds. It consists, however, of barren plains and pine forests (valuable only for the timber) nearly destitute of game.

In their annual hunts the tribe roams over the immense tract of government land, adjoining which the progress of settlement will not reach for many years.

Should their large reservation be reduced to two or three townships of the best farming lands, and the remainder sold and proceeds invested as a school and improvement fund, it would afford ample means with the amount now belonging to the tribe, to support a manual labor school for the education of their youth, and put under cultivation and stock a farm for each on his arrival at maturity.

The same plan of improvement is applicable in the management of all Indian tribes. The distinction of *chiefs* and herding in *bands* should be destroyed. Annuities should be withheld or paid in useful and necessary articles distributed to such as need and make good use of them. The idle and vicious should be treated with no favor, and distinctions among them only the reward of merit. Land should be given them in severalty, as soon as they shall have learned by proper education and training to appreciate its productive value, and they should be taught to depend each upon his own unaided efforts to procure the necessaries of life. In addition to this, if the missionary and school-master are diligent in the care and education of the young, they will grow up thoroughly imbued with principles of morality, and will understand that a character for virtue, industry, and sobriety, is the only sure passport to respectability and to the enjoyment of social comfort and pecuniary independence.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. MARTIN,
(Late) Indian Agent.

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

No. 140.

GREEN BAY, October 7, 1869.

SIR: In submitting my first annual report respecting the affairs and condition of the Indians of this agency, I can do little more, owing to the limited time I have had charge, than to forward such statistics as I have been able to collect, as supplementary to the report of my predecessor, Mr. Martin.

The condition, wants, and history of the different tribes comprising this agency were reviewed at length by him in his report of 1868, to which he alludes in his report of the present year, to which this is a supplement.

So far as I have been able to observe, I have found the condition of the different tribes substantially as reported by him.

While there are many recommendations to make and abuses to reform, I do not feel myself as yet sufficiently acquainted with their origin, local supports, and extraneous incentives to give that advice and recommend such measures as a more thorough and patient examination will, I trust, enable me to do in the future.

Of one thing, however, I feel morally certain, that before any measures can be taken to change their present relations, those influences having interested motives, appealing to personal interests and party spirit, will have to be removed.

The Indian, so often wronged, has just enough of enlightenment to distrust all, and is fearful of any change, however beneficial or ameliorating to his condition, suspecting in it some new method to perpetrate further wrongs and aggressions. This state of feeling is taken advantage of and fostered by parties interested in and profiting by his present status, and his jealousy and opposition constantly kept alive to any measure of reform by them.

Of these parties and their influences, I shall have occasion to speak in the future.

The statistics of farming and other material resources, together with the various school reports respectfully submitted, is all I have to add in regard to the individual tribes, except to state that the stumpage due the Stockbridges on the Knapp and Rockwell and Upham contracts is in a fair way of adjustment; and that I have not been able to collect any statistics of their farming or productive wealth, for want of a fund applicable to that purpose.

I would also state that the absence of a report stating the amount of lumber sawed and distributed from the Menomonee mill during the year is owing to the discharge of the former miller, Mr. Tourtelotte, who did not furnish any.

Your attention is also called to the statement of Mr. Howd, relative to a school-house on the Oneida reserve, the materials for which have been furnished, the building being delayed for want of a fund for its construction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. MANLEY,
Indian Agent.

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

No. 141.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE RESERVATION,
Near Keshena, Wis., August 14, 1869.

SIR: According to instructions, I present you the annual report of the Stockbridge school in my charge. In taking a retrospective view of the progress of the school during the past year, I feel gratified with the improvement of the scholars in their respective studies.

The school was opened September 1, 1868; the highest number in attendance was forty-eight, with an average attendance of thirty. The school continued all winter.

The branches taught were orthography, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic.

A vacation followed, which lasted until May 1, 1869, when school was reopened with thirty-six scholars in attendance, with an average attendance of thirty. I am much pleased with the advancement of the children, and parents, as well as children, appear to be satisfied with their school.

The plan of intrusting to the teachers the distribution of clothing furnished by the Indian Department is, in my opinion, a very wise one, and has been made to work for the benefit of the school and scholars. I would therefore respectfully recommend its continuance.

The liberal supply of clothing furnished the school children last season stimulated parents to take a more lively interest in the school, and has been attended with highly beneficial results.

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, *Teacher.*Lieutenant J. A. MANLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wis.

No. 142.

ONEIDA, Wis., *July 31, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: The Protestant Episcopal mission school for the Oneidas, in Wisconsin, has been in session during the past year; from the 5th day of October, 1868, to the 2d day of July, 1869.

Much sickness has prevailed a greater part of the year; had this not been the case no doubt a larger daily average of attendance would have been obtained. Notwithstanding the average has been greater by seven than it was the year before. The boys have been taught for the most part by myself, a lady teacher having charge of the girls.

The studies have been in the common English branches. The children have improved in their studies, in regularity of attendance, in their behavior in school, and in their manners and dress.

The people of the tribe are gradually taking a deeper interest in the duty of sending their children to school.

There have been seventy-four boys and seventy-four girls in attendance.

Average attendance of boys for one hundred and fifty-nine days, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$; of girls for one hundred and sixty-three days, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$; total daily average attendance for the year, 53.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH, *Teacher.*Lieutenant J. A. MANLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wis.

No. 143.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 8, 1869.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following annual report of the Methodist Episcopal mission school.

The school has been in session one hundred and eighty-five days. Whole number of scholars in attendance were seventy-five—thirty-five girls and forty boys; the average attendance about thirty. Those regular in their attendance made rapid improvement. Their conduct was orderly and their deportment respectful. The branches taught were orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. I am happy to be able to say that the school and mission are in a prosperous condition; we have found it very inconvenient teaching in the small house we now have, (16x20;) but now have material on the ground for a new building, (25x40;) waiting for means to build it.

Very respectfully yours,

J. HOWEL, *Teacher.*Lieutenant J. A. MANLY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 144.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,
Dunkirk, N. Y., October 2, 1869.

SIR: I respectfully state that in pursuance with your instructions of July 26, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this agency for your consideration. Owing to the short time I have been connected with the agency, I am not able to make it as full as desired, my knowledge being limited mostly to inquiries, and not based on personal observations, which are so requisite for a communication of this nature. On the subject of schools I have been compelled to base most of my report on the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of the State for this year, which exhibits the condition of schools last year.

I wrote to him, requesting that the superintendents of Indian schools be directed to furnish me with a statement of the condition of the schools under their charge, from the date of their last report to him up to August 31, 1869. This he declined to do.

On the Cattaraugus reservation there are ten school districts. This includes the Thomas Orphan Asylum. The schools during the year have been well attended, and are in a prosperous condition. The school-houses on the reservation are all of them in good repair. The Thomas Orphan Asylum is burdened with debt, to remove which the State assembly, at its last session, increased the allowance from \$50 to \$85 per annum for each inmate.

On the Alleghany reservation there are six school districts. The school buildings are in excellent condition, and the schools well attended. On the Tonawanda reservation there are two schools, which have been quite well attended during the year. The school-houses are old, and I presume no effort will be made to repair them, as the legislature, during its last session, passed an act providing for the maintenance of a "manual labor school" on this reservation. The law directs that the

funds now allowed for the support of the present schools shall be used by the new one.

The act also requires the Indians to give three thousand dollars (the State gives the same sum of money) and eighty acres of land. The money will be used in erecting the buildings necessary for the school, and the land is for farming purposes. The Indians have complied with the demand made of them.

On the Oneida reservation there are two schools, which are in a flourishing condition. On the Onondaga reservation there is, I think, but one school. It is stated that a few years ago the number of scholars was small, but of late years the Indians have taken more interest in it, and the attendance proportionally increased. I do not know the condition of the school buildings.

On the Tuscarora reservation there are two schools, at both of which the children having access to them are quite regular in their attendance. I am not aware of the state the school-houses are in.

On the St. Regis reservation, I am told, there are two schools quite well attended, and yearly improving in this respect. I have not been able to ascertain if the buildings used for school purposes are serviceable.

On all the reservations the interest in education is increasing. Owing to this, the attendance at the schools is larger and more regular, and the tribes are improving socially, morally, and financially in proportion to the development of their intellectual faculties.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the crops on all the reservations have been good. I attended the fair of the Iroquois Agricultural Society, held a short time since on the Cattaraugus reservation. The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, the numerous varieties of fruits and other agricultural products, and also the domestic manufactures were numerous, considering the size of the society, which I believe admits as members only the Indians, or those immediately connected with them. I was much surprised at the fine condition of the animals, many of which I should judge were of superior breed. The fruit was of very fine appearance, and called forth many extolling remarks from those attending the fair. The best apples in every respect that I have eaten this year, were procured on the Cattaraugus reservation. The amount of corn on exhibition was very large in proportion to the other products, and called forth universal remarks of praise and commendation from those present, who were mostly farmers residing adjacent to the reservation. The vegetables not only equalled, but far surpassed everything of the kind that ever came under my notice. I was informed that it had been stated by parties who visited the State fair, held a short time prior to the Iroquois, that in this respect the display was better than at the one just previously attended. The domestic manufactures consisted of farm and household implements, which were, I should think, equal to any that might be produced by their white neighbors. There will be held during the present month two more Indian fairs of the above nature. One will be on the Tonawanda and the other on the Onondaga reservation. It is my intention to visit and report on them. The Indians seem anxious to supply themselves with the best and latest improved farming tools. They have, where several have desired the same expensive implements of husbandry, such as a threshing machine, united and purchased the same.

I have had the pleasure of visiting the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Alleghany, and Tuscarora reservations. The roads on the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations are, so far as my knowledge extends, in good condition. I regret I cannot say as much of those on the Cattaraugus

and Alleghany reservations. But I am informed the Indians take much better care of the roads now than they did a few years since, and are yearly improving in this respect. I am not able to state the condition of roads on the other reservations.

Some of the dwellings and barns on the reservations I have visited are excellent, and I saw but few that were not fit for the purposes required of them. The fences are generally in good condition.

So far as my observations have extended, the Indians are economical and industrious, gaining a sufficient livelihood to support themselves and families without outside assistance. There seems to be a general desire to sustain themselves, and a disposition to gather around them the comforts of a home.

Vice does not prevail to any greater extent among the Indians than it exists with the whites residing in their vicinity. Drunkenness is the prevalent evil. I have caused steps to be taken to bring to trial before the United States court three parties who, it is alleged, have sold intoxicating liquor to the Indians, and shall do all in my power to prevent this debasing traffic among them.

The Indians are also aroused as to their danger, and on the Cattaraugus reservation they have formed a temperance society, which is doing a good work among them. I am also informed that the council of the Alleghany and Cattaraugus Indians have employed a lawyer to bring to trial and prosecute parties who are guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to Indians. Such actions as these proclaim more forcibly than language can their desire to improve their condition, and to advance in the scale of civilization.

Christianity is making steady inroads on the pagan customs of the Indians in this agency. I am informed by good authority that there are few if any left who are not more or less affected by it. On all of the reservations there are from two to three churches represented, nearly every denomination having its own building. The Oneida and Tuscarora reservations no longer receive assistance from the missionary board, as the residents, it is considered, have all embraced Christianity.

On the other reservations large numbers have been converted, and there are many Indians who do not acknowledge that they are influenced by the Christian religion, but that such is the case is quite perceptible to the Christians with whom they are surrounded. It is to be hoped that in a few years more the ancient customs will be numbered among the things of the past and buried in the grave of oblivion, where they so justly belong.

Please find attached hereto a table of population. It is all from censuses taken this year with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are estimated from the latest data it has been my good fortune to have access to.

The Indians of this agency, it is stated by good authority, are increasing in numbers, thus proving that they do not wane upon abandoning the habits and customs of their ancestors, and that the aborigines of our country do not decrease in acquiring the ways of enlightened and civilized people; also, that the exchanging of the tomahawk for the plow, the scalping knife for the hoe, and the heathen chant for the hymn of praise to the Almighty, has and will prove as advantageous to them as it has to those whose example they are following.

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

E. R. AMES,

Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

Table of population of Indians in New York Indian Agency.

Names of tribes and bands.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cattaraugus reservation, Seneca tribe.....	326	373	216	1,465
Alleghany reservation, Seneca tribe.....	225	242	423	947
Tonawanda reservation, Seneca tribe.....	163	230	266	659
Tuscarora tribe, Seneca tribe.....	61	61	151	273
Onondaga tribe.....	82	85	174	341
Oneida tribe.....	84	84	116	284
Cayuga tribe.....	42	44	81	167
St. Regis tribe.....	250	240	340	830
Total.....	1,239	1,325	2,427	4,991

No. 145.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,
Dunkirk, N. Y., October 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited the agricultural fairs held by the respective Indians resident on the Tonawanda and Onondaga reservations. This year's fair was the fifth annual one of the Tonawanda Indians. Their fair ground has but few trees on it; is rolling and well adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted.

The grounds are inclosed with a high board fence, and on them they have built a substantial edifice, which is used as a "floral hall." Stock sheds have not yet been constructed, the society's pecuniary resources being very limited. It hopes, however, to be able to erect them in a few years. The display of cattle was quite good, consisting mostly of working oxen of different ages, but all of them were, I should judge, equal to the average run of oxen to be found in this State, many being of a superior quality. There were several fast horses and working teams entered. I did not see the trial of any of them, as it did not take place on the day I was at the fair. There was but one entry of hogs and none of sheep. The fruit consisted of apples, peaches, and grapes, all of which was evidently of a superior quality, and equal to any that I have seen elsewhere during the season that was grown in this State. The cereal entries consisted of wheat, corn, rye, and buckwheat. The samples were all of them of a fair quality, some being very fine, judging from remarks made by parties whom, from their appearance, I took to be farmers. Beets, onions, cabbages, turnips, pumpkins, squashes, &c., constituted the display of vegetables. All of them were large, and judging from their appearance, of the best varieties. With the exception of those at the Cattaraugus fair, none that equaled them have come under my observation this season. There was also about two dozen of canned fruit on exhibition. Domestic manufactures consisted, I think, of farming and household implements, and one or two pairs of boots and shoes. I did not observe any other entries under this head. All of the articles were well made and a credit to the constructors. Persons who reside in the neighborhood of the reservation state that the fairs are annually improving, and that the fair of this year is far superior to that of last. This is incontrovertible evidence that the Indians are advancing in civilization.

The fair on the Onondaga reservation is the first exhibition that the society on that reservation has had. The ground used by the society is devoid of trees and free from all kinds of undergrowth, and is in every respect applicable to the object for which it is used.

The society being in its infancy, a suitable fence has not yet been

erected inclosing the grounds, nor have any buildings been constructed with the exception of a floral hall.

Inclosed herewith please find a list of the entries made at the fair. I was informed by a gentleman who is a member of the agricultural society on Cattaraugus reservation, that the total number of entries is larger than that at the first fair held by the society to which he belongs. The entries of the Cattaraugus society this year were between 1,100 and 1,200.

The display at the Onondaga fair was similar to and equal in quality to that of the Tonawanda, but was not as large. I will, therefore, refrain from giving a detailed account of that at Onondaga, as it would to a great extent be a reiteration of what has already been stated. The proper officers of the agricultural societies on Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations have been requested to furnish this office with lists of the entries made at their respective fairs this year, which they promised to do, but up to the present time they have not come to hand.

I respectfully state that this report would have been made sooner, but it has been detained, hoping that these lists would be received, as it was my desire to forward them herewith. On their arrival they will be transmitted to the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. AMES,
Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.

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

No. 146.

THOMAS ORPHAN ASYLUM,
October 1, 1869.

SIR: The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian Department at Washington, the condition of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1869.

The number of children reported under care at the close of last year was 98; of whom 17 were at that time dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 81; of whom 80 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 11, making the total number 92; of whom 51 are boys, and 41 are girls.

The average of the whole year is 84 $\frac{5}{11}$.

The financial statistics are as follows:

Receipts from all sources \$12,114 51, viz:

From the State of New York.....	\$8,329 72
From the United States Indian appropriation for 1868 and 1869.....	2,000 00
From Friends in New York and Baltimore.....	270 00
From Friends in Philadelphia.....	280 00
From Hon. H. H. Vandeyk and others, for the support of the superintendent.....	600 00
From annuities of Indian children.....	222 92
From various collections and donations.....	183 15
From board of teachers.....	62 00
From labor and the sale of various articles.....	166 72
Total as above.....	<u>12,114 51</u>

The amount of disbursements during the year have been \$12,376 55, viz:

For meat.....	\$451 02
For bread and breadstuffs.....	1,758 01
For groceries and provisions.....	820 34
For clothing.....	1,011 31
For labor, including salaries of superintendent and matron.....	2,074 60
For house furnishing, repairs, and improvements.....	787 25
For fuel and lights.....	260 05
For tools, blacksmithing, farming utensils, and machinery.....	407 50
For stock and feed for stock.....	213 70
For rent of land, seed, and manure.....	115 66
For insurance.....	148 75
For traveling.....	70 62
For medical and funeral expenses.....	162 36
For stationery and postage.....	6 13
For unclassified items.....	19 25
For debts paid.....	4,029 80
Total as above.....	12,376 55
Deduct receipts.....	12,114 51
Balance against the institution.....	262 04

The trustees being able to report this small amount as debt against the institution, is in part owing to the kind regard shown by the Indian Department at Washington, in promptly forwarding its appropriation for the year instead of delaying it until the year after, as has sometimes been the case. Also to an appropriation from the State of New York of four thousand dollars, (\$4,000,) especially for the purpose of liquidating the debt, which had for so long a time been hanging over the institution and hindering its usefulness.

The trustees feel that under the patronage of the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington, and also that of the State of New York, they have, for the year under review, been enabled to prosecute the work of conducting the affairs of the institution with more than the usual good results, and for this reason they confidently hope and expect that the department may see fit to continue its aid to the support of the institution.

In behalf of the trustees, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. HALL,
Superintendent.

Captain E. R. AMES,
United States Agent for the New York Indians.

No. 147.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL AGENCY FOR STRAY BANDS, ETC.

NEW LISBON, WIS., September 23, 1869.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in compliance with your circular letter of July 26, and in obedience to the laws and regulations of your bureau,

to forward the usual annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this special agency.

Having taken charge of the agency on July 5, 1869, in obedience to your orders and instructions, I have not had sufficient time to become thoroughly acquainted with the various bands of Indians in it, scattered as they are over such a large extent of country. The Pottawatomes are generally in the counties of Juneau, Wood, and Portage, and one band on Waupacka River, northwest part of Waupacka County. There is also in Portage County one band of Chippewas, numbering about one hundred and ninety-three. They are intermarried with the Pottawatomes and affiliate with them, and have asked to be included in this agency.

The Winnebagoes range between the Wisconsin and Black Rivers, on the Mississippi, east as far as Buffalo Lake, in Marquette County, and north to Juneau and Adams Counties. This comprises the original country occupied by these Indians. As a general thing they have but little trouble with the whites, being well disposed; indeed the whites desire a remunerative trade with them by buying the wild berries, (blueberries and cranberries,) which they gather in large quantities all through this country. They also cultivate small patches of corn and potatoes in isolated spots, but being so scattered, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity. They also assist at harvesting and picking hops. They are well off in ponies, and in winter engage in hunting and trapping. Their condition is fully as good if not better than those I have met with on the plains.

These Indians thus constantly trading and mingling with the whites, instances occasionally occur of their obtaining liquor from them. I have had occasion to enforce the wise laws relating to this nefarious practice, and it is now fully known that any parties thus violating will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. I am satisfied this has had a beneficial effect.

From the best sources of information I could obtain, these wandering bands number as follows, viz:

Winnebagoes.....	1,000
Pottawatomes.....	500
Chippewas.....	193
Total.....	1,693

They being scattered in small bands over such a wide extent of country, and constantly moving about, it is almost impossible to take an accurate census of their numbers, &c. I notice a large number of children among them. I find them much averse to, and dreading even the mention of, removal from this section of country, as the government has tried this before, they returning back almost immediately. I do not think it would be advisable to undertake it again, but if their improvement is to be attempted I would recommend that a tract of land near their old homes be set apart or obtained for them. Here they could be gradually brought together, and in time become settled, and made to look upon it as their permanent home and abiding place. They could then still carry on their old congenial business, and principal means of livelihood, that of gathering the wild berries that abound in the numerous swamps of this section of country. There are localities that would be suitable for them, away from the principal white settlements, and which are not likely to be needed, or taken up for agricultural purposes. Wandering and scattered about as they now are, it is impossible to improve their condition, and the small stipend that is now given them

would then relieve the most pressing wants of the old and helpless. The inclosed tables of agriculture are made up from the best information I could obtain from the Indians themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. GRIFFITH, U. S. A.,
Special Indian Agent.

No. 148.

AGENCY OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA.

TOLEDO, IOWA, July 10, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report for the time intervening between the date of my report for 1868 and the date hereof, of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, residing in Iowa, number, according to an enrollment made on the 31st ultimo:

Males	122
Females	140
Total	<u>262</u>

This is an increase of ten since my last annual report.

There are also ten Indians from the Sacs and Foxes of Kansas, as follows:

Men	2
Women	5
Children	3
	<u>10</u>

Though I have repeatedly refused to enroll and pay these Indians here, still they refuse to return to Kansas where they can draw their annuities, but persist in remaining and living off of this tribe.

There has been some improvement in farming, and a little increase in their farm products, but their roving disposition, breaking up all their camps in the fall, and scattering off in small bands on the several rivers through the States for the purpose of trapping during the winter, and generally returning in the spring too late to get in their crops when it should be done, is, and will continue to be, a serious hinderance to the progress they should make in farming so long as this practice is continued.

The following shows the result of their industrial pursuits during the period included in this report, as also their personal property:

Number of ponies, 232, at \$45 each	\$10,410
Number of bushels of corn raised, 1,700, at 40 cents	680
Pounds of sugar made, 1,800, at 20 cents	360
Value of furs sold	1,675
	<u>13,155</u>

Besides the articles above named they have raised the usual quantity of beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c.

Since my last annual report they have purchased, and paid for out of their tribal fund, eighty acres of land, for which they paid \$1,600.

They now have four hundred and nineteen acres of land, worth \$8,900, of which they are now cultivating about eighty acres.

There have been no schools established among them as yet. Propositions have been made by some of the home missionary societies to establish a school for their education, and give them such religious teachings as they stand much in need of; but as yet they decline to receive them. From the frequent conversations I have had with them on this subject, I can see that their prejudices are relaxing somewhat, and it is believed if these efforts are continued for a time, they may be brought to embrace the privileges and advantages offered them. Therefore I have no educational statistics to report.

Little or no difficulty has occurred between these Indians and their white neighbors, but their relations have, as a general thing, been very amicable and friendly.

Upon the whole, I may say the Indians under my charge are getting along well, making some progress, though not as much as might be desired. Could they have some assistance in the way of farming utensils, a person employed to assist and show them about their work, and some assistance in building, it would, in my opinion, greatly stimulate their weak efforts, and add much to their advancement and progress. I am aware there has been no provision made to supply any of these things to these Indians, they being an isolated band, and having no reservation; but they now have quite a tract of land, including prairie and timber, purchased from their annuity fund, and should they remain here permanently, as now appears quite likely, I trust some provision of the kind may be made for them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEANDER CLARK,
Special Indian Agent.

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

No. 149.

AGENCY SAC AND FOX INDIANS,
Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, September 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the tribe under my control, since July 10th, the date of my taking charge, up to the present. My predecessor having made out and forwarded his annual report, up to July 10, 1869, leaves me not much to say, the time intervening between my taking charge and the present date being so short; but I will endeavor to give, for the information of the Commissioner, what little I have learned in relation to the tribe since I came here.

I make it my business to visit them very often, and go among them, in order to gain their confidence, which I find is the first important step for a new agent to take.

These Indians, I find, are very tenacious of old habits and customs, and very hard to be made take hold of new ones. In going among them I found, as a general rule, the men all lying around doing nothing, while the squaws performed all the labor that was to be done.

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Harvesting commenced about the first of August in this county, and harvest hands being scarce farmers were offering and giving from three to four dollars per day for binding wheat after the machine. This kind of work can be easily performed by Indians, needing but very little instructions. I went to the farmers and asked them if they would employ Indians. The reply was: "Yes; and glad to get them." I then went to the Indians and showed them how much better it would be for them to go to work and earn a little money, to buy something to eat, and clothing to wear, than be lying around idle as they were. After a long talk I prevailed on a few of them to come with me. I got them employment at three dollars per day, and where one could not fill a white man's place, two of them did so, and received one dollar and fifty cents each per day, board included. Before one week the majority of the tribe was out working, some of them being employed twenty miles from here, the farmers feeding them and children, where they had any, besides paying them in money. The consequence has been the tribe have earned, up to date, some six or seven hundred dollars, besides making the farmers their friends.

Some citizens laughed at me, and said the Indians would not work; but they have surprised everybody around here from the manner in which they took hold and went to work, after the ice was once broken. The citizens now have a better opinion of them than they ever had before. Several of them are buying and wearing the same kind of clothing that whites do, which is another good sign, their prejudices being so strong heretofore that they could not be induced to wear or do anything that a white would do.

Out of four hundred and nineteen acres of land owned by them, I found only about eighty acres fenced in, this being around their corn, beans, potatoes, &c. The consequence is their ponies (of which they own a large number) are all the time straying away, giving themselves and the neighboring farmers a great deal of trouble. There are no stables for the ponies, nor do they save any hay for the winter. I have spoken to them, and kept at them about this, telling them that they must go to work and cut out the timber for fence-posts, (there being plenty of timber on their lands,) and if we can't get enough for rails, why we can buy enough at very little cost to have all the land fenced in. By so doing the ponies won't be straying off and getting lost, besides enabling them to cultivate more of the land than they now do. In talking this matter over with them they have promised me to have it done, and I intend to keep at them until it is done.

The next important matter is a school. When I first broached it to them they all laughed at me; but I have kept at them, and by showing the importance to them and their children of having a school among them, I think if a school can be started among them that they will have no serious objections, but send their children to it.

I have held several communications on the subject with ministers of the gospel in Toledo. They one and all go in for getting up a school, and will help all they can toward it. One in particular, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baptist church, tells me he is now in communication with a friend of his in Ohio, a member of a mission society, who has promised to send on a teacher next year. If I can only get them to build a school-house, the rest will be easy work afterward.

I find the tribe very peaceful and law-abiding; no complaint whatever from the whites as regards their conduct, but on the contrary everything in their favor—more so this fall than before.

As a general rule the tribes are very healthy; no complaints of any

sickness among them since I came here. The citizens inform me that there is a great change in the tribe this last year for the better; that they are beginning to dress better, and keep themselves and families neater and cleaner than they ever did before, which I can see for myself, all the money earned by them this harvest being laid out by them in the stores here for clothing, and which tells well for their future.

There have been no births or deaths in the tribe since my predecessor's last report. The statistical report being sent in for the year by my predecessor, and no changes having occurred since, leaves me nothing more to report on at the present time that I am aware of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK D. GARRETTY,

First Lt. U. S. A., Spec. Agt Sac and Fox Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 150.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, August 9, 1860.

DEAR GENERAL: You will, I hope, not think me officious if I suggest removing that portion of the Kickapoos now in Mexico, to the reserve of their tribe in Kansas. This would at once curtail the Indian incursions into Texas, at least fifty per cent. They now occupy the Mexican territory about Santa Rosa, and are anxious to return to their tribe. When the rebellion opened this portion of the tribe, numbering about two hundred and fifty warriors, refused to join the confederacy, and were granted free exit out of the country to Mexico.

When on the march, near the head-waters of the Concho, they were attacked by a rebel Texas regiment, which the Indians thoroughly whipped. They therefore considered themselves at war with the Texans, but never attack United States troops. Living, as they do, on Mexican territory, they create a rendezvous for all the marauding Indians, who go into Texas during the winter with stock, stolen north; and living amiably upon Mexican soil, no sooner are they over the Rio Grande than they are beyond the reach of our troops. Most of these Kickapoos speak English, are inclined to agriculture, and are very anxious to return to their old homes, which they are afraid to attempt without assured of protection when passing through Texas territory. It would cost the government very little to move them. Texas beef is cheap, and can be purchased almost in the neighborhood of where they cross the Rio Grande. It will cost the government less to return them to the reserve than it will to protect the Texans from their incursions, as well as avoiding complications which may arise with Mexico upon the Indian question.

I am now on duty with a military commission here; suppose, however, I shall shortly be ordered to the headquarters of my regiment at Fort Davis.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD HATCH,

Brevet Major General United States Army.

General ELY S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 151.

*Circular letter to superintendents and agents of the Indian Department.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 12, 1869.

SIR: There being differences of opinion how far the authority of this department extended in its efforts to protect and preserve the Indians, and it being essential that harmony of action upon this subject should exist between the civil and military authorities, you are hereby advised that it is the wish and policy of the government to localize all the Indians upon reservations, to be selected either by themselves, or for them by the authorized agents of the government. When so located, every assistance practicable, authorized by law, will be given to advance them in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life. Most of the Indians have agreed to locate in permanent abodes upon reservations. It is your duty, and you are hereby required to protect, in all their legal rights, to the extent of your powers, all Indians within your jurisdiction who are and remain so located, or who may hereafter come in and locate. Indians who fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes, upon reservations, will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will at their discretion treat them as friendly or hostile.

It is proper that you should at once notify the Indians of this determination of the government, so that those who are friendly may not leave their reservations and subject themselves to the suspicion and supervision of the military authorities. Care should also be taken to inform Indians claiming to be friendly, that they must not violate the laws of the United States by acts of murder, theft, or robbery; that for such crimes the tribe will be held responsible, and their annuities will be withheld until the offenders are delivered up by them, to be properly punished.

Application for the use of the military against unlawful members of any friendly tribe will not be made, unless the determination to commit outrage be too strong, and the combination too great for you to subdue with the means at your command.

Presents of goods or provisions will not be given by the superintendents or agents to roving Indians, or Indians in hostility to the government, but when they come in and locate upon reservations with a view of becoming friendly to the government, and cultivating the arts and habits of civilized life, every assistance practicable, in the way of clothing, provisions, and agricultural implements, will be given to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of instructions from your honor, and by virtue of my appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of April, 1869, I proceeded to North Carolina in June last, or at least started on my way to the settlements of the Eastern Cherokees. On my arrival at Raleigh, North Carolina, I found the bridges on

the line of the Western and North Carolina railroad had been washed away, and requiring several days for rebuilding. During this delay, I called upon his honor Governor W. W. Holden, Hon. John T. Deweese, and J. Swopson, esq., president of the First National Bank of Raleigh, and also the president of the western division of the Western and North Carolina railroad, now under construction in Burke and Jackson counties. During these interviews, inquiry was made as to the object of my tour, and when made known to the governor he immediately advised me not to attempt to carry or pay money in those mountains without a guard, as there were remaining bushwackers and robbers lurking about in the mountains, the bad elements left of both armies.

On the suggestion of Hon. John T. Deweese, we went to see Swopson, president of the railroad, who had just returned from the line of the railroad construction. He was more emphatic than the governor, and said he would not attempt to carry the money (known as it must be after our first payment) for the whole of it.

Upon these advices, concurred in by Mr. Askew, a reliable citizen of Raleigh, and contractor upon the railroad in the counties where we were to go, I made my application for the military escort or guard, which was ordered, reporting twenty-one days after at Morgantown, North Carolina, where Major Joeknick and myself were in waiting, having gone there to reduce expenses during the delay. At this place, the terminus of the railroad, I procured two wagons and a saddle-horse, and requisite teamsters, and started for Quallatown, Jackson County. After reaching Qualla, in Jackson County, the first and principal place of payment, and spending a few days, it became evident that our work must be much more protracted than anticipated, and the question arose as to the propriety of keeping the transportation or returning it. On inquiry it was found very difficult, if not impossible, to procure any adequate transportation from that place when required. After consultation with Joeknick, I concluded to retain the transportation if the party in charge of the same would reduce the price of the teams one-half when idle; which was agreed to, and the transportation retained.

At Murphy it was again reduced the last week to only forage while idle, which would make it as cheap as we could arrange for other teams. But I will return to a history of the Qualla payments; and at this point, allow me to state I do not think the Indian Office has had any adequate idea of the nature and difficulties arising in making these payments. I am free to confess they very far exceed in difficulty my expectations or those of any previous payments, as all former payments were made upon two rolls, the living and dead rolls, payments being made upon the former to the persons, and on the latter to administrators, who was W. H. Thomas for the greater number; and if the heirs are to be believed, the larger part of them never received the money. The present payment being based upon the Mullay roll, which had its dependence upon those living and remaining in North Carolina at the conclusion of the Echota treaty, (which was in 1836,) and their legal representatives, and no administration being in this payment recognized, the heirs had to be determined, and the greater portion of the money necessarily paid upon the rules and laws of descent.

The Cherokees having no fixed rules, regulations, or records of their own, it became necessary to make the statutes of North Carolina the guide. To follow the statutes and procure the evidence from the Mullay roll, assisted by evidence obtained only through an interpreter, and from a people who keep no records, and whose memories are largely the crea-

tures of circumstances, and whose relationship is expressed in very different terms, and regarded in so different a light from ours, it made it exceedingly difficult and tedious, consuming much time, and utterly impossible to be free from liability to error arising from their erroneous ideas, forgetfulness, and disguised facts. These combined circumstances required twenty-five days in the Qualla payment, and yet leaving quite a number of fractions undetermined.

One of the very difficult and detentive elements in this payment is the numerous divisions into which most of the shares have run by descent. Some being 71, 60, 36, 28, 21, 16, 9, and so in parts, while one-fifth, one-third, and one-fourth, was more than common divisions.

Very often only part of the claimants were present; in others only one; the rest in some other settlement, and perhaps still others west, and sometimes wholly unknown; many times only one of several minor heirs present, and that one too young to pay, and perhaps none having an established guardian or any recognized protector. The payment must be withheld from their necessities or paid to some one selected upon the advice of the head men of the settlement; which was done in a few cases. Thus the payments proceeded from day to day, while I was sitting more in the character of a probate judge than an agent or paymaster. The first payment made at Qualla developed the liability to duplicate payments in the fractions, and payments to wrong persons, as the names are so often the same of different persons, and generally have only the Christian name. I therefore made a check-roll or synopsis of payments as they were made, showing the number on the pay-roll of the party receiving the money, the number on the Mullay roll for which the money was paid, the relation borne by the claimant to the number paid when paid as an heir, and also the proportion of the number paid. This synopsis having been made in pencil, I have copied it in ink and in numerical order with the pay-roll, for information and guidance in settling claims in future. I also placed the number and the proportion paid of each number in the column of remarks on the pay-roll, that future claims for certain numbers may be easily determined as to payment.

There is a possibility that some errors may exist in the memorandum of relationship and numbers claimed, but not likely in the column of amounts or dollars, as Major Jockniek was careful to keep a corresponding list and extensions, and they were duly compared before the amount was entered. In each and every case after the amount to be paid was determined, the party receipting received the money in their own hands, the same being counted to them note by note, and repeated in Cherokee to them by the interpreter, and so of the aggregate amount, and also the relation (if for a deceased person) for which the payment was made, and if it was paid to a person whose name appeared on the Mullay roll, their own name was included. Such is a brief history of ascertaining how much and to whom payments were due, and the mode of paying, which is as near a literal observance of my instructions as could be.

At each settlement and before commencing payment, the people were collected, and in brief the object of our visit and the main features of the instructions narrated, and to whom payment was due—and that we had nothing to do with their private claims or national agreements—that those were purely their own—while we would advise economy and integrity in the use of their money.

In a few cases the father or mother was too ill or old to be present, and on these statements being confirmed, and after inquiry that the person they had chosen to receipt was reliable and safe, it was so paid. So.

also, in a few cases when the wife could not come, her request was executed through her husband. In no instance was any such payment made except upon good authority as to safety and necessity. In accordance with the views expressed in the letter of Mr. Terrell, (a copy of which was furnished by your honor,) relative to the lands of the Cherokees in Jackson County, purchased by W. H. Thomas as their agent, and sold under an execution issued by the circuit court of Jackson County, upon a judgment in favor of T. Johnson, of Ashville, against said Thomas, I examined the sheriff's deed therefor, inquired of said Johnson, and also of Terrell, (who is the agent of both Thomas and Johnson,) as to the history of these lands and the judgment, and find their admissions to agree with the statements of Thomas made to me in December, 1868, to wit: The Cherokees through their head men or chief, made an arrangement with Thomas prior to the division and payment of the per capita fund due said Cherokees, arising out of the treaty of 1835-36, to the Eastern and Western Cherokees, respectively, in proportion to numbers, as the difference in value of lands ceded by the Cherokees to the United States and the lands received by them.

Thomas at that time was acting as their agent in procuring a settlement and payment of this money due, and under an arrangement to buy with this money a sufficient amount of land to make the remaining Cherokees a permanent home, the Cherokees to have the lands at cost, and Thomas to have a commission of ten per cent. for transacting the business. Upon the terms of the agreement there seems to be no difference. As the money was expected much sooner than it was received, Thomas had bought under contract thirty-eight thousand acres, costing about \$31,000, to be paid for in a certain stipulated manner. The terms of this purchase began to mature before the payment of the money by the United States. Thomas being in limited means, borrowed accounts and money of Johnson, (of whom some of the lands were bought,) to aid in keeping his contracts, and Thomas took the deeds in his own name. Subsequently the money was paid the Eastern Cherokees, out of which Thomas, as seems conceded, received \$30,000 in gold, from this payment, which was paid \$30 per head for each person, and with the understanding each family or person should receive title in proportion to the amount paid by each person or family, but no titles have ever been given except in some six cases, in which deeds have been executed. In a few other cases, when pressed, an informal bond for deeds was given, and in some cases a mere letter of recital. At subsequent times additional lands have been purchased, not included in the original authority and agreement, which purchases are said to amount to thirteen thousand acres, and to have cost \$17,000, and most of which have been occupied by the Cherokees since the purchase.

The first purchase has been in the possession of the Cherokees since it was purchased by Thomas, and the improvements on said lands almost entirely made by them, consisting of cultivation, fences, houses, orchards, mills, &c. Prior to the war the legislature of North Carolina, through the instigation of Thomas, chartered a silk-growing and manufacturing company, of which Thomas became the president, and as such officer, leased of lands received from the State, about one hundred tracts of various amounts for ninety-nine years, making each leaseholder a stockholder in said company, and bound to certain conditions of annual improvement, which leases, Thomas says, are forfeited. It is also stated by a former surveyor of the county that these leased lands are included in this purchased tract: and if so, are twice disposed of, and requires investigation. In the year 1859 Thomas confessed judgment to Johnson

amounting to about \$30,000; but I think the judgment in Jackson County is only about \$15,000, where these lands were purchased.

In June last, under this judgment, all the Cherokee lands in Jackson County, where the title was apparently in Thomas, were sold by the sheriff and bought by Johnson, and the sale, as I am informed, included the leased lands, also under pretense that the conditions of the leases having been violated, and the leases were forfeited. If this claim is true, the lands having been received from the State for certain purposes—Thomas having only an official control of them—must remain in the Cherokees or revert to the State, as the company is extinct. Thomas claims there is purchase money due on these lands, which may be true in the aggregate, while many have paid for more land than they have ever possessed; but it shows clearly their rights can never be fully determined only by decree of court. Said Cherokees in Jackson County, in compliance with a council recommendation, set apart and placed in the hands of a committee, out of the interest paid by me, twelve dollars of each share as a redemption fund, amounting, I think, to nearly seven thousand dollars, which is to be applied on redeeming these lands, provided in a settlement with Thomas it is found to be due on the purchase of their lands. As Johnson could only sell the right, title, and interest of W. H. Thomas in said lands, and Thomas could have an interest in equity only equal to the unpaid purchase money and interest thereon, it will be readily seen how important it is that the amount due Thomas be ascertained correctly, which in my judgment can only be done through an equity accounting ordered by the court. This the court will readily do at the instance of the department, but not of the Cherokee, as he had no recognized standing in the court, and the Cherokees expect, as government wards, that this will be done for them by the Indian Office. In my judgment, to not do it will be to neglect a very important interest of these Cherokees, and an imperative duty. I would in this connection suggest the propriety of requesting the Cherokees not to pay over the redemption money to Johnson under any pretense or assurance whatever, until such a settlement is made; and I very much fear it will be done, unless cautioned otherwise by your honor, some shadow of title or security being tendered therefor.

It is also quite evident that Thomas, as attorney, either by himself or substitute, has collected various sums of money through the Indian Office, belonging to individual Cherokees for spoliation and other claims arising under treaties, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum more, in my opinion, than he even claims to be due upon the land purchase, and more than the entire amount of his judgments given Johnson; and the persons to whom this money belonged and who say they have never received it, although collected years ago, are among those whose homes have been sold under these executions against Thomas. This being the case, and it being so egregious a wrong that they should now be rendered homeless by the same party, I deem it an imperative duty upon the Indian Office to aid them in ferreting out and determining these matters—as the office only can have such access to their own books and the Treasury, as to definitely determine the actual amounts so collected, and to whom and on what authority it was paid. In Cheoa, Cherokee County, it is somewhat different. There quite a number bought of Thomas as owner. In some cases they paid all and received title; in others, bonds for deeds; while some who paid nearly all have only memorandums. Many of these lands have also been sold.

This is but an outline of the origin and result of the Thomas land purchase, which is now and always will be lost to the Cherokees, who

have paid him the \$30,000 in gold more than seventeen years ago, unless the United States, as their guardian, aids them. Humanity and justice demand the aid, and as wards they seem entitled to it. Having come to the same conclusion when taking the census—having been instructed by Commissioner Taylor to inquire into the condition of their lands—I expressed the same views in my report accompanying the census. I would suggest that the United States district attorney be instructed to institute the proper proceedings to procure the accounting and adjudication required, which will place it in the United States court and free from local prejudice and partiality.

But to return to the payments. I will state that quite a number of fractional parts of claims, supposed to be due Qualla settlers, remained unclaimed when we determined to close the payment there, and upon the urgency to give them more time, which seemed unwarrantable, I finally agreed that all such claimants as would make proof before the headmen and Esquire Sherille, and send these proofs to Cheoa, by such men as the claimants and councilmen would agree upon, and allow to receipt for them and receive the money, to carry to the claimants, I would pay them.

This was carried out, and the Rev. W. E-no-la, or Black Fox, chief of Qualla, and two others, were selected by the claimants, bringing the list of claims, which was mostly minors, and the proofs sustaining the claims, and so far as they could be traversed on the rolls in harmony with proofs made, they were paid, Fox taking a list of names and the amount due to each, and his associates a certified duplicate. This was the only course to be pursued, except to not pay them, unless we remained in Qualla for them to hunt up these claimants and witnesses at more expense than the amount due, while to withhold payment would be leaving the most needy unpaid, and be a constant future trouble. From these reasons your honor will perceive the full basis for this digression. During the progress of the payment at Qualla, a man by the name of Cooper, aided by allies who were selling liquor near, undertook to dictate when, how, and by whom the payments could proceed; that if I would not send Major Jocknick away, I could not and would not be allowed to go on with the payment. The second threat and demand included Major Earnest, in command of guard. The opinion of the better citizens was that he wanted a row, to create an opportunity for robbery. He threatened the life of Jocknick, and was in waiting for him with a knife in his sleeve; no pretext whatever, except Jocknick's strict integrity and manly bearing would not allow his insults or receive his instructions.

It became necessary to protect the order of the pay-room by the bayonet, to have these desperadoes twice put off the premises; and on the last day, at Qualla, the order was given to instruct Cooper to leave, and in case of refusal, to shoot him without further delay; and the order would have been executed, but for some citizens intervening and forcing him away. He was at the time waiting an opportunity to kill Jocknick, who had never spoken to him except when forced to from his intrusions.

From this place we proceeded to the Sand Town settlement, which, although small, seems the most quiet and satisfied with their condition of any, except they feel the necessity of more numbers, in order to maintain schools. On our route to Franklin we took the sheriff and an aid with us, as citizens feared we might be annoyed in some manner on the road, while they believed his presence would avoid any trouble.

When we left Sand Town and started over the mountains on the

way to Cheoa, the sheriff of Macon county joined and remained with us to the Cherokee line, which was but a short distance to the head of Valley River, at which place the sheriff of Cherokee County and six aids met us, and traveled and remained with us until we had completed the Cheoa payments and reached Murphy. As the desperado Cooper had boasted he could command more men in Cheoa than I could, and knowing from my observation while taking the census that some of his confederates were in the Cheoa mountains, and being advised by citizens they still had their alliance, this course was deemed prudent. Cooper had said that some of the party could go to Cheoa with scalps, but would not carry them away. Faithful to his pretensions, on our arrival in Cheoa we learned that Cooper and several of his friends were staying at a house near by in the woods, but the aid of the sheriff and men—whom he knew would give him no quarter in a fight, and an immediate warning against any disturbance, or selling liquor within a mile, would not be permitted—enabled us to transact our business without molestation. The payments in Cheoa were more difficult in many cases than Qualla, being oftener complicated by friends claiming for parties living elsewhere; also from more removals to other settlements and west. In Murphy the claims with but few exceptions were embarrassed by counter-claimants and disputed heirships, as also removals west and intermarriage with whites. Many of the heirships that were determined, no one of the heirs was present to receive it, while persistent friends were anxious, and sometimes angry at refusal, to be allowed to carry the money to them, although not living near them. Others were named as the heirs by friends, but the residence of the heir not known, but was in Georgia or Tennessee. In all these disputed cases, absent heirs, &c., the best known information was recorded in the order of the Mullay roll for guidance in the final determination and settlement of these shares. They required much time and care, and in most of the unpaid claims the information was either too indefinite or conflicting if the claimants had all been present. Many were at distant points, and families separated, and to have reached them would have cost more than was due. So far as any payments were made, judging from all the knowledge I now have, no greater caution could be exercised, unless by demanding strictly legalized evidence, while the only complaint made during the payments was that we were too exacting, more so than was ever required before. That complaints will be made, I expect, for the reasons just assigned.

The great changes resulting from deaths, removals from one settlement and State to another, removals west, separation of families, frequent changes of wives and husbands, and divers other causes, have not only vastly complicated these payments, but utterly taken away all the stable reasons for paying this fund upon the law and rules of lineal or legal descent, but has made it of much less satisfaction and value to the majority than would be a per capita payment. In my judgment this fund should hereafter be paid per capita, and I would suggest that a recommendation be sent to Congress to amend the law accordingly; and also that there be some fixed degree of Cherokee blood required to receive it. This fund is now to quite an extent received by persons purely white, having been placed on the Mullay roll by representations to Congress that they were recognized members of the tribe, while they neither recognize the tribe nor the tribe them, and they bear no part of the national expense, recognize none of their acts as binding, and are the regular voting citizens and freeholders of the State. I am fully convinced that this change in the law is due to the United States to

save time, expense, and the liability to error, at the same time increasing the value of the fund to the Cherokee.

A glance at the pay-roll will show the inequality of receipts under the law as it now is, while the time and money required to be expended to make the payment, will determine the necessity for a change in point of economy to the United States.

The general condition of the Cherokees, when compared in the light of opportunity, is favorable and not much inferior to the white settlers among whom they live; and if they can have their lands secured to them, they would soon restore their stock and farming utensils, which were nearly all taken from them during the war, and which so greatly reduces their products at present; and yet I think the general census taken by me last winter will show as much product as could be expected under the circumstances. They have some churches and schools, but greatly need their share of the national funds, of which they have been so long deprived, and which would give them new courage and greatly increase their prosperity.

Those mountain lands suit them, and are only suitable for them. The valleys are small, but produce good corn, oats, wheat, and rye. Fruits, especially the apple, are grown with great certainty in the valley and on the mountain side, and bear with great profusion. The mountains are mostly fine stock ranges, requiring but little winter forage, and some of them none, as they are covered with a thick mat of grass remaining fresh all winter. Sheep thrive well. Hogs are fattened on the nuts, in unlimited numbers—thus furnishing every variety of necessitous support.

To these claimants I paid forty-one thousand dollars. There were a few more claims sufficiently well established, where some of the claimants were present to have been paid, but were not, in consequence of the increased expenses, and the failure to realize upon some vouchers I had for expense money, having exhausted my funds. The payments were thus made, so far as established claims and claimants were known, with the above noted exceptions. The pay-roll shows what is termed an added list, containing the payments to those who definitely proved their claims, but whose names did not appear on the pay-roll, being absent when the census was taken. I have made this report in lengthy detail and minuteness for the reason that it is a peculiar and difficult payment; a payment long delayed, and paid differently, and under different instructions from any previous payment under the law, and liable to the complaints of disappointed Cherokees who had previously controlled such affairs, but more especially the sharks, (white men,) who were disappointed at being unable to control the payment or handle the money as go-betweens, as many such efforts proved fruitless, especially at Murphy, all of which I presume will trouble you with their various statements. I infer this from the fact that several of such a character tried to procure special permit to act as claimants' attorney, and were angry and made such threats because denied. The copy of information as to unpaid claims is not complete, but will be in a few days.

Yours, respectfully,

S. H. SWETLAND,
United States Special Agent.

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

No. 153.

STATISTICS.

Statement showing population of various Indian tribes by superintendencies for report of 1869.

Superintendencies and agencies.	Tribes	Popula- tion.	Total
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Neah Itay Agency	Makahs	600	
Yakama Agency	Yakamas and others	3,400	
S'Kokomish Agency	Indians under treaty of Point no-Point	1,500	
Tulallip Agency	Indians under treaty of Point Elliott	5,000	
Quinalt Agency	Indians under treaty of Olympia	658	
Puyallup Agency	Indians under treaty of Medicine Creek	750	
Chehalis Agency	Chehalis Chinooks and others	900	
Colville Agency	Colville, Spokane, and Pond d'Oreilles	3,000	15,808
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Hoopa Valley Agency	Various bands	375	
Round Valley Agency	Wyalackles and others	1,022	
Tule River Agency	Various bands	550	
Mission Indian Agency	Mission Indians	3,300	
Coahuilas, (not in an agency)		4,000	
King's River, (not in an agency)		12,000	
			21,847
ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Pima and Maricopa Agency	Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas	12,000	
Colorado River Agency	Mohaves and Yumas and others	10,500	
Moquis Pueblo Agency	Moquis Pueblos	4,000	
Not in an agency	Apaches	6,000	34,500
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Warm Spring Agency	Wasco, Deschutes, and others	1,025	
Grand Ronde Agency	Molais and others, (15 tribes)	1,100	
Siletz Agency	Shastas, Scotons, and others	2,300	
Umatilla Agency	Umatillas, and others	850	
Klamath Agency	Klamath Modocs, and others	4,600	
Aleas Agency	Aleas and others	500	
Scattered on the Columbia River, and other rivers.		12,000	10,275
IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Nez Percés Agency	Nez Percés	3,200	
Fort Hall Agency	Bruneau Shoshones, (100.) Boise Shoshones, (200.) Western Shoshones, (200.) Wiser Shoshones, (62.) Bannocks, (60.)	1,160	
No agency	Pond d'Oreilles	70	
No agency	Cour d'Alenes, (200.) Spokans, (200.) Kootenays, (500.)	1,400	6,464
UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Uinta Valley Agency	Northwestern Shoshones	1,500	
	Western Shoshones	1,800	
	Greeship Shoshones	600	
	Weber Utes	200	
	Pimpanoags	501	
	San Pitch	300	
	Pah Vents	1,300	
	Uinta Utes	1,500	
	Yampa Utes		
	Pah Edes	5,000	
	Pah Utes		
	Elk Mountain Utes		
	Shoshone		12,800
WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Shoshone and Bannack agency	Eastern Shoshones	1,000	
	Bannacks	800	2,400
NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Walker River agency	Pah Utes	8,000	
Pyramid Lake Agency	Bannack Shoshones, and others	5,500	
	Woshos	500	14,000
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Abiquiu Agency	Croat and Washoncha Utes	1,000	1

Statement showing population of various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendencies and agencies.	Tribes	Popula- tion.	Total
Navajo Agency	Navajos	7,780	
Chimaron Agency	Maquah Utes and Jicarilla Apaches	1,252	
Mescalero Apache Agency	Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres	1,300	
Gila Apache Agency	Gila Apaches and Mogolon Apaches	2,800	
Pueblo Agency	Pueblos	7,000	
Navajos, roaming or with other tribes		2,000	21,162
COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Lower Agency	Tabequah Utes	1,500	
White River Agency	Grand River and Uinta Utes	5,200	7,300
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Yankton Sioux Agency	Yankton Sioux	2,500	
Ponca Agency	Poncas	500	
Grow Creek Agency	Part of nine bands of Sioux	17,900	
Grand River Agency			
Whetstone Creek Agency			
Cheyenne River Agency			
Upper Missouri Agency	Assiniboines, Arrikarces, Mandans, and others	5,250	
Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,800	25,314
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Flathead Agency	Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenay	1,450	
Blackfoot Agency	Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens	6,000	
Grow Agency	Mountain Crows	2,000	
Gros Ventres Agency	Gros Ventres, River Crows, and Assinaboines	3,053	
Not in an agency	Shoshones and Bannacks	500	13,803
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Pottawatomie Agency	Pottawatomies	5,025	
Shawnee Agency	Shawnees	610	
Sac and Fox Agency	Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi	651	
	Chippewas and Christian and others	250	
Kansas Agency	Kansas or Kawas	718	
Osage River Agency	Omahas and confederated tribes of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas	317	
Richmond Agency	Kickapoos	301	
Neosho Agency	Osages, Senecas, (4,468.) Senecas and Shawnees, Quipawas, &c., (400.) Wyandots, (175.)	5,213	
Kiowa and Comanch Agency	Kiowas and Comanches, Apaches, Gadoes, Wichita, Delawares, and others	5,770	
Upper Arkansas Agency	Apaches and Cheyenes, (3,300)	3,300	19,346
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Neudha Agency	Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	318	
Omaha Agency	Omahas	1,050	
Winnebago Agency	Winnebagoes	1,313	
Pawnee Agency	Pawnees	3,398	
Osage Agency	Osages and Missourians	410	
Santa Fe Agency	Santa Fe Sioux	950	6,445
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Creek Agency	Creeks	12,204	
Cherokee Agency	Cherokees	14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency	Choctaws and Chickasaws	17,000	
Seminole Agency	Seminoles	2,130	45,434
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
NEW YORK AGENCIES.			
	Cattaraugus		
	Cayugas		
	Onondagas, with Senecas		
	Alleghany		
	Tonawandas		4,000
	Tuscaroras		
	Oneidas		
	Oneidas, with Oneidas		
	Onondagas		
Green Bay Agency	Stockbridges and Munsons	400	
	Oneidas	1,218	
	Munsons	1,418	3,026
LAKE SUPERINTENDENCY.			
L. 2 Pointe Agency	Chippewas of Lake Superior	4,750	
Chippewa Agency	Chippewas of the Mississippi	6,200	
MacKino Agency	Ononags, Chippewas, and Chippewas of Saginaw, &c.	8,600	
Special Agency	Winnebagoes, (1,000.) Pottawatomies, (600.) Chippewas, (151.) or wandering bands of Wisconsin	1,653	
Special Agency	Sacs and Foxes, or wandering bands of Iowa	282	
Whole number			259,778

*Report of 1868.

REF0063679

Statistics of education, &c., 1888—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual property.	Number.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charges of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missions and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.				
Chippewas of Lake Superior—Continued.														
Lac Court Oreille.....	314	314	628											
Total.....	2,303	2,458	4,761											
Chippewas of the Missisquoi.														
Chippewas of the Michipiqui.														
Pillagers and Lake Winnebago.														
Red Lake and Pembina.....				1			17	12	1		Congregational.			
Total.....														
Mackinac agency.														
Ottawa and Chippewas.....														
Chippewas of Saganaw.....														
Total.....														
Wandering bands in Iowa.														
See and Forces.....														
Total.....														
Wandering bands in Wisconsin.														
Winnebagoes.....														
Pottawatomies.....														
Chippewas.....														
Total.....														

Report of 1887.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, in connection with the United States, for 1889.

	TRIBES—NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.							Total.	Remarks, &c.
	Winnebago.	Ojibwas.	Ojibwas & Missisquoi.	Saw and Fox.	Iowas.	Sante Sioux.			
Size of reserve.....	(A) 300	600	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,440	(B) 150 sq. mls. (C) 100 acres. (D) 10,000 acres.	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....							12	\$ Report of 1888.	
Acres cultivated by government.....							12		
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	120		
Wheat raised—Value.....	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$1,200		
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200		
Corn raised—Value.....	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$1,200		
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200		
Oats raised—Value.....	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$1,200		
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200		
Potatoes raised—Value.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$2,400		
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200		
Turnips raised—Value.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$2,400		
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000		
Horses owned—Number.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000		
Horses owned—Value.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$1,200		
Cattle owned—Number.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000		
Cattle owned—Value.....	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$3,000		
Swine owned—Number.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000		
Swine owned—Value.....	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$3,000		
Value of furs sold.....							\$200	\$ 300 of these are pelts, 6 milch cows.	
Feet of lumber sawed.....							\$200	** Including cows, calves, &c.	

REF0063683

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY											Total.			
	Pottawatomies	Sarama and Foxes of Mississippi	Chickasaws and Mississippis	Chickasaws	Minnesotas, Iowas, and Ottawas	Kansas,	Kickapoos,	Comanches,	Kiowas,	Apaches and Arapahoes	Wichitans and affiliated bands		Ozages,	Quapaws,	Seminolas and Shawnees
Size of reserve, by Indians	25	25	300		1,224	(7)	1,288	2	40	40	100	400	340	350	550
Acres cultivated by government	6,000	500	500		1,224		1,000	3							
Frame houses	540	500	500		1,224		1,000	3							
Log houses	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000		2,000	4							
Wheat raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000		2,000	4							
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		\$2,000		\$2,000	4							
Corn raised—Number of bushels	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000		10,000	4							
Value	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	4							
Oats raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000		2,000	4							
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		\$2,000		\$2,000	4							
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels	50	50	50		50		50	4							
Value	\$50	\$50	\$50		\$50		\$50	4							
Tannins raised—Number of bushels	50	50	50		50		50	4							
Value	\$50	\$50	\$50		\$50		\$50	4							
Hay cut—Number of tons	40	40	40		40		40	4							
Value	\$40	\$40	\$40		\$40		\$40	4							
Horses owned—Number	100	100	100		100		100	4							
Value	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$1,000	4							
Cattle owned—Number	100	100	100		100		100	4							
Value	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$1,000	4							
Swine owned—Number	100	100	100		100		100	4							
Value	\$100	\$100	\$100		\$100		\$100	4							
Sheep owned—Number	100	100	100		100		100	4							
Value	\$100	\$100	\$100		\$100		\$100	4							
Value of furs sold	\$2,500														
Feet of lumber sawed	10,000														

* \$200 worth of vegetables. † 115 bushels beans. ‡ 1,220 gallons sorghum, value \$200. § 30 miles square. || 115 bushels beans. ¶ 1,220 gallons sorghum, value \$200. ** 30 miles square. †† 135 square miles. ‡‡ 22,564 acres. §§ 127 square miles. ¶¶ 17,000 acres. §§§ Stone.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY					Total.	Remarks.
	Chickasaws	Choctaws	Cherokees	Seminoles	Total.		
Size of reserve	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Acres cultivated by Indians	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Corn raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Oats raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Tannins raised—Number of bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Hay cut—Number of tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Horses owned—Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Cattle owned—Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Swine owned—Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Sheep owned—Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Value	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Feet of lumber sawed	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	

* The Seminoles have raised abundance of all kinds of garden vegetables, more than sufficient for all their wants. They are independent and self-sustaining and all that is required to give the common wants of life.

REF0063684

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBE—WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.						Total.
	Yakamas, Quinap, Chin, Quilts, and Hells.	Skokomish.	Tulalip.	Puyallup.	Makahs.	Chinooks.	
Size of reserve—acres.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Acres cultivated by government.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Frame houses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Log houses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Log houses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Horses owned—Number.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fish sold—Value.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Value of furs sold.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

* 36 sections.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBE—CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.						Total.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Round Valley.*	Hoopa Valley.	South River.	Tule, Mokelumne, and Feather Rivers.	Mission Indians.	Colville.		
Size of reserve—acres.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Acres cultivated by government.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Frame houses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Log houses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	6,000	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	
Value.....	\$5,000	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375	\$4,375	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$1,200	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Turkey raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	
Hay cut—Tons.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
Value.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	
Horses owned—Number.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Cattle owned—Number.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$11,250	
Swine owned—Number.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Value.....	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	

* \$2,000 worth of vegetables, fruits, melons, &c.

REF0063686

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1883 of the different tribes of Indians, Ariz.—Continued.

	TRIBES—ARIZONA SUBDIVISION—SHERIDAN.						Remarks.
	Thautila.	Warm Springs (S. Ariz.).	Trade Bands (S. Ariz.).	Alvachona.	Sitka Arizony.	Kimath (S. Ariz.).	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	640	600	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	
Acres cultivated by government.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Prime horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Leg horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	415	415	415	415	415	415	
Value.....	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Value.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Value.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Value.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Hay cut—Tons.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Horses owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Cattle owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Swine owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Total.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1883 of the different tribes of Indians, Ariz.—Continued.

	TRIBES—ARIZONA SUBDIVISION—SHERIDAN.						Remarks.
	Paria.	Navajo.	Neotoma.	Western.	Eastern.	Western.	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	640	600	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	
Acres cultivated by government.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Prime horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Leg horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	415	415	415	415	415	415	
Value.....	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Value.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Value.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Horses owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Cattle owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Total.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

TRIBES—ARIZONA SUBDIVISION—SHERIDAN.

	TRIBES—ARIZONA SUBDIVISION—SHERIDAN.						Remarks.
	Paria.	Navajo.	Neotoma.	Western.	Eastern.	Western.	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	640	600	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	
Acres cultivated by government.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Prime horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Leg horses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	415	415	415	415	415	415	
Value.....	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,415	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Value.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Value.....	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,170	
Horses owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Cattle owned—Number.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Value.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Total.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

Beams, 2,000 bushels, value \$6,000; pumpkins, 1,250 tons, \$1,250; 207 work oxen, value \$10,000; 150 tons hay, by the government, value \$1,000.

\$2,000 worth of vegetables, 21 goats, worth \$30.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

Other produce.

Total.

Apaches.

Bedonkohe.

Mohave.

Yavapai.

Yuma.

Pine Apache.

Patagon.

Maricopa.

Chino.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1880, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—GRAND RAY INDEPENDENT AGENCY.			Total.	Other products.
	Men in farms.	Stocks, mules, and horses.	Outlays.		
Size of reserve.....	220,000		6,160	3,360	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	340		3,365	36	250 bushels barbed lead.
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....			17	17	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		17,635	17,635	
Rye raised—Number of bushels.....	100		4,890	4,890	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	600		251	251	
Quail raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		1,000	1,000	
Hay raised—Number of bushels.....	200		1,670	1,670	
Hay cut—Tons.....	500		1,201	1,201	
Horses owned—Number.....			57	57	
Cattle owned—Number.....			371	371	
Swine owned—Number.....	120,000		101	101	
Sheep owned—Number.....	21,000		900	900	
Stocks—Horses.....			50	50	
Value of furs sold.....			75,025	75,025	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1881, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—GRAND RAY INDEPENDENT AGENCY.			Total.	Other products.
	Men in farms.	Stocks, mules, and horses.	Outlays.		
Size of reserve.....	220,000		6,160	3,360	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	340		3,365	36	250 bushels barbed lead.
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....			17	17	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		17,635	17,635	
Rye raised—Number of bushels.....	100		4,890	4,890	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	600		251	251	
Quail raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		1,000	1,000	
Hay raised—Number of bushels.....	200		1,670	1,670	
Hay cut—Tons.....	500		1,201	1,201	
Horses owned—Number.....			57	57	
Cattle owned—Number.....			371	371	
Swine owned—Number.....	120,000		101	101	
Sheep owned—Number.....	21,000		900	900	
Stocks—Horses.....			50	50	
Value of furs sold.....			75,025	75,025	

Light—CHERRY WAYS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGENCY.

	CHERRY WAYS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGENCY.			Total.	Other products.
	Men in farms.	Stocks, mules, and horses.	Outlays.		
Size of reserve.....	220,000		6,160	3,360	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	340		3,365	36	250 bushels barbed lead.
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....			17	17	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		17,635	17,635	
Rye raised—Number of bushels.....	100		4,890	4,890	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	600		251	251	
Quail raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200		1,000	1,000	
Hay raised—Number of bushels.....	200		1,670	1,670	
Hay cut—Tons.....	500		1,201	1,201	
Horses owned—Number.....			57	57	
Cattle owned—Number.....			371	371	
Swine owned—Number.....	120,000		101	101	
Sheep owned—Number.....	21,000		900	900	
Stocks—Horses.....			50	50	
Value of furs sold.....			75,025	75,025	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1868, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

TRIBES—WISCONSIN RESERVE AGENCY.		Total.
Winnebagoes and Pottawatamies.		
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	4,000	4,000
Value.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	2,000	2,000
Value.....	\$300	\$300
Horses owned—Number.....	80,000	80,000
Value.....	\$200	\$200
Swine owned—Number.....	1,000	1,000
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sugar made—Pounds.....	1,000	1,000
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,000
Value of farm addl.....	\$1,000	\$1,000

No. 156.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your annual report the following account of the business connected with the "Indian trust funds" since November 1, 1868, accompanied by classified exhibits of the entire fund now held in trust by the department.

The report of November 1, 1868, relative to this fund, covering the period of twelve months previous, closed with a statement that \$141,000 in matured bonds of the State of Indiana, held in trust for the Chickasaw Indians, had been temporarily withdrawn, to be presented to the proper authorities of that State for payment.

On the 15th of November following, a supplement was made to said report, including a copy of a letter signed by Lieutenant Governor Conrad Baker, on the 5th of November, acting as governor of Indiana, and approved by the auditor, treasurer, and other officers of the State, acknowledging the receipt of the bonds above mentioned, and a large number of coupons for interest on the same, and coupons representing overdue interest on certain other Indiana bonds, still held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from any money due the State of Indiana by the general government, on account of war claims, the sum of \$323,925, and to cause the same to be transferred to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee, the same having been found due from said State on account of said bonds, interest, &c.

On the 9th of the same month a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing the letter of the acting governor of Indiana and order for \$323,925, and requesting the amount transferred upon the books of the treasury to his credit, as trustee for various Indian tribes.

A portion of these funds, equal to the principal of the bonds redeemed, and represented by amount of draft of December 7, 1868, was invested in United States bonds for the Chickasaw national fund—an account of which is hereinafter stated in "schedules of bonds purchased" since November 1, 1868, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Deducting the amount drawn for investment, \$141,000, leaves a sum of \$182,925.

This was subsequently disposed of, in part, by amounts refunded to reimburse the government for sums previously appropriated by Congress to enable the department to preserve the faith of the government with the Indian tribes, by payment of the interest due on State bonds, held in trust for their benefit, in cases where the State had previously suspended payment on the same; and the balance covered into the treasury of the United States, and carried to the credit of "trust fund interest due" certain Indian tribes, as hereinafter exhibited in tables Nos. 1 and 2, "collections of interest on non-paying stocks, &c."

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

All investments for the benefit of the Indians, since the last annual report, have been made in United States six per cent. loans.

Bonds to the amount of \$453,400 were purchased at a cost (exclusive of incidental expenses) of \$493,266 24.

The different loans in which these investments were made; the rates of premium, commission, &c.; the amount purchased for each tribe;

the sources from which the funds were derived or drawn for investment; the date of purchase, and the time interest commenced to accrue on the same to the fund, are fully shown by the following schedules of purchases Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Date of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including commission.	Current value.
U.S. registered loan of 1861	December 10, 1865	\$29,000 00	6	105	\$216,268 87	\$297 87
U.S. coupon loan of 1865	February 12, 1869	152,500 00	6	110	167,910 62	190 62
U.S. registered loan of 1865	February 18, 1869	20,100 00	6	110	22,110 00	23 00
U.S. coupon loan of 1865	February 18, 1869	41,300 00	6	110	45,430 00	47 00
U.S. registered loan of 1867	August 1, 1867	6,200 00	6	120	7,440 00	7 25
		451,000 00			499,266 24	

Rebate on this sum, of \$11

SCHEDULE No. 2.—Showing the tribes for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased, &c.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Amount of bonds.	Percent.	Fund or tribe to whom bonds belong.	Amount to cash value of fund.	Interest when commencing to the fund.
U.S. registered loan of 1861	\$29,000 00	6	Cherokee national	296,341 94	Nov. 1, 1865
			Chickasaw national	10,618 67	
			Ottawas and Chippewas	2,000 00	
U.S. coupon loan of 1865	152,500 00	6	Cherokee school	111,651 80	Jan. 1, 1869
			Cherokee orphan	40,848 20	
U.S. registered loan of 1865	41,300 00	6	Cherokee school	45,330 00	
U.S. registered loan of 1865	20,100 00	6	Cherokee orphan	22,350 00	
U.S. registered loan of 1867	6,200 00	6	Cherokee school	6 55	July 1, 1867
			Chippewa and Christian	1,462 38	
			Chickasaw school	1,427 29	
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.	2,593 85	
	451,000 00			451,000 00	

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Showing the sources from which the funds were derived for the investment exhibited in Schedules Nos. 1 and 2.

Kind of bonds.	Amount purchased.	Percent.	Fund or tribe for whom purchased.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from which drawn.
U.S. reg. loan of 1861	29,000 00	6	Cherokee national	\$101,226 35	Proceeds of Cherokee national lands.
Do	101,618 67	6	Chickasaw national	111,651 80	Proceeds of Indian lands redeemed.
Do	2,000 00	6	Ottawas and Chippewas	2,112 50	Proceeds of U. S. loan of 1862 sold.
U.S. coupon loan of 1865	111,651 80	6	Cherokee school	121,060 00	City of Wheeling bonds redeemed.
Do	40,848 20	6	Cherokee orphan	45,660 00	Do do do.
\$20,400 U. S. registered loan of 1865	45,330 00	6	Cherokee school	47,500 00	Proceeds of Cherokee national lands.
\$11,900 U. S. coupon loan of 1865	12,350 00	6	Cherokee orphan	13,500 00	Do do do.
U.S. reg. loan of 1867	6 55	6	Cherokee school	7 50	Proceeds of school land.
Do	1,462 38	6	Chippewa and Christian	2,211 84	Proceeds of land.
Do	1,427 29	6	Chickasaw school	1,715 00	Proceeds of U. S. loan of 1862 (\$200) sold.
Do	2,593 85	6	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.	3,578 26	Proceeds of land.
	451,000 00			499,415 41	

Total amount drawn for investment, as per above schedule, is \$499,415 41
By referring to Schedule No. 1, purchase of Stocks, it will be seen that the whole amount there stated as having been invested (exclusive of incidental expense) was 499,266 24

Deducting the last amount from the amount drawn for investment, as above stated, leaves a difference of 149 17

Which is made up as follows:
By amount temporarily diverted, (in part payment of incidental expenses) \$89 85
By amount refunded Cherokee school fund, \$11 50; Cherokee orphan fund, \$59 32

SALE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

Statement showing the sale, redemption, or transfer of paying and non-paying bonds, since November 1, 1865.

Kind of bonds.	Percent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale, redemption, or transfer.	Amount redeemed.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amount sold.	Total.
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PAYING STOCKS.

U.S. reg. loan of 1861	6	Cherokee national	April 10, 1869	10,000 00	\$95 00	\$10,095 00
Do	6	do do do	May 8, 1869	5,000 00	476 25	5,476 25
U.S. loan to Pacific Railroad, E. D. & M.	6	Delaware general	May 13, 1869	200,716 10	11,508 18	212,224 28
Missouri	6	do do do	May 13, 1869	2,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00
U.S. reg. loan of 1862	6	Chickasaw school	May 29, 1869	50,000 00	11,718 00	61,718 00
				307,716 10	24,697 41	332,413 51

NON-PAYING STOCKS.

Indian	5	Chickasaw national	Nov. 3, 1865	\$11,600		
Va., City of Wheeling	6	Cherokee school	Jan. 28, 1869	12,000		
Do	6	Cherokee orphan	Jan. 28, 1869	15,000		
Indla	7	Delaware general	May 13, 1869	6,000 00		
Louisiana	6	do do do	May 13, 1869	1,000 00		
North Carolina	6	do do do	May 13, 1869	21,000 00		
South Carolina	6	do do do	May 13, 1869	1,000 00		
				53,600 00		53,600 00

Total amount redeemed, \$332,413 51
Total amount sold, (including transfers) 30,716 10
Total amount of bonds redeemed, transferred, or sold, 363,129 61

REF0063690

The sale of the United States bonds which belonged to the Choctaw school fund was for the purpose of paying the balance of the claims of Joseph G. Heald and Reuben Wright arising under the forty-ninth and fiftieth articles of the treaty of April 28, 1866.

The whole amount of their claim was \$90,075 56. Commissioners Rice and Jackson, appointed to examine said claims, reduced the amount by the awards which they made, to \$90,000, which was approved by late Secretary Browning.

On the 8th of November, 1867, a payment of \$10,000 was made to said claimants on account, for which moneys were drawn from the Choctaw general fund, leaving a balance, unpaid, of \$80,000.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, in a letter addressed to this office, under date of June 1, 1869, in relation to this subject, remarks as follows:

"In discharge of the duty imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior by act of Congress, approved 10th of April last, I have sold a sufficient amount of the bonds held in trust for the Choctaw Indians to pay the balance due the claimants."

Amount of bonds sold for final settlement of the above claims, as per statement of "sale and redemption of bonds," was... \$70,000
Premium realized on same 11,718

Total proceeds..... 81,718
Amount paid to Heald and Wright 80,000

Leaving a balance of 1,718

This was subsequently re-invested. (See Schedule No. 3, purchase of stocks.)

It will be seen by referring to the foregoing "statement of sale and redemption of bonds," that the United States bonds, loan of 1864, amounting to \$45,000, were a portion of the funds held in trust for the Cherokee national fund.

The avails of the sale of these bonds were expended in payment of the indebtedness of the Cherokee Indians represented by their national warrants, an account of which is stated in the report of Indian trust land sales, redemption of certificates of indebtedness, &c., for the present year.

The sale of bonds, indicated in the preceding table, which were previously held in trust for the Delaware general fund, was effected by a transfer upon the trust-fund books of the department on the 13th of May, 1869, to the credit of the Cherokee funds, in accordance with the wishes of the Delaware Indians, an agreement having been previously made (April 8, 1867) between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians, based upon prior treaties, by which the Cherokees agreed to sell to the said Delaware Indians a portion of their land east of a line of ninety-six degrees of west longitude at the rate of one dollar per acre, upon condition that the said Delaware Indians, in addition to the amount necessary to pay for said land, transfer to the credit of the different Cherokee funds a pro-rata share of their trust funds, and become a part of the Cherokee nation.

It was found by calculation that 985 Delaware Indians would require, at 160 acres each, 157,600 acres, amounting at one dollar per acre to..... \$157,600 00

The proportion of the number of Delawares to that of the Cherokees was found to be as 1 to 13.78; and on this basis the amount of stocks which it was found necessary to transfer to the Cherokees, as pro-rata funds from those belonging to the Delawares, was..... \$424,824 28

Total amount required to cover payment for 157,600 acres of land and pro-rata funds transferred..... 279,424 28

The funds transferred were as follows:
Amount of non-paying bonds of several southern States, as shown in the above statement, transferred at par, as per agreement..... \$32,000
Amount of paying stocks of the State of Missouri..... 2,000
\$34,000 00
\$230,716 10 in United States bonds issued to Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, transferred at market rates (106 3/4)..... 245,424 28
279,424 28

Classification and payment of paying and non-paying bonds transferred by the Delawares to the different Cherokee funds.

Department to which the bonds transferred.	Description of the bonds transferred.	Amount of same.
Cherokee national fund.	Bonds seven per cent. U. S. loan of 1864.....	\$1,000 00
	Louisiana six per cent. U. S. loan of 1864.....	1,000 00
	South Carolina six per cent. U. S. loan of 1864.....	2,000 00
	South Carolina six per cent. U. S. loan of 1864.....	1,000 00
	Missouri six per cent. U. S. loan of 1864.....	2,000 00
	United States loan to Union Pacific R. R. E. D. six per cent.....	156,600 00
Cherokee school fund.	United States loan to Union Pacific R. R. E. D. six per cent.....	21,212 28
Cherokee orphan fund.	United States loan to Union Pacific R. R. E. D. six per cent.....	21,212 28
		\$424,824 28

A portion of the United States bonds on hand November 1, 1868, and a greater part of those since purchased, amounting in all to \$190,500, have since been exchanged, as shown by the following:

Statement of acquisition or exchange of bonds.

Date.	Amounts received from the Treasury for exchange.	Amounts transferred.	Kind of bonds transferred.	Amounts received in exchange.	Kind of bonds received in exchange.
January 14	\$291,000		U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864	\$291,000	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
February 16	152,500		U. S. coupon 6 per cent. loan, 1865	152,500	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
February 20	41,300		U. S. coupon 6 per cent. loan, 1865	41,300	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
	20	20	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1865	20,000	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
	20	26,000	U. S. coupon 6 per cent. loan, 1865	26,000	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
	20	17,000	U. S. coupon 6 per cent. loan, 1865	17,000	U. S. 10-6 per cent. loan, 1864
		101,000		101,000	

REF0063691

The exchanges, represented in the last statement, were made through the Treasury Department. The United States registered certificates received were issued in the name of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee, and the tribe and amount named in each case.

Three important objects have been accomplished by these exchanges:

- First. Greater security of the fund held in trust.
- Second. The reduction of the number and classes of bonds, with more uniformity in their character.
- Third. Facilitating the collection of interest.

ABSTRACTED BONDS.

These were—Missouri six per cent. bonds.....	\$370,000
North Carolina six per cent. bonds.....	357,000
Tennessee six per cent. bonds.....	13,000
Total.....	870,000

This amount of bonds, previously held in trust by the department, was confessed by Goddard Bailey to have been delivered in 1860 to Russell Majors, and Waddell, transportation contractors, upon their receipt in exchange for Floyd acceptances.

The following is a list of the tribes interested and the amounts abstracted belonging to each:

Delaware general fund.....	\$514,000
Iowa.....	77,000
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaws.....	196,000
Cherokee general fund.....	68,000
Cherokee school fund.....	15,000
Total.....	870,000

By an act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 539,) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to place upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of each of the Indian tribes interested in the abstracted bonds, (except the Cherokees,) a sum equal to the original amount invested for them, respectively, and authorized the payment of interest on the same from July 1, 1862, at five per centum per annum, in semi-annual payments; and, by section 4 of the same act, a special appropriation was also made of \$50,000 00 for interest at five per cent. on the amounts originally invested in said bonds, from the date of the last payment of interest on the same to the first day of July, 1862.

The assent of all the tribes, as therein provided for, having been obtained, the amounts specified in the first section of said act were placed to the credit of said tribes as follows:

Name of tribe	Amounts placed to their credit on said day	Annual interest on same at five per cent.
Delaware.....	\$123,900 00	\$31,475 00
Iowa.....	68,735 00	17,183 75
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaw.....	169,600 00	42,400 00

The interest, as provided for on the above amounts, has since been brought upon the books of this office by appropriation warrants issued

upon requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, including the interest due July 1, 1869.

No provision has ever been made on the part of the government to reimburse the Cherokees for the amount of the bonds which were abstracted from the bonds held in trust for their national and school funds; Congress, however, by an act approved June 25, 1861, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 13, page 180,) made an appropriation to pay the interest on the abstracted bonds belonging to the Cherokees, from the date of the last collection of interest up to and including the interest which would have been due July 1, 1861.

Appropriations have since been made to enable the department to pay the interest which would have accrued to the Cherokees on said bonds, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1869.

For the description, amount, and different Cherokee funds to which this portion of the abstracted bonds belonged, see regular tabular statements accompanying this report, showing entire amounts and description of bonds held in trust by the department, and abstracted bonds for which no provision has been made.

During the session of Congress of 1857-58, one five per cent. Indiana bond of \$1,000, held in trust for the Pottawatomic Indians, was handed to the Hon. G. N. Fitch, to be used as a memoranda before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Dr. Fitch subsequently informed the department that it was mislaid, and he was unable to find it. The department has never been able to recover said bond, and it has since been treated as abstracted. The interest on account of the Fitch bond has since been appropriated by Congress up to and including the interest due July 1, 1868.

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS EFFECTING THE AGGREGATE OF BONDS HELD IN TRUST, ETC.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand, November 1, 1868.....	\$3,976,916 40 ³
Amount of Indiana bonds previously withdrawn for settlement with State, and since redeemed.....	141,000 00
Total fund, November 1, 1868.....	4,117,916 40 ³
Whole amount of bonds since purchased, (see "purchase of bonds," Schedules 1, 2, and 3,) is.....	843,100 00
Deduct amount per statement of sale and redemption of bonds.....	\$658,716 10
Less sale by transfer from Delawares to Cherokees.....	216,716 10
	391,000 00
	59,100 00
Total fund held in trust, November 1, 1869.....	4,177,316 40 ³

INTEREST APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS ON NON-PAYING STOCKS, AND REIMBURSABLE.

These appropriations are annually made in order to relieve the department from the embarrassment on account of interest falling due various Indian tribes on bonds of certain States, the greater portion of which suspended payment at the commencement of the rebellion.

REF0063692

Statement of appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

State bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of unpaid interest.
Florida.....	7	\$112,080 00	35,210 00
North Carolina.....	6	205,080 00	22,360 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,060 00	7,540 00
Louisiana.....	6	42,060 00	2,520 00
Georgia.....	6	3,500 00	210 00
		598,780 00	68,840 00
Virginia.....	6	296,000 00	4,115 00
		1,220,360 00	

Whole amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to meet the interest falling due on the above stocks, \$68,840. Georgia having subsequently paid interest on her bonds for the 6 months ending December 31, 1868, there was retained by the Treasury Department from the whole amount appropriated by Congress a sum equal to the amount so collected, \$12,000, which, being deducted from the whole amount appropriated leaves the sum of \$56,840 upon the appropriation books of the Indian Office.

Appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, on non-paying stocks belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, certain of which were held by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fund.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of unpaid interest.
Arkansas.....	6	10,000 00	5,400 00
Illinois.....	6	15,000 00	1,050 00
Indiana.....	7	110,000 00	7,700 00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee.....	7	12,000 00	8,400 00
Tennessee.....	7	66,000 00	4,620 00
Virginia.....	6	160,000 00	9,600 00
		567,000 00	47,010 00

Total amount appropriated for Chickasaw national fund to meet interest on 10th June 30, July 1, 1869, \$47,010.
 July 1, 1869, \$47,010.
 ABL to the amount appropriated for same period as present but previous to last, \$6,015 00.
 Less amount retained by Treasury Department, \$6,015 00.
 Total amount brought on the books of the Indian Office, \$41,000 00.

The Illinois bonds were redeemed February 22, 1868, and the interest paid to that date. The amount appropriated by Congress to cover the interest on said bonds, from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1869, \$3,050, should be reimbursed from appropriations made.

A large amount of interest due upon non-paying stocks has been collected since the date of the last annual report, an exhibit of which is made in the two following tables, which also show the amount of principal and time upon which interest accrued, and the disposition made of the same:

INTEREST UPON NON-PAYING STOCKS.

TABLE No. 1.—Collections for interest made since November 1, 1868, due and unpaid July 1, 1868, and prior thereto.

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the United States Treasury to reimburse the United States.	Amount retained by the credit of Indian Office.
1868						
Nov 1	210 00	From June 1, 1855, to July 1, 1868.	\$200 00	Indiana 5 per cent.	\$1,320 00	1,110 00
"	"	From January 1, 1855, to January 1, 1868.	100 00	Indiana 5 per cent.	"	"
"	10 00	From July 1, 1856, to November 1, 1868.	100 00	Indiana 5 per cent.	5,200 00	5,190 00
1869						
Feb 22	5,250 00	From January 1, 1855, to July 1, 1868.	40,000 00	Virginia 4 1/2 per cent. and 7 per cent.	45,000 00	4,750 00
"	11,000 00	From January 1, 1856, to July 1, 1868.	50,000 00	Virginia 12 1/2 per cent. paid for 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.	11,000 00	"
"	12,000 00	From January 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.	120,000 00	Tennessee 5 1/2 per cent.	12,000 00	"
"	10,000 00	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	100,000 00	Tennessee 5 1/2 per cent.	10,000 00	"
Mar 11	32,000 00	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	500,000 00	Tennessee 6 per cent.	32,000 00	"
Apr 12	12,000 00	From April 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.	120,000 00	South Carolina 6 1/2 per cent.	12,000 00	"
May 13	10,000 00	From January 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.	100,000 00	Virginia 12 1/2 per cent.	10,000 00	"
"	10,000 00	From July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.	100,000 00	South Carolina 6 1/2 per cent.	10,000 00	"
	102,250 00				221,270 00	119,060 00

Which are reported and deposited in the United States Treasury to reimburse the United States, \$221,270 00.
 Deposited in the credit of Indian Office, \$119,060 00.
 Retained on the appropriation books of the Treasury, \$102,210 00.

REF0063693

TABLE No. 4.—Interest collected on United States bonds payable in currency.

Delaware general fund	\$250,000 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	\$5,191 60
Do	10,284 90	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1,178 52
Cherokee national fund	159,648 56	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1,691 15
Cherokee school fund	51,851 28	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1,555 64
Cherokee orphan fund	22,224 26	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	662 70
Total			10,284 90

TABLE No. 5.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Face of bonds.	Fund or tribe for which interest was collected.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
MISSOURI STATE PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
\$3,000 00	Cherokee school	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
3,000 00	Chippewa and Chickasaw	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
2,000 00	Choctaw, general	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
10,000 00	Choctaw, school	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,170 00
28,000 00	Creek, orphan	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,650 00
2,000 00	Kansas, school	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
2,000 00	Metagonova	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
7,000 00	Osage, school	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
10,000 00	Ottawa and Chippewas	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	100 00
5,000 00	Pottawatomie, education	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	200 00
4,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	180 00
55,000 00			5,700 00
MISSOURI STATE HANNAH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
10,000 00	Delaware general fund	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	50 00
KENTUCKY STATE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.			
6,000 00	Cherokee, national	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	130 00
1,000 00	Creek, orphan	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	50 00
77,000 00	Metagonova	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	770 00
5,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	250 00
5,000 00	Senecas	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	250 00
94,000 00			1,430 00
KANSAS STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.			
15,000 00	Iowas	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,232 00
25,500 00	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,995 00
40,500 00			3,227 00
MARYLAND STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
11,400 74	Chickasaw, national		14,197 00
Total interest collected, for the time above indicated, on regularly paying State bonds			
Interest on Maryland bonds has not been collected since the date of the last annual report.			

RECAPITULATION

Of interest collected, premium, &c., as per tables heretofore given.

	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Table No. 4.	Table No. 5.	Total.
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1868	\$45,296 00					\$45,296 00
Total collected, due since July 1, 1868	\$51,431 09					51,431 09
Coin interest on U. S. bonds		\$76,288 63				76,288 63
Interest on U. S. bonds (in currency)			\$16,500 00			16,500 00
Interest on paying State stocks				\$11,197 00		11,197 00
Total interest collected during time specified						\$193,225 64
Add premium realized on coin interest. (See interest table No. 3)						29,429 07
Total receipts arising from collections of interest						222,654 71
Do not amount to a fund in the United States						268,968 20
Total amount carried to the credit of trust fund interest due various Indian tribes						227,716 59

Before closing this report, I beg leave to call your attention to several points in relation to the clerical duties and contingent expenses of the department in connection with these funds.

From a limited investment, first made for the benefit of a few tribes, the "Indian trust funds" have been annually multiplying the amount held in trust, and the business connected with it increasing in a like ratio.

As one old reservation after another has been ceded to the United States, or sold for the Indian tribe occupying the same, and the proceeds invested in State or government bonds to be held in trust for the benefit of such tribe, as provided by stipulations of one treaty following another, year after year, so new reservations, purchased or set apart for them, have followed in turn for a period of more than thirty years. Bonds of different States have been purchased, sold, redeemed, or exchanged, and investments made in government bonds, or other securities, until the department holds in trust an aggregate fund of more than four million dollars, belonging to thirty or forty different tribes, whose interests in the same vary from two thousand to one million dollars.

The collections of interest on the paying stocks of these funds, made semi-annually, a part of which is payable in gold, and for several years past sold to realize the premium on the same, for the benefit of the Indians to whom the interest falls due, the correspondence, negotiations, and final settlements with several States for bonds past maturity, and for coupons, due and unpaid, for which amounts Congress temporarily appropriates, to be reimbursed thereafter; the department accounts and records, necessary to be made; the extended and complicated reports and statements of accounts made in conformity with resolutions of Congress, or in response to inquiries of numerous attorneys and agents for different tribes, which in some instances the department is required to furnish by acts of Congress, and in other cases by treaty stipulations, in the preparation or statement of which, various treaties, laws of Congress, the most complex accounts, and extensive correspondence, frequently covering the entire period since the commencement of the fund, all requiring the most careful examination and comparison, the greater portion of which can only be done reliably by those thoroughly conversant with the same, and which frequently requires many days of patient labor until a late hour of night, sometimes for months; which aside from the care and responsibility of the duties of those having this branch of

REF0063695

the business of the department directly in charge, makes up an extent of financial business which, in its importance, general scope, and extensive details, is equal, if not far superior, to any first-class banking establishment in this country.

It must appear, from what has already been stated, that the proper management of a financial business of such magnitude is necessarily and unavoidably attended with considerable incidental expenses; these expenses, during the past administrations, have sometimes been paid from appropriations made for contingencies for the Indian Department, which have heretofore proved insufficient for other necessary purposes, and from which cause many instances have occurred where collections, reports, and statements of accounts have been delayed from necessity, and investments postponed until the department has been compelled to go before Congress with estimates to make good the interest justly due the Indians on balances which should have been previously invested, as provided by treaty stipulations, or otherwise, and accounts for incidental expenses allowed to accumulate, or only avoided by diverting appropriations from their legitimate objects.

As the present honorable Secretary of the Interior considers appropriations as heretofore made for the contingencies of the Indian Department not strictly applicable to such purposes, it would seem highly necessary, in view of the importance of this branch of the Indian service, that a request should be made for a special appropriation to aid the department in carrying out, with promptness and to the satisfaction of the Indians, the treaty stipulations made with various tribes in relation to the management of their funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee.

The accompanying tabular statements, A, B, C, and D, exhibit in detail the amount and present condition of the fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

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

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribes.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.	Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual Interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund.	Dec. 29, 1835	1	478		\$632,529 49	\$36,571 23	\$62,000 00	\$1,000 00
Cherokee orphan fund.	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478		82,411 56	1,916 43		
Cherokee school fund.	Feb. 27, 1849	7	195		300,501 37	17,588 04	15,000 00	500 00
Chickasaw national fund.	Oct. 30, 1832	7	351		1,163,821 47	50,533 06		
Chickasaw incompetents	May 21, 1831	7	450		2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	July 25, 1859	12	1,105		32,162 39	1,929 74		
Creek orphans.	Mar. 21, 1836	7	360		122,600 00	7,158 03		
Choctaw school fund.	Sept. 27, 1839	7	333		52,427 20	3,145 63		
Choctaw general fund.	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605		451,000 00	27,240 00		
Delaware general fund.	May 6, 1834	10	1,014		148,783 90	37,429 24		
Delaware school fund.	Sept. 21, 1832	7	327		11,000 00	600 00		
Iowa.	May 17, 1834	10	1,069		92,101 69	5,922 00		
Kansas schools.	June 3, 1835	7	211		21,530 16	1,471 81		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weasand Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1834	10	1,082		163,093 85	10,435 23		
Menomonees.	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506		162,000 00	8,700 00		
Osage schools.	June 2, 1825	1	210		41,000 00	2,400 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas.	Mar. 22, 1836	7	491		22,300 00	1,328 00		
Pottawatomie education.	Sept. 25, 1833	7	431		166,100 00	9,226 00	\$1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomie mills.	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431		50,100 00	3,006 00		
Seneceas.	June 14, 1836	5	47		5,000 00	250 00		
Seneceas and Shawnees.	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135					
Stockbridges and Munsees.	June 11, 1836	5	47		16,161 13	902 67		
Tonawanda band of Senecas.	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135		6,000 00	360 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Sept. 3, 1839	7	580					
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bou.	Nov. 5, 1837	11	735		66,950 00	5,217 00		
	Mar. 25, 1863	12	1,171		7,000 00	420 00		
	June 21, 1862	12	1,237		12,350 00	711 00		
					4,177,316 40*	218,317 97	\$1,000 00	5,000 00

* Fitch bond.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each tribe are invested, and now on hand; the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amt.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.	7	\$13,000 00		\$13,000 00	8910 00
Georgia.	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	10 00
Kentucky.	5	6,000 00		6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana.	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
Missouri.	6	2,000 00	\$2,000 00	2,000 00	133 00
North Carolina.	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,620 00
South Carolina.	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,050 00
Tennessee.	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tennessee.	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia (reg. certifs.).	6	60,000 00		60,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division).	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States reg. act, June 30, 1861.	6	\$1,381 93		\$1,381 93	4,882 92
		760,520 43	65,000 00	695,520 43	36,711 21

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amt.	Amount ab- stracted and not provided for by Con- gress.	Amount on hand.	Annual inter- est.
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division)	6			852,223 36	51,333 49
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			60,218 20	3,613 69
				912,441 56	54,947 18
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	87,000 00		5,000 00	181 64
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	129 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	28,000 00	13,600 00	750 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	50 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.)	6	12,000 00		12,000 00	720 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division)	6	51,851 28		51,851 28	3,111 38
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6	166,610 52		166,610 52	9,928 41
United States loan of 1862	6	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,700 00
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800 00		10,800 00	616 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6	6 57		6 57	39
		315,511 37	45,000 00	270,511 37	17,288 60
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			90,000 00	5,200 00
Maryland	6			14,420 74	869 98
Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,800 00
Tennessee	6			66,026 66	3,900 00
Virginia (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6			103,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			61,000 00	3,550 00
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864	6			131,618 07	7,891 66
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			104,160 00	6,246 00
				1,183,131 47	70,333 66
CHICKASAW INCOMPLETE.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	110 00
CHITTEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6			5,603 00	340 00
United States loan of 1862	6			600 00	36 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			21,700 00	1,422 00
United States reg. loan of 1862	6			1,862 38	111 71
				32,165 38	1,929 71
CHICTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
Virginia (reg. State)	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			2,000 00	120 00
				454,000 00	27,240 00
CHICKTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			19,660 00	1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6			32,000 00	1,920 00
United States reg. loan of 1862	6			1,427 23	85 63
				53,087 23	3,145 63
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Kentucky	5			1,600 00	50 00
Missouri	6			28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	6			30,000 00	1,800 00
Virginia (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6			3,500 00	210 00
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.)	6			25,500 00	1,710 00
Virginia (reg. certifi's)	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
				122,800 00	7,158 00

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amt.	Amount ab- stracted and not provided for by Con- gress.	Amount on hand.	Annual inter- est.
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			553,000 00	33,710 00
Georgia	6			2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
North Carolina	6			103,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			210,000 00	12,618 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division)	6			3,223 00	195 03
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			23,400 00	1,331 00
				118,223 00	7,220 03
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862	6			11,000 00	600 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,510 00
Kansas	7			17,000 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6			5,000 00	510 00
North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,200 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			12,500 00	750 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			7,000 00	420 00
				92,100 00	5,932 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862	6			8,100 00	486 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			11,430 16	665 21
				21,530 16	1,471 21
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862	6			31,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIAN- KESHAW.					
State of Florida	7			37,000 00	2,550 00
Kansas	7			25,500 00	1,765 00
Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			100 00	21 00
United States loan of 1864 (coupon)	6			9,000 00	510 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			6,000 00	408 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			17,400 00	1,044 00
United States reg. loan of 1862	6			2,504 85	174 23
				163,004 85	10,433 22
MEMPHONES.					
State of Kentucky	5			77,000 00	3,850 00
Missouri	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5			19,000 00	850 00
United States loan of 1862	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTAWAS AND CHITTEWAS.					
State of Missouri	6			10,000 00	600 00
Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			7,000 00	378 00
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864	6			2,000 00	120 00
				22,000 00	1,328 00

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amt.	Amount ab- stracted and paid provid- ed for by Con- gress.	Amount on hand.	Annual Inter- est.
POTTAWATOMIES, EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			267,990 00	\$3,350 00
Missouri	6			7,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			91,100 00	5,616 00
				166,100 00	9,266 00
POTTAWATOMIES, MILLS.					
United States loan of 1862	6			50,100 00	3,006 00
SENECAS.					
State of Kentucky	5			5,600 00	270 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
State of Kentucky	5			5,600 00	270 00
Missouri	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			400 00	21 00
United States loan of 10, 1864	6			1,600 00	90 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			6,561 12	405 67
				16,161 12	960 67
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNDEES.					
United States loan of 1862	6			6,000 00	360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			7,600 00	430 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States loan of 1862	6			46,950 00	5,217 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.					
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6			12,350 00	741 00

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	\$90,000 00	
Florida	7	132,000 00	
Georgia	6	3,500 00	
Indiana	5	69,000 00	\$1,600 00
Kansas	7	46,100 00	
Kentucky	5	94,000 00	
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
Maryland	6	14,490 74	
Missouri	6	105,600 00	50,650 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,600 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
Tennessee	54	68,666 66	
Virginia	6	728,500 00	
United States loan of 1862	6	683,550 00	
United States loan of 10, 1864	5	32,300 00	
United States loan of 1861, (common)	6	9,000 00	
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864	6	214,000 00	
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865	6	431,800 00	
United States reg. loan of 1867	6	6,200 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, (eastern division)	6	280,000 00	
		4,117,316 40	84,000 00

* Fitch bond.

D.—Showing when certain States stopped paying interest on their stocks; the amount and for what time since paid; also, the amount and for what time interest is still due, computed to January 1, 1870.

State.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has since been paid.		Amount paid.	Time for which interest will be due, computed to January 1, 1870.		Months.	Amount due, computed to Jan. 1, 1870.	Amount due from each State.
				From—	To—		From—	To—			
Arkansas.	7	300,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	Jan. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	28	1,150 00	\$151,200 00
Florida.	6	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	102	1,150 00	73,360 00
	7	1,000 00	July 1, 1841	July 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	July 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	90	1,150 00	1,050 00
	7	100,000 00	July 1, 1842	July 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	July 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	90	1,150 00	1,050 00
Georgia.	6	3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1841	July 1, 1848	July 1, 1869	820 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	14	5,175 00	4,175 00
	5	69,000 00	July 1, 1848	July 1, 1848	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	July 1, 1848	Jan. 1, 1870	110	14,400 00	20,400 00
	6	27,000 00	Oct. 1, 1849	Oct. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	Oct. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1870	105	10,750 00	10,750 00
North Carolina.	6	152,000 00	Oct. 1, 1849	Apr. 1, 1849	Oct. 1, 1849	4,140 00	Oct. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1870	105	14,040 00	10,600 00
	6	28,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Apr. 1, 1842	Oct. 1, 1848	1,230 00	Apr. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	105	14,040 00	10,600 00
	6	41,000 00	Apr. 1, 1841	July 1, 1847	July 1, 1869	15,000 00	Apr. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	105	14,040 00	10,600 00
South Carolina.	6	127,000 00	July 1, 1849	July 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 00	July 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1870	84	3,750 00	3,750 00
	5	1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1868	100 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	69	250 00	250 00
	5	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	July 1, 1866	1,875 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	69	250 00	250 00
	5	140,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	22,250 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	14	60 00	60 00
	5	66,666 66	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	July 1, 1866	1,150 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	14	60 00	60 00
	6	312,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	July 1, 1869	102,144 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	105	37,450 00	37,450 00
	6	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	6,540 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	105	37,450 00	37,450 00
Virginia.	6	284,800 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	18,063 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	84	43,960 00	360,305 00
	6	160,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1847	Jan. 1, 1868	23,272 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1867	112	6,240 00	6,240 00
	6	47,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1848	July 1, 1868	411,636 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	112	59,444 00	59,444 00
	6	160,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	18,063 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	112	21,632 00	21,632 00
	6	47,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	18,063 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1868	112	30,900 00	30,900 00
	6	47,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	18,063 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	108	6,000 00	6,000 00
	6	47,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1869	18,063 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1870	108	24,380 00	24,380 00

a 4 per cent. b 2 per cent. c 4 per cent. paid for 1 year. d 4 per cent. per annum paid for 6 months. e 2 per cent. due for 1 year. f 1 per cent. due for 6 months.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a financial report of sales of Indian lands for the year ending October 31, 1869.

In reviewing the accounts and official records of these sales since the date of the last annual report of the Indian Bureau, I have included not only the accounts of receipts arising from the sales of the trust lands for which payment has been made through this office, but also, so far as reported, all receipts arising from sales of Indian lands during the year, including interest on deferred payments, whether payments were made directly to the Secretary of the Interior, as stipulated by treaty or contract, or paid through the office of a receiver of public moneys where sales have been under the direction of the General Land Office.

The receipts from the above sources during the year have been much larger than during the year previous, and this branch of the Indian Office business has proportionately increased, especially on account of the business connected with the sale of Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The Cherokee neutral lands embrace an area of nearly eight hundred thousand acres.

A contract for the sale of the greater portion of this land was originally made with the American Emigrant Company, under the provisions of a treaty ratified, with amendments, July 27, 1865.

Under the provisions of a supplemental article to said treaty, ratified June 6, 1868, the above named company assigned to James F. Joy all their rights or interest in said land acquired under their contract.

The area of unoccupied land sold to Mr. Joy, at one dollar per acre, is 610,199.69 acres.

There had been paid on the same, prior to November 1, 1868... \$150,000
Amount received since that date..... 75,000

Whole amount received on sale of unoccupied land to November 1, 1869..... 225,000

Article seventeenth of the treaty with the Cherokees, ratified with amendments July 27, 1865, provides that each actual settler on the Cherokee neutral lands, at the date of the ratification of said treaty, entitled to pre-emption under the pre-emption laws of the United States, shall have the right to prove up his claim, upon proper affidavits, to a tract not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and be entitled to a patent therefor, upon payment of the value thereof, as appraised by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The appraising commissioners gave the area and valuation of the land occupied by pre-emption and \$50 improvement claimants, under the seventeenth article, as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
Number of acres, pre-emption claimants.....	146,652.07	
Number of acres, \$50 improvement claimants.....	7,291.03	
Appraised valuation, pre-emption claimants.....	\$290,076.53	
Appraised valuation, \$50 improvement claimants.....	14,631.36	
The appraisements having since been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and parties entitled to pre-empt notified of their right to purchase at the appraised value, payments were commenced by said claimants in September last.		
Number of acres of same paid for during the months of September and October.....	81,442.50	
Amount received through this office in full payment for the same and deposited in the United States Treasury.....		156,697.60
Number of acres remaining unpaid for at this date.....	71,900.29	
Appraised valuation of the same.....		132,613.91

As there has been no extension of the time for payment to be made by these claimants, it is expected that the office will soon receive payment from settlers claiming the balance of said land in accordance with the notifications sent to them.

PAYMENT OF CHEROKEE NATIONAL WARRANTS UNDER 23D ARTICLE, TREATY OF JULY 19, 1866.

The payment of these warrants representing the outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee nation, caused by the suspension of the payment of their annuities, was commenced March 7, 1867, and continued at the request and approval of the Cherokee national council, or by delegates duly authorized by it.

The amount of said warrants paid by late Secretary Brown- ing, subsequent to March 7, 1867, was.....	\$94,885 66
Amount paid by Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary, trustee, &c.....	25,537 21
Total amount expended in payment of warrants.....	<u>120,422 87</u>

The sources from which the funds were derived for the payment of these warrants, are as follows:

From the proceeds of the sale of bonds held in trust for their benefit.....	\$108,566 51
From the head of appropriation "Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees proceeds of lands".....	11,856 36
	<u>120,422 87</u>

SALE OF CHEROKEE LANDS TO DELAWARES.

The 15th article of a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation, ratified August 11, 1866, provided certain conditions or terms, upon which friendly Indians might be settled upon unoccupied lands in the Cherokee country east of the line of 96° of west longitude,

the price to be agreed upon between said tribes, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

And a treaty having been made with the Delaware tribe, ratified August 10, 1866, providing for their removal to certain lands to be ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, which was not ceded to the United States, an agreement was made between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians on the 8th of April, 1867, which has since been approved by the President, by which the Cherokees sold 157,600 acres to the said Delawares at one dollar per acre, in payment for which the Delawares transferred to the Cherokees certain bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, said Delawares becoming a part of the Cherokee nation, and by other terms of the contract transferring their pro rata shares of certain other stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, to the credit of the Cherokee nation.

See report of changes in Indian trust fund of this date.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

The 11th article of the treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867, which was ratified with amendments by the Senate, July 25, 1868, provides that Pash-e-ca-eh, or Amelia Mitchell, shall be allowed to select a half section of land including the house in which she lives, &c.

This selection was made for on the 19th of February, 1869, in accordance with the provisions of said article of the treaty, at one dollar per acre.

The amount received in payment for the above selection is...	\$320 00
And the amount since received from John K. Rankin for eight acres, at \$2 50 per acre, as provided by an amendment to the 13th article of same treaty.....	20 00

Making the sum of..... 340 00

Which amount has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

In accordance with the provisions of the 3d article of the treaty ratified July 25, 1868, Congress, by an act approved April 10, 1869, made an appropriation of \$147,393 32 to pay to said Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar per acre for 147,393 ³²/₁₀₀ acres of land, (being the residue of 157,000 acres ceded to the United States after deducting the amount of land set apart for individuals.)

By the same article, provision was made to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the tribe, represented by scrip or certificates of indebtedness, issued under the authority of previous treaties, and the interest thereon, from the proceeds of the land ceded to the United States by this treaty.

The principal of the Sac and Fox certificates outstanding November 1, 1868, was about \$27,000; the annual interest on which would exceed \$1,600.

On the 14th of June, 1869, an official letter was addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, calling his attention to the provisions of the treaty above referred to, and to the appropriation subsequently made by Congress, and recommending the payment of the Sac and Fox scrip at the earliest day practicable, in order to stop the interest accruing on the same, and save for the benefit of said Indians

as much as possible of the sum appropriated to pay them for their land.

The honorable Secretary approving your views on the subject, holders of Sac and Fox scrip were at once publicly notified that the department was prepared to redeem these certificates, and that no interest would be allowed on them subsequent to August 1, 1869. Since the date of notification, the greater portion of these certificates have been redeemed.

Amount of principal so paid	\$23,437 92
Amount of interest allowed	10,486 91

Whole amount drawn to date from the appropriation fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, (payment for lands,) and applied in payment of certificates of indebtedness	33,924 86
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POTTAWATOMIE LAND ACCOUNT.

On the 3d of November, 1868, the department was in the receipt of \$1,014 62 by the hands of Rev. B. A. Maguire, arising from the sale of 1,014.62 acres of Pottawatomie land at one dollar per acre, to John F. Deils, John Shoemaker, and M. Gillaud, authorized by the 11th article of the treaty concluded with the Pottawatomie Indians the 27th of February, 1867, which sum has been covered into the Treasury of the United States under the head of appropriation fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies' proceeds of lands.

On the 3d of September, 1869, \$20,410 29 was received from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, being twelve months interest arising from the sale of 340,180.29 acres of unallotted Pottawatomie Indian land, sold to said company at the rate of one dollar per acre, for which certificates of purchase have been issued under authority of an amendment to the 2d article of the treaty concluded with the Pottawatomies on the 27th of February, 1867, which provides that the whole purchase money must be paid over to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for said Indians within a period of five years, with six per cent. interest on the deferred payments.

The amount received from said company has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

The disposal of the Chippewa and Munsee Indian land was provided for by the 2d article of the treaty between the United States and Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians, concluded July 16, 1859. (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 1105.)

The sale of a portion of this land occurred on the 24th of March, 1866, a statement of which account has been made in former annual reports.

The number of acres remaining unsold at present date is 2,815.84.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS AND PIANKESHIAWS.

By the 2d article of a treaty made with these confederate tribes on the 30th of May, 1854, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1082,) they ceded to the United States the lands assigned to them by the 4th article of

the treaty of October 27, and the 2d article of the treaty of October 29, 1832, excepting and reserving a quantity of land equal to one hundred and sixty acres for each soul in said united tribe; also ten sections additional to be held as the common property of the tribe.

By the 13th article of the same treaty it was stipulated that in case any omission was made in the schedule annexed to said treaty in allotting one hundred and sixty acres to all persons and families, that such persons or families should select from the ten sections reserved as common property the quantity due, and the residue of said ten sections might thereafter be sold by the chiefs, under the approval of the President, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of said Indians.

Under the provisions of the 13th article, allotments were made in 1864, from the lands reserved in common, of 321.55 acres, leaving a balance of 6,074.43 acres, of which the chiefs subsequently contracted to sell to actual settlers 5,312.82 acres, which sale was confirmed by the 21st article of treaty of February 23, 1867, ratified by the President October 14, 1868.

The avails of these sales sanctioned by the chiefs, so far as paid prior to November 1, 1868, including interest on deferred payments, amounted to \$22,338 14.

Schedule B, treaty of February 23, 1867, naming the settlers to whom said lands were sold, contains the name of William Smith, a settler having a half-breed wife and children. Also the names of three half-breed Indians, Ambrose Shields, Edward Dagenett, and Anthony Cott.

The treaty provided in the case of Smith that he should take one hundred and twenty acres in full of the interest of his family in the net proceeds of the reserve, and that he should pay \$160 besides, and that Shields, Cott, and Dagenett should take their respective tracts at the price stated, in lieu of a like sum of the shares of themselves and families in the net proceeds of the reserve; provided that should the shares of either family in the net proceeds of the reserve be less than the price agreed upon for the land taken by the head of such family, then the deficit to be paid in money, as by other settlers.

In the case of Anthony Cott it was found that the distributive shares of his family proved insufficient to pay for his tract, and he transmitted the deficit to this office July 26, 1869.	\$29 12
Jacob Sims having failed to pay for the 160 acres embraced in the schedule of land sold to him by the sanction of the chiefs it was subsequently resold by said chiefs to Charles Sims for.	480 00
Two other tracts, one of 40 and another of 41.60 acres, which remained unsold at the date of the ratification of said treaty in 1868, have also been sold by said chiefs to Andrew J. Sinclair and Charles Sims for.	243 22
The last sales have since been approved by the President in accordance with the provisions of the 13th article of the treaty made with said Indians May 30, 1854.	

Total receipts on this account for the year ending October 31, 1869.	752 34
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This sum has been deposited in the United States Treasury to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

The report of 1868 erroneously gave the number of acres not disposed of at that date at.	761 61
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It has since been ascertained by examination of schedules and reports of Superintendent Murphy, received in 1867, that William Smith, above mentioned, has paid the amount specified for his allotment, which sum was embraced in remittances by Superintendent Murphy the same year.

Deducting the number of acres allotted to Smith..... 120.00

And we have the number of acres which should have been stated. 641.61

Which is disposed of as follows:

Number of acres to Anthony Cott, (distributive share proceeds).....	160.00
Number of acres to Ambrose Shields, (distributive share proceeds).....	160.00
Number of acres to Edward Dagenett, (distributive share proceeds).....	80.00
Number of acres to Charles Sims, (see report to Secretary Interior of June 29, 1869).....	201.61
Number of acres to Andrew J. Sinclair, (see report to Secretary Interior of June 29, 1869).....	40.00
	<hr/>
	641.61

WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

The 2d article of the treaty of April 15, 1859, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 1101), provided for the sale of that portion of the Winnebago reservation not stipulated to be retained and divided, as aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by sealed proposals to the highest bidder for cash.

A provision was also made in same article providing that if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportion of land in severalty, there should remain a surplus of reserved land, it should also be disposed of for their benefit.

This treaty was not ratified until March 1, 1861, nor were their allotments in severalty made until October of the same year.

The Indian massacre occurring in Minnesota in 1862, and the people of that State demanding the removal of all Indians beyond the limits of the State, Congress, by an act approved February 21, 1863, provided for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit.

Sections two and three of said act provided for the sale to pre-emption settlers, under the direction of the General Land Office, of the lands allotted to the Indians as provided by the treaty above referred to, at the appraised value of said allotments and improvements.

Section four made additional provisions for the sale of the trust lands defined by treaty of April 15, 1859, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof.

The sale of the trust lands was commenced in July, 1863. Sales also occurred under the direction of the Indian Bureau in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

A portion of the proceeds of the last sale having been received since the date of the last report of the Indian Bureau, I have deemed it advisable to make the foregoing statements in relation to the sale of this class of land, and also to add the following summary account of the entire sale of March 15, 1867.

Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-nine and forty-hun-

dredths acres were awarded to bidders, and payment received for 16,144.69 acres prior to November 1, 1867.

Number of acres on which final payment was made during the year ending November 1, 1868, 10,938.24.

Amount received in payment of 16,144.69 acres, paid for during the year ending November 1, 1867.....	\$40,076 52
Avails of 10,938.24 acres, for which final payment was made during the year ending November 1, 1868.....	22,252 39
The number of acres for which final payment has been made during the year ending November 1, 1869, is 2,070, the avails of which amount to.....	3,887 52
Which has been covered into the United States treasury, under the head of "fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands."	<hr/>

Whole amount received to November 1, 1869, in payment for 29,152.93 acres, Winnebago trust lands sale, March 15, 1867.....	66,216 43
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Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1869.. . . .	4,146.43
	<hr/>

The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1868, exclusive of interest due on same, amounted to.....	\$2,558 15
Amount of principal since paid.....	673 65
Amount of interest paid on same.....	204 60
	<hr/>

Amount paid for certificates and interest.....	938 25
	<hr/>

Amount of unredeemed principal.....	1,884 50
	<hr/>

The sale of Winnebago land authorized to be sold by the 2d and 3d sections of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, which is referred to in the above remarks relative to sale of Winnebago lands, has been continued during the past year under the direction of the General Land Office.

Number of acres so disposed of between the 1st October, 1868, and the 30th September, 1869, is stated at.....	1,881.15
And the receipts for the same given at.....	\$4,482 59

SIoux RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

Sales made by the direction of the General Land Office, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 819):

Number of acres sold between October 1, 1868, and September 30, 1869.....	63,693.43
Avails of same.....	\$88,239 55

The avails of these lands, by provision of the law of Congress above referred to, are to be used, under the direction of this department, for the benefit of the Sioux Indians upon their now reservation.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Sale of this land commenced in June, 1864, under the supervision of

Special Agent C. C. Hutchinson, as authorized by the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, June 24, 1862.

Avails of the same received by Agent Hutchinson as partial payments prior to April 1, 1867.....	\$45,022 10	
Amount received by Agent Wiley as final payments in 1868.....	6,618 18	
Total received by agents.....	51,640 28	
Amount transmitted to the department by Agent Wiley in February, 1868.....	\$6,618 18	
Amount transmitted to the department by C. C. Hutchinson for payments received by him....	14,418 16	
Total receipts through the above sources and deposited in the United States treasury.....	21,036 34	21,036 34
Amount still due from Agent Hutchinson.....	30,603 94	

From copies of letters addressed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the United States district attorney at Atchison, Kansas, it appears that a prosecution was directed against said C. C. Hutchinson and sureties, for the recovery of the greater portion of the proceeds of said land, which he has neglected to properly account for in accordance with the provisions of his bond.

The balance of the Ottawa reservation was sold to the trustees of the Ottawa University, they having filed a bond December 3, 1867, for the payment of the appraised value of said land. By article 20 of the treaty concluded with the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, and other tribes, February 23, 1867, ratified October 14, 1868, it is further agreed "that the remaining unsold portion of trust lands of the Ottawas, amounting to 7,221.38 acres, shall be sold to the trustees of the Ottawa University, to be disposed of for the benefit of said institution at the appraised value thereof, and that the said trustees shall have until July 16, 1869, to dispose of the same and pay to the government the value of said lands," &c.

Although the time for payment to be made by said trustees has expired, no funds have been received from them on this account at the date of this report.

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

Sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the first article of the treaty concluded September 29, 1865.		
Amount of receipts through the receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Kansas, on the 28th of May, 1868.....	\$27,027 03	
Amount of receipts through the same source:		
January 20, 1869.....	\$202 13	
September 17, 1869.....	9,036 28	
October 6, 1869.....	10,677 85	
October 18, 1869.....	6,542 40	
Amount of receipts since November 1, 1868....	26,458 78	26,458 78
Total receipts reported to date.....	53,486 76	

The treaty provides for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale under the first article as follows:

"After reimbursing the United States the cost of said survey and sale, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of said Indians, the remaining proceeds of sales shall be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States."

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

Sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

Amount of receipts through the receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Kansas, on the 28th of May, 1868.....	\$28,000 65	
Amount of receipts through the same source:		
January 20, 1869.....	\$550 00	
September 17, 1869.....	1,782 75	
October 6, 1869.....	1,015 70	
October 18, 1869.....	1,600 00	
Amount of receipts since November 1, 1868....	4,948 45	4,948 45
Total receipts reported to date.....	32,949 10	

These receipts were for land ceded in trust to the United States and to be sold by the Secretary of the Interior.

The proceeds of such sales as they accrue, after deducting all expenses incident to the proper execution of the trust, to be deposited in the treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe; and the interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum to be expended for their benefit, &c.: "Provided, That twenty-five per centum of the net proceeds, until the same amounts to \$80,000, shall be placed to their credit as a school fund."

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS.

The fifth article of the treaty concluded with the Kickapoo Indians on the 28th of June, 1862, (Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 623), provides that the "Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company shall have the privilege of buying the remainder of their land within six months after the tracts herein otherwise disposed of shall have been selected and set apart, provided said railroad company purchase the whole of such surplus lands at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre." * * * The whole amount of purchase money to be paid within six years with interest at six per centum per annum on amounts remaining unpaid. "Said interest and the interest due on the purchase money after it is paid to the United States, shall be held in trust and paid to said Indians on the first day of April of each and every year; and in ten years from the ratification of this treaty, there shall be paid by the United States to said tribe of Indians ten thousand dollars as their first instalment upon the amount of said purchase money, and ten thousand dollars each and every year thereafter until all is paid."

A contract for the sale of the above land to said company was made

August 16, 1865, and the certificates of purchase issued to the company on January 2, 1866, for 123,832.61 acres of the Kickapoo reservation.

The whole sum for which the company became liable, at \$1 25 per acre, was \$154,790 70, the annual interest on which, at six per cent., is \$9,287 45, which was paid in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and covered into the treasury under the head of appropriation "fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of land."

Amount received from E. H. Nichols, treasurer of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, being the annual interest on the above sale for the year ending August 16, 1869, \$9,287 45, which has been transmitted to the United States Treasury by certificate of deposit, to be carried to the credit of the proper head of appropriation.

SHAWNEE SURPLUS LANDS IN KANSAS.

These lands are being disposed of under the direction of the General Land Office, by authority of a resolution of Congress, No. 9, approved April 7, 1869.

A large tract was set apart by a treaty with said Indians, dated May 10, 1854, for the benefit of certain absentees of the tribe, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1059,) but which has been for several years past occupied by white settlers.

This land was ordered to be publicly sold in 1863, but many of the settlers being absent in the army, the sale was postponed.

The resolution above referred to provides that these settlers, subject to certain restrictions, may purchase the same at \$2 50 per acre.

The amount of receipts on account of these sales, reported as received since November 1, 1868, through Joel Huntoon, a receiver of public moneys, is \$15,230 01.

The proceeds of the sales are to be applied as provided by the treaty of May 10, 1854.

LANDS CEDED BY SENECA TO THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to the first article of a treaty concluded with the Senecas, mixed Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, and other tribes, February 23, 1867, it will be seen that the Senecas ceded to the United States a strip of land on the north side of their reservation, containing 20,000 acres, for which the government agreed to pay them \$20,000 upon the ratification of said treaty.

By the second article of the same treaty the Senecas confederated with the Shawnees, and, owning an undivided half of a reservation in the Indian country, immediately north of the Seneca reservation mentioned in the preceding article, ceded to the United States the north half of the reservation heretofore undivided, estimated to contain about 30,000 acres, for which tract of land the United States agreed to pay the sum of \$24,000.

The treaty containing the above articles of agreement was ratified October 14, 1868, and Congress, by an act approved April 10, 1869, appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to pay for the land ceded by the provisions of the first article, and also the sum of \$24,000 to pay for the land ceded by the provisions of the second article of said treaty.

The government has also purchased certain lands from the Shawnees heretofore confederated with the Senecas, as provided by the third article of the treaty above mentioned, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid for when the area is ascertained by government survey,

and also certain lands from the Quapaws, as per fourth article of same treaty, a portion of which is to be paid for at \$1 25 per acre, and the balance at \$1 15 per acre, whenever the areas are determined by public survey.

KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

Anticipating the ratification of a treaty made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, the sale of their trust land has been suspended during the past two years.

By reference to the last annual report of the Indian Bureau, page 329, it will appear that there are about 129,000 acres of this land unsold, and certificates of indebtedness of the tribe outstanding amounting to \$118,597 12, the interest on which is more than \$7,000 per annum.

The treaty of February 13, 1867, having failed to meet the approval of the Senate, another treaty was made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of last March.

Should this treaty be ratified, the tribe will dispose of about 80,000 acres of land, (being all in their diminished reserve,) to the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company, for the sum of \$120,000, as provided under the first article of the said treaty.

It is also stipulated by the second article of this treaty that the said railway company shall have the right to purchase all of the land unsold and now held in trust for said Indians under the fourth article of the treaty of November 17, 1860, at 87½ cents per acre, and by the terms of payment stipulated in the third article, over \$100,000 would be paid over, and be at the disposal of the department, soon after the promulgation of the treaty, to be expended for the benefit of the tribe, or applied in payment of their indebtedness, represented by outstanding certificates. It is highly important that either the treaty made last March, which was approved by your predecessor, be ratified at an early day, or that some other treaty or provision be made to enable the department to pay holders of the Kansas Indian certificates of indebtedness the amount justly due on account of the same, in compliance with the earnest and repeated requests expressed in their correspondence with the office.

In closing this report, which I trust will be found satisfactory, I submit herewith a summary schedule or consolidated report of the foregoing statements relative to the Indian land accounts of your bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

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

Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1869.

Name of tribe for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres un- sold November 1, 1869.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1869.	Number of notes un- sold November 1, 1869.	Amount of certificates redeemed since November 1, 1869.	Amount of interest al- lowed on certificates redeemed since No- vember 1, 1869.	Certificates un- redeemed November 1, 1869.	Avails of sales received, since November 1, 1869.
Kansas	Mar. 16, 1853		128,823.31	2,070.00	186,452.31	\$115,207.12	\$247.69	\$1,207.12	\$1,207.12
Pottawatomies	Apr. 15, 1859	Mar. 15, 1867	4,146.43	2,070.00	4,146.43	315,207.12	2,070.00	3,152.07	3,152.07
Cherokee neutral land, (unceded land), Cherokee, 17th article.	Feb. 19, 1869	Feb. 19, 1869	6,360.24	636.00	6,360.24	30,275.20	22,407.92	7,867.28	7,867.28
Cherokee, (payment of national warrants)	July 4, 1862		2,815.54	641.61	2,815.54				
Osage	May 30, 1854		142,175.82	3,029.61	142,175.82	147,729.86	24,111.57	10,751.54	123,618.29
Kickapoo lands									723.34
									4,379.86

Error in original copy. Allotted lands.

Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1869—Continued.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Number of acres dis- posed of prior to No- vember 1, 1869.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1869.	Avails of sales received or to November 1, 1869.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1869.	Balance due on lands disposed of.
Pottawatomies	11th article treaty 27th February, 1867.	1,014.62			\$4,979.86	
Pottawatomies	Abandonment to 2d article treaty 27th February, 1867.	340,186.29			30,416.28	340,186.29
Cherokee neutral land, (unceded land), Cherokee, 17th article.	Supplemental article of April 27, 1867, to treaty of July 19, 1866.	640,178.69	81,442.90	\$130,000.00	75,000.00	415,189.69
Cherokee, (payment of national warrants)	23d article treaty July 19, 1866.	153,343.10			196,097.04	196,097.04
Osage	9th article treaty June 24, 1862.	20,135.15		\$129,422.87	51,640.28	198,013.91
Kickapoo lands	5th article treaty June 24, 1862.	153,625.61			9,297.45	153,625.61
		1,229,703.46	81,442.90	301,640.28	286,799.24	1,062,576.87
INDIAN LAND SOLD UNDER THE DIREC- TION OF THE SPECIAL LAND OFFICE.						
Winnebago, (interim of October 1, 1868 and September 30, 1869).	Act February 21, 1863.		\$1,881.15		\$1,462.59	
Siox, (interim of October 1, 1868, and Sep- tember 30, 1869.)	Act March 3, 1863.		63,633.43		38,229.53	
Osage	1st article treaty September 29, 1865				26,458.78	
Shawnee surplus lands.	2d article treaty September 29, 1865.				4,948.45	
	April 7, 1869.				15,230.01	
					139,359.38	

\$30,682.49 of this amount in the hands of special agent, not properly accounted for to present date.
 * Interest for 1869 on \$154,200.75—sale of Potawatomie lands.
 † Interest for 1869 on \$240,180.28—sale of Potawatomie lands.

No. 158 - Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explained, or unmarked, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of a permanent liability.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, if received, would pay the annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	30 instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 21, 1847. Purchase of clothing.	Vol. 15, p. 521-52.	28 instalments unappropriated, at \$20,000 each. 2 instalments at hand.	\$25,000 00	\$840,000 00		
Archives, Gros Ventres, and Mandan.	For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and teacher. 5 instalments to be expended in presents to the 10 persons who shall grow the most valuable crops. 20 instalments to be made during the pleasure of the President, and other articles as the provisions, and other articles at the President may from time to time determine, \$5,000 of which to be expended in stock animals, &c.	do	14th article treaty October 21, 1847; annual appropriation, \$20,000; 15th article treaty, \$20,000; 16th article, \$200 each. Unappropriated, at \$200 each.	7,700 00	1,000 00		
Ashinaboi.	20 instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President, in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, at \$10,000 each, to be expended in the purchase of stock animals, &c.	do	Laws not published. 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; 17 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$40,000 each.		684,000 00		
Blackfoot, Bloods, and Flatheads.	20 instalments, to be expended in such useful goods, provisions and other articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, such sum or sums as said Indians may be justly considered to, by reason of such persons having furnished goods, &c.	do	Laws not published. 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; 17 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$20,000.	210,000 00	210,000 00		

Catapollas, Metolahas, and Chickasaws of the Cherokee Valley.	5 instalments of the 4th series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, p. 1114.	21 article treaty January 29, 1855; 5 instalments to be appropriated, estimated at \$8,500 each.		27,500 00		
Chickasaws and Arapahoes.	20 instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 28, 1847. For the purchase of clothing.	Vol. 15, p. 523.	20 instalments unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	14,500 00	560,000 00		
Chickasaws.	For 6 physicians, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and teacher.	do	10th article treaty October 28, 1847; 6th article treaty April 7, 1866.	7,700 00			
Chippewas, Bois Fort, and Mandan.	20 instalments for the support of 1 blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	Vol. 15, p. 527.	23th article treaty October 28, 1847; Act of February 25, 1799; \$1,000 per year.		24,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	20 instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of stock, tools, &c.	Vol. 14, p. 774.	31 article treaty April 7, 1866; 16 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,000 each.		25,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	20 instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles, in provision, ammunition, and tobacco.	do	31 article treaty April 7, 1866; 16 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,000 each.		178,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods, 20 instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	do	5th article treaty April 7, 1866; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, \$1,000; 16 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$19,000.	1,500 00	55,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	20 instalments for 6 smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel.	do	5th article treaty September 30, 1854; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$6,350.		31,850 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	For support of 6 smith and son, and pay of 2 farmers during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, p. 1112, and Vol. 14, p. 766.	12th article treaty September 30, 1854; 7 instalments at \$1,600 per annum.	1,600 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	20 instalments for the 7th smith, &c.	Vol. 10, p. 1111.	7 instalments unappropriated, at \$1,000 each.		7,450 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 8th article treaty October 4, 1842; 8th article treaty September 30, 1854, and 3d article treaty July 18, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 393, and Vol. 10, p. 1111.	10th article treaty of the 3d series, at \$1,000 each; 7 instalments to be appropriated.		61,000 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	20 instalments for carpenters, 2 smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	do	10 instalments of the 3d series, at \$1,000 each; 10 instalments unappropriated.		9,800 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	20 instalments in money, of \$20,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Vol. 10, p. 1167.	3d article treaty February 22, 1855; 3d article treaty August 2, 1847; 20 instalments unappropriated.		100,000 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	20 instalments in money, of \$20,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	do	3d article treaty August 2, 1847; 20 instalments unappropriated.		3,000 00		

REF0063706

No. 155.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay third annual instalment necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amount which, if invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi—Cont'd.	10 instalments for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining; stipends of a physician, and purchase of medical supplies; of Indian and purchased slaves; of annuities and provisions.	3d article treaty March 19, 1867.	8 instalments unappropriated, at \$11,500. Laws not published.	\$5,000 00	892,000 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	10 instalments of \$1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, p. 694.	4 instalments unappropriated.	6,000 00	6,000 00		
	For support of 2 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 4 farm laborers, and 1 physician, 10 years.	do	Estimated at \$7,700 per annum; 4 instalments to be appropriated.	480 00	30,400 00		
	Pay of officers and travelling expenses present and of violators not more than 2 to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	1,000 00			
	This amount to be applied for the support of a sawmill, as long as the President has the reservation.	do	12th article treaty May 7, 1864.	1,000 00			
	For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	do	30th instalments, 15 unappropriated, estimated at \$21,680 66.	1,000 00	350,999 87		
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	Money, \$3,000; food, \$5,000; and purchase of tools, \$1,000; 3d article treaty for purposes of education; same article and treaty.	Vol. 10, p. 1163.	30 instalments of \$2,000 each; 5 instalments yet October 2, 1883; and 2d article supplementary treaty April 18, 1864; annual.	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Lake Umbagog tribes of Chippewas.	\$10,000, an annuity to be paid per capita to the Indians of said bands, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, pp. 668 and 669.	15 instalments of \$200 each; 9 unappropriated.			\$8,600 00	
Chociwias	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 213 and 214.	2d article treaty November 16, 1855; 3d article treaty October 13, 1851; 6th article treaty January 30, 1852; 8th article treaty October 18, 1850; and 9th article treaty January 30, 1850—say \$920.			920 00	
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Interest on \$300,257 92, articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 13, p. 690.	6th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; 15 instalments, 9 unappropriated, at \$5,500.			19,513 80	\$300,257 90
	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent, 20 years; of farmer; and school teacher.	Vol. 13, p. 688.	6th article treaty October 2, 1853; 15 instalments of \$300 each; 9 unappropriated.			3,100 00	
	For farmers, blacksmith and wagon and plow makers, for the term of 15 years.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 213 and 214.	2d article treaty November 16, 1855; 3d article treaty October 13, 1851; 6th article treaty January 30, 1852; 8th article treaty October 18, 1850; and 9th article treaty January 30, 1850—say \$920.			20,000 00	
	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, p. 212.	5 instalments of \$4,000 each, of the 3d article; 5 unappropriated.			17,000 00	
	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 11, pp. 613 and 614.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each.			26,000 00	
	Interest on \$300,257 92, articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 964.	10 instalments unappropriated, at \$2,000 each.			5,000 00	
	For head chief of the confederated bands, 50 years.	Vol. 12, p. 965.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each.			24,500 00	400,000 00
Creeks.	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 26 and 267, vol. 11, p. 730.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790; 10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$30,000.			1,110 00	22,300 00
	Smiths, shops, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 297.	8th article treaty January 24, 1838; and 5th article treaty August 7, 1857—say \$800.			600 00	12,000 00
	Woodwright, permanent.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 410.	5th article treaty February 14, 1853; and 8th article treaty January 24, 1850—say \$1,110.			10,000 00	300,000 00
	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, p. 700.	5 per centum for education.	4,710 00		38,738 40	775,168 00
	Interest on \$750,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 14, p. 786.	5 per centum to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
	Interest on \$750,000 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 15, 1866.						

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay third annual instalment necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amount which, if invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of Red Lake and Lake Umbagog tribes of Chippewas.	\$10,000, an annuity to be paid per capita to the Indians of said bands, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, pp. 668 and 669.	15 instalments of \$200 each; 9 unappropriated.			\$8,600 00	
Chociwias	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 213 and 214.	2d article treaty November 16, 1855; 3d article treaty October 13, 1851; 6th article treaty January 30, 1852; 8th article treaty October 18, 1850; and 9th article treaty January 30, 1850—say \$920.			920 00	
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Interest on \$300,257 92, articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 13, p. 690.	6th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; 15 instalments, 9 unappropriated, at \$5,500.			19,513 80	\$300,257 90
	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent, 20 years; of farmer; and school teacher.	Vol. 13, p. 688.	6th article treaty October 2, 1853; 15 instalments of \$300 each; 9 unappropriated.			3,100 00	
	For farmers, blacksmith and wagon and plow makers, for the term of 15 years.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 213 and 214.	2d article treaty November 16, 1855; 3d article treaty October 13, 1851; 6th article treaty January 30, 1852; 8th article treaty October 18, 1850; and 9th article treaty January 30, 1850—say \$920.			20,000 00	
	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, p. 212.	5 instalments of \$4,000 each, of the 3d article; 5 unappropriated.			17,000 00	
	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 11, pp. 613 and 614.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each.			26,000 00	
	Interest on \$300,257 92, articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 964.	10 instalments unappropriated, at \$2,000 each.			5,000 00	
	For head chief of the confederated bands, 50 years.	Vol. 12, p. 965.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each.			24,500 00	400,000 00
Creeks.	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 26 and 267, vol. 11, p. 730.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790; 10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$30,000.			1,110 00	22,300 00
	Smiths, shops, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 297.	8th article treaty January 24, 1838; and 5th article treaty August 7, 1857—say \$800.			600 00	12,000 00
	Woodwright, permanent.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 410.	5th article treaty February 14, 1853; and 8th article treaty January 24, 1850—say \$1,110.			10,000 00	300,000 00
	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, p. 700.	5 per centum for education.	4,710 00		38,738 40	775,168 00
	Interest on \$750,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 14, p. 786.	5 per centum to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
	Interest on \$750,000 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 15, 1866.						

No. 153.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Amount appropriated, but not yet allowed, but which may be so allowed.	Aggregate of future appropriations to pay limited number of years that will be required to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid at five per cent. interest per annum.
Miamies of Indiana.	Interest on \$221,257 86, in trust.	Vol. 10, p. 1099.	Senate amendments to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.			\$11,062 90	\$221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 51, 91, 146, 116.	4th article treaty 1785; 3d article treaty 1865; and 3d article treaty 1867; aggregate.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molds.	For pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	Vol. 12, p. 92.	8th article treaty, necessary articles, at the pleasure of the President.	83,000 00			
*Navajoes.	For each article of clothing or raw material in ten thereof, for 6,000 Navajo clothing \$40 per raw material, and for seeds, farming implements, &c., for 1,400 families.	Vol. 12, p. 663.	7th and 8th articles treaty June 1, 1862. Estimated for articles of clothing \$40 per raw material in ten thereof, and for seeds, farming implements, work cut, &c., \$25,000.	77,000 00			
*Mixed Shawnees, Bands, and Sheep-rangers.	For purchase of such articles as from time to time may be required for the proper the sum of \$10 for each person who engages in farming, &c. To be expended in such useful goods and articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine.	do.	8th article treaty June 1, 1868; estimated at \$4,000.	14,000 00			
Nez Percés.	For erection of a saw mill. For pay of farmer, physician, blacksmith, cooper, and for maintenance of a lumber mission school. 5 instalments of the 3d section for benefit of the 3d section at the discretion of the President. 30 instalments for support of 2 schools.	Vol. 12, p. 923. Vol. 12, p. 950.	6th article treaty September 24, 1848. Not published. 7th article treaty September 24, 1848. Not published. 8th article treaty September 24, 1848. Not published. 4th article treaty June 11, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, at \$8,000 each. 5th article treaty June 11, 1855.	8,000 00 8,100 00 830,000 00 27,000 00			

	&c., and pay of 11 superintendent, teacher, 20 instalments for 1 superintendent, farming, and 2 farmers, 2 millers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 tinner, 1 gunsmith, 1 carpenter, and 1 wagon and plow maker.	do.	10 instalments of \$7,705 each, for 10 years.		84,000 00		
	20 instalments for keeping in repair grist mill, and providing the necessary tools.	do.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$30 each, unappropriated.		5,000 00		
	20 instalments for pay of physician, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	do.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated.		17,000 00		
	20 instalments for necessary repairs and wages for employes and salary of head of chief.	do.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; for repairs of buildings, \$300; salary of head chief, \$500; 10 instalments unappropriated, at \$800.		8,000 00		
	20 instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, cooper's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	do.	5th article treaty June 9, 1857; 12 instalments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.		5,000 00		
	10 instalments for boarding and clothing children at school, and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Vol. 14, p. 649.	4th article treaty June 9, 1857; 12 instalments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.		36,000 00		
	For salary of 2 subordinate chiefs, 20 instalments for 20 years, and for the boarding schools, 2 assistant teachers, and 20 pupils.	Vol. 14, p. 650.	5th article treaty June 9, 1857; 12 instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	1,000 00			
	For payment of \$22,500 in graduated payments.	do.	5th article treaty June 9, 1858.	7,600 00			
Nisqually, Puget Sound, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., 20 years.	Vol. 10, p. 1133.	4th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.		4,000 00		
	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	Vol. 10, p. 1134.	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; 5 instalments of \$6,700 each, unappropriated.		33,400 00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoos.	Purchase of clothing.	do.	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; 5 instalments of \$1,500 each, unappropriated.		7,500 00		
	To be expended by the Secretary of the Interior (\$10 for each Indian remaining in the purchase of such articles as may be required for each year, and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	Vol. 15, p. 657.	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; 6th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$16,000.	15,000 00			
	4 instalments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat.	do.	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; 5 instalments of \$16,576 each, yet due.	15,000 00			

REF0063710

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropiated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, including interest, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which have accrued at five per cent. would pro-
Kosharee, Cherokesee and Arapahose—Continued.	For pay of teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, engineer, and physician. To be expended in presents to the 10 persons of the tribes who may grow the most bushels.	Vol. 11, p. 658.	7th article treaty May 10, 1866, estimated at	\$7,700 00	\$1,000 00		
Omahas	15 installments, being the 3d series, in money or otherwise.	do	9th article treaty May 10, 1866, 3 unappropriated, \$400 each, 2 unappropriated.		200,000 00		
	10 installments for pay of engineers, miller, farmer, blacksmith, and keeping in repair grist and saw mills, support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools for the same.	Vol. 10, p. 1044.	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; 13 installments of \$30,000 each unappropriated. March 16, 1854, and 2d article treaty March 6, 1865; estimated engineer \$1,500; miller, \$900; farmer, \$900; blacksmith, \$400; support of grist and saw mills, \$1,500; support of smith's shop, \$600; 6 installments of \$4,500 each unappropriated.		27,000 00		
Ongas	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, p. 242.	School act, section January 10, 1838, 1852.			\$3,456 00	\$69,120 00
	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Vol. 14, p. 667.	1st article treaty September 29, 1855.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	4 equal annual installments in coin of the sum of \$306,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of \$306,000.	Vol. 11, p. 624.	2d article treaty July 21, 1855; 2 installments of \$31,500 each, unappropriated, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner.	103,000 00			
	For interest on \$37,500, at 5 per centum, being the balance of \$96,000.	do	2d article treaty July 21, 1855.			2,375 00	51,500 00

Ottos and Missourias.	15 installments, being the 3d series in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, p. 1069.	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; 13 installments of \$3,000 each.	117,000 00			
Pawnees	For annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary for them. For the support of 2 manual labor schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	2d article treaty September 24, 1857.	11,200 00		30,000 00	
	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for shops, and pay of 2 blacksmiths, one of whom to be furnished with gunsmith, and compensation of 2 smiths, and compensation of 2 blacksmiths.	do	4th article treaty September 24, 1857; estimated: for iron, steel, &c., \$500; for 2 blacksmiths, \$1,200; and 2 smiths, &c., \$480.	2,150 00			
Poncas	For farming implements and stock, during the pleasure of the President, and pay of farmer.	do	4th article treaty September 24, 1857.	1,800 00			
	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mills.	do	4th article treaty September 24, 1857.	1,800 00			
	10 installments of \$3,000 each, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, p. 597.	2d article treaty March 12, 1853; 10 installments of \$30,000 each unappropriated.	800 00	40,000 00		
Pottawatomies.	This amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Life annuities to children.	Vol. 12, p. 598.	2d article treaty March 12, 1853 unappropriated.	7,200 00			
	Permanent annuity in money.	Vol. 7, pp. 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 30, 1852; \$200, and 2d article treaty September 24, 1857, \$700.	900 00			
		Vol. 7, pp. 3114, 324, 327, 330, and 652.	4th article treaty 1855, \$23 77; 2d article treaty 1857, \$81 41; 3d article treaty 1858, \$1,449 54; 2d article treaty July, 1859, \$11,500 33; 10th article treaty June, 1861, \$21 42.			16,102 39	323,347 80
	Education "during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, pp. 296, 315, and 401.	3d article treaty September 20, 1852, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1852.	5,000 00			
	Permanent provision for 3 smiths.	Vol. 7, pp. 286, 315, and 321.	2d article treaty September 20, 1852, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1852.	2,642 24			
	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	Vol. 7, p. 320.	2d article treaty July 29, 1852; estimated at \$117 00.	317 00			
	Interest on \$46,057 46, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 3, p. 654.	7th article treaty June 5 and 17, 1855.			23,301 37	466,057 46
Pottawatomies of Illinois.	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, p. 106.	2d article treaty November 17, 1857.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws.	Provision for education and for smith and farmer at a smith's shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, p. 422.	2d article treaty May 21, 1853; \$23,000 per year for education, and \$1,000 for smith, farmer, &c., &c.	2,000 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropiated, explanations, marks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, including those now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required to pay limit of time, incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amount which has been invested at five per cent. annuities.
Ojibwas and Quilichuanas	\$25,000, being the 5th series, to be expended for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, p. 972.	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; 5 installments of \$1,000 each unappropiated.	\$5,000 00			
	30 installments for support of agricultural implements and tools.	Vol. 12, p. 973.	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; 10 installments of \$2,500 each unappropiated.				
	20 installments for support of smith and carpenter shop and tools.	do	10th article treaty July, 1855; 10 installments of \$500 each unappropiated.				
	20 installments for employment of black smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	10th article treaty July, 1855; 10 installments of \$1,000 each unappropiated.				
Regno Rivers	5 installments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and soap.	Vol. 10, p. 1019.	4th article treaty September 10, 1853; 5 installments of \$1,000 unappropiated.	15,000 00			
Sea and Foxes of the Alutassup.	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, p. 85.	2d article treaty November 3, 1864			\$1,000 00	\$20,000 00
	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 7, p. 84.	2d article treaty October 11, 1862			10,000 00	200,000 00
	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 7, p. 86.	10th article treaty February 18, 1867; 4 installments of \$1,500 each still due.	6,000 00		40,000 00	500,000 00
	5 installments for furnishing tobacco and salt.	do	10th article treaty February 18, 1867; 4 installments of \$500 each	1,400 00			
Sea and Foxes of Miaminole.	Surveying the Sea and Fox Indians of Alaska.	Vol. 15, p. 496.	6th article treaty February 18, 1867	\$1,000 00			
	Interest on \$15,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 7, p. 543.	2d article treaty October 21, 1857.			7,750 00	157,400 00
	Interest on \$500,000, per 8th article treaty August 7, 1868.	Vol. 11, p. 702.	\$25,000 annuities.			25,000 00	500,000 00
	Interest on \$20,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 14, p. 577.	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.			3,500 00	70,000 00

Senecas	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 101 and 112.	10th article treaty September 29, 1857; \$200, 4th article treaty September 17, 1857, \$200.	1,600 00		1,000 00	20,000 00
Senecas of New York.	Provision for smith and smith's shop, and miller, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, p. 340.	4th article treaty February 29, 1861, say \$1,000.				
	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 4, p. 468.	Act February 19, 1841, \$6,000			6,000 00	120,000 00
	Interest on \$40,000, referred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury.	Vol. 9, p. 45.	Act June 27, 1846, \$3,750.			3,750 00	75,000 00
	Provisions for the support of smith and miller, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, p. 119.	4th article treaty September 17, 1848.	1,000 00		1,000 00	20,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	5 installments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for Toledy, repairs of examination and patented to incompetent Wyandotten.	Vol. 15, p. 515.	15th article treaty February 21, 1867.	1,500 00			
	6 installments for pay of blacksmith and for necessary iron and steel and tools for Fortran, Kansaska, &c.	Vol. 15, p. 517.	27th article treaty February 22, each unappropiated, of \$1,500			7,500 00	
	Permanent annuities for education.	Vol. 7, pp. 25 and 300.	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 3d article treaty July 20, 1854, per 29, 1857.			3,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, p. 1059.	2d article treaty May 10, 1854.			2,000 00	40,000 00
	20 installments of \$2,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	do	7th article treaty October 1, 1863; 14 installments unappropiated.				
Shoshones, eastern band.	20 installments of \$10,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, p. 663.	2d article treaty July 2, 1863; 14 installments unappropiated.				
Shoshones, northwestern band.	20 installments of \$5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, p. 682.	3d article treaty July 20, 1862; 14 installments unappropiated.				
Shoshones, Goship band.	20 installments of \$1,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 15, p. 674.	7th article treaty October 7, 1863; 14 installments unappropiated.	3,000 00			
Shoshones and Ramack Tribes of Indians.	Surveying or running the exterior lines of the reservation for the Shoshones. For erection of a warehouse or storehouse, \$2,000; building for the same, \$1,000; 5 buildings for employes, \$10,000; school-house or mission building, \$2,500; and a steam circular-saw mill, with grist mill and sawing, \$10,000. Said surveying to cover the reservation or tracts of land for farming purposes.	do	2d article treaty July 3, 1868; estimate at \$27,500.	27,500 00			
	6th article treaty July 2, 1863.	Vol. 15, p. 675.	6th article treaty July 2, 1863.	2,100 00			

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Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Description of liabilities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, expi-riations, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in-advance to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future obligations during a limited number of years incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, at five per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians—Continued.	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements. To purchase suits of clothing for males over 15 years of age; for females over the age of 12 years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls. It is recommended that the same be contracted for by the Secretary of the Interior for say 1,000 persons remaining and 600 persons engaged in agriculture. Pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. 3 installments to be expended in presents for the 10 persons who grow the most valuable crops. To purchase suits of clothing for 50 installments of \$1,000 each to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. 30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. 5 installments of \$2,500 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. For pay of engineer, support of 1 blacksmith, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	Vol. 15, p. 672. Vol. 15, p. 676. do do do Vol. 7, p. 46. Vol. 14, p. 728. Vol. 14, p. 710. do do do	8th article treaty, July 3, 1868; estimated at \$10,000 for 100 families and amount which is annually paid at \$21,555.28. 9th article treaty, July 3, 1868; estimated at \$30,000. 10th article treaty, July 3, 1868; estimated at \$6,000. 12th article treaty, July 3, 1868; 40th due, at \$300 each. 6th article treaty, November 11, 1874; 4th article treaty, October 19, 1865; 17 installments unappropriated. 4th article treaty, October 14, 1865; 17 installments unappropriated. 6th article treaty, October 14, 1865; 3 installments unappropriated. 6th article treaty, October 14, 1865; estimated at \$4,500.	\$10,000 00 31,555 28 30,000 00 6,000 00 2,500 00	\$1,500 00 110,000 00 102,000 00 7,500 00 2,500 00	\$4,500 00 80,000 00	
Six Nations of N. York, Six Nations, Oneida, and Onondaga bands.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Lower Brulé band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Upper Sisseton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Two Kettle band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Minneconjou band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Ogalala band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Sans Arc band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Upper Sisseton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Yankton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox Indians, different bands.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 710.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				

Stonox of Dakota, Minneconjou band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 696.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Ogalala band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 740.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Sans Arc band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 720.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Two Kettle band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 724.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Upper Sisseton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Yankton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox Indians, different bands.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Upper Sisseton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 744.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Yankton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 736.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox Indians, different bands.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Upper Sisseton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox of Dakota, Yankton band.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 15, p. 636.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				
Stonox Indians, different bands.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	30 installments of \$4,000 each, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.				

REF0063713

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unpropriated, explanations, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, and liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Yakimas—Continued.	20 instalments for 1 superintendent of Indian Affairs, 2 blacksmiths, 1 cooper, 1 car-penter, and 1 wagon and plow maker. 20 instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician. 20 instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools to the grist mill. 20 instalments for keeping in repair build-ings for employes. For salary of head chief for 20 years.	Vol. 12, p. 953. do. do. do. do. do.	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$11,400 each unappropriated. 5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$1,700 each unappropriated; physician, \$1,400; hospital, &c., \$900. 5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$300 each unappropriated. 5th article treaty June 3, 1853; 10 instalments of \$500 each unappropriated. 5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each unappropriated. 5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each unappropriated.	\$114,000 00 17,000 00 5,000 00 3,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 500,000 00	\$2,240,615 69 12,214,377 69 \$93,746 41 \$7,004,232 34		
Xaneton tribe of Sioux.	20 investments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools. 10 investments of \$40,000 each of the oil series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, p. 744.	4th article treaty April 19, 1868; 9 instalments unappropriated.	500,000 00	500,000 00		
Total.							

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, October 26, 1869.

ALASKA.

D.

REPORT OF THE HON. VINCENT COLYER, UNITED STATES SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSIONER, ON THE INDIAN TRIBES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS IN ALASKA TERRITORY, FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION IN 1869.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEWBERN,
Alaska Territory, November, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I received my appointment from the President as a member of the board of United States special Indian commissioners, on the 23d of July, 1869, while you were absent on your tour of inspection to the southern Indian territory. I had already visited the Indians in Eastern Kansas, Indian territory, Northern Texas, New Mexico, North-eastern Arizona and Southern Colorado, of which I have reported to you. Knowing that the commission had arranged to visit the other portions of the old Territories of the United States previous to my appointment, and that Alaska was not included in your programme, and that there were reported by General Halleck to be over sixty thousand Indians in that Territory, I thought it clearly my duty to visit Alaska.

As neither letter nor telegram could reach you in time to secure a reply that would be in season to allow me to accomplish anything after receiving it, I had to leave without other communication than simply notifying you of my departure for that Territory.

I crossed the continent by the Pacific railroad, and from San Francisco went by steamer up the coast to the Straits of St. Juan del Fuca, and thence by the inside passage to Alaska. Our steamer stopped at Victoria, on Vancouver Island, and at the United States post on the island of St. Juan. The earnest desire of the people of British Columbia for annexation to the United States, and the manifest probability of their obtaining their wishes at an early day, make it necessary that I should give some account of the Indian tribes of that Territory.

THE NATIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA LIVING ON THE STRAITS BETWEEN VICTORIA AND SITKA.

It was the latter part of August (27th) when we entered the Straits of Fuca. The morning was clear and mild, and the Indians were out in their wooden canoes fishing. The canoes were hewn from the solid log, varying in size from fifteen to twenty feet, with a raised prow and stern. The men were dressed like our fishermen, with the exception of the hat, which was a broad brim running down in one unbroken convex sweep from the flat top to the outer rim. It was decidedly Chinese in its form, and was made, either of carved wood, thin and in one piece, or plaited of grass and painted. Their dwellings along shore were constructed of split boards tied together, clapboard fashion, with strips of sapling on upright poles. Both canoes and dwellings resembled the pictures given in Vancouver's description of 1794. Some of their houses were of colossal dimensions, one which I measured being 80 feet wide by 200 feet long. They are subdivided within into smaller apartments for families.

There are about five thousand of these Indians scattered along the

shores of these straits from Victoria to Portland Channel, the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska.

There are the Nanaimos, 400; Cape Mudge, 100; Ninkish, 200; Fort Rupert, 100; Nahwittis, 200; Quatsinas, 150; Wykenas, 100; Bella Bella, 300; Ketyagoos, 100; Hydahs, a large tribe extending up into Alaska, 2,000; Kit Kats, 100; Ket a Mats, 200.—(See Appendix A I.)

THE SCENERY AROUND THESE INDIANS.

The scenery through Johnstone Straits, Finley Channel, Hickish Narrows, Frazer's and Mackay's Reach, is like that of the highlands on the Hudson, only the mountains are loftier and more densely wooded.

It is one continued panorama of grand and beautiful pictures; mountains 2,500 to 4,000 feet high, rising directly out of the water at an angle of from 45° to 70°; covered at the base with a heavy growth of pine, cedar, and spruce, and festooned between with a drapery of hanging moss. The highest peaks are bald, with gigantic masses of dark slate and granite towering up into the sky, and crowned with snow; streams of water glisten like lines of molten silver from the lofty ravines and break into sparkling cascades at your feet.

The cold of the upper air, appropriate to this latitude, and the warmth of the warm waters from the Japan Sea current below, make rapid condensation—so that cloud and sunshine alternate. At one hour fogs and heavy clouds drizzle their dreary mists over the gloomy abysses, and at another the sun breaks through warm and golden, lighting up the quiet stream, wooded hillside, and snow-capped peaks with life and beauty. The retreating clouds, filled with the iris of the rainbow; the wild mountain sheep, grazing on his elevated pastures; the eagle, sweeping down upon the leaping salmon; and the Indian quietly cooking his evening meal, complete the picture.

THE INDIANS OF ALASKA*—TONGAS.

The first place at which we stopped in the Territory of Alaska was Tongas, an old Indian village near which the United States government has built a new post. It is located on one of the islands on the coast, near Portland Channel, the boundary line of British Columbia, being the first practicable harbor found on this lower extremity of Alaska.

INDIAN HOUSES AT TONGAS.

I regret that we cannot engrave the picture of this Indian village at Tongas. The village contains about sixteen houses, which are well built of hewn plank, one story high, and have both doors and windows, the latter of glass, the sashes and glass for which are obtained from white people trading on the coast. The houses are about 40 by 50 feet square, and each house is subdivided within into smaller apartments resembling ships' cabins.^f

* See Appendix A.

^f These interior apartments were, doubtless, copied by the Indians from ships' cabins, as these were the kind of habitations mostly seen by the natives on board the ships so frequently visiting their coast. By the way, this illustrates quite remarkably the ability of these Indians to improve, and the quickness and skill at imitation, and the map, drawn from memory only, by the old gentleman, Mr. Ebbitts, chief of the Tongas, particularly illustrates it, marked in red on back, No. 5. In pictures Nos. 3 and 4, you will see interior views of their houses.

These cabins, or private sleeping rooms of one family, are seen in Sketch No. 4, built on raised platform. They are as neatly finished as most whaling ships' cabins, and have bunks, or places for beds, built on the inside around the sides. They vary in size, being usually about 10 by 20 feet, with ceilings seven feet high.

Some of the young men are quite skillful mechanics, handling carpenters' tools with facility, and if you will closely examine the sketch you will see that there is a floor and raised platform of boards neatly fastened together, below the private cabins or rooms spoken of, so that the amount of carpenter work about one of these houses is considerable.

They have a large opening in the roof, through which the smoke of their fire passes, as seen in No. 4. Usually, this opening in the roof is covered with loose boards, which are placed on either side of the roof, according as the wind may blow, always with an opening left, through which the smoke passes out. Sometimes they build a large wooden chimney, like a cupola, over this opening, but more commonly it is only covered with boards, as described. (See Appendix B; reports of H. G. Williams, Leon Smith, and W. Wall.)

SUBSISTENCE AND TRADE OF THE EASTERN COAST INDIANS.

They subsist mostly on fish, which they catch in abundance with but slight effort; salmon ulicum, or candle fish, a small fish somewhat like sardines, full of oil, which when dried, will burn like a candle; hence its name. These fish they clean and dry in large quantities both for their own use and for trading with the Indians in the interior for furs, bear and deer meat, &c. (See Appendix C; report of F. K. Louthan and Frank Mahoney, on Trade with the Indians.) A regular trade is thus kept up by them with the interior tribes, and they are exceedingly jealous of any outside interference with it. Much of their antipathy to white people going up their rivers arises from this cause; the Coast Indians fearing that the whites will steal away the trade.

THEIR MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

Of this mercantile enterprise of the Alaska Indians, Mr. Louthan says:

Whilst the manners and customs of the whole Koloshan race (the tribes residing on the southeastern coast of Alaska) are the same, there is a marked difference in the wealth and condition of those tribes living on the main-land coast, over that of the islanders. Position, custom, and numbers have given to the former the entire control of the valuable trade with the interior. There are five of these great mainland tribes, each warlike and powerful, and equally jealous of any encroachments on their peculiar privileges.

Beginning north, we have the Copper River Indians, variously estimated from three to four thousand strong. But little is known of this people. They are, however, known to be very rich in furs. The early Russians told fabulous stories of the existence of both gold and copper on this river, which is proved by the fact that the Indians are at times seen to use these metals in their ornaments.

Next in order, south, are the Klabinks, about one thousand strong. They live in the great basin, or park, known as Belting Bay, between Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Fairweather, and have a splendid communication with the interior by means of two long fine rivers emptying into the bay. These Indians are gentle, hospitable, and kind, but are poor, having been neglected by the traders for the last three years. They are in quick communication with a splendid fur-bearing country, and only require a market to develop extensive resources.

Next in order are the Hoonid or Grass Sound Indians, two thousand strong. They live on the eastern bank of the sound for a distance of sixty miles, and are the oil merchants of the coast, taking enormously large quantities of seal, dogfish, and oilcan oil, which they barter to their brethren all along the coast. These oils are used largely by our Indians as an article of food. It is used by them as we use butter.

At the head of Chatham Straits, almost due north from Sitka two hundred and

twenty miles, are the Chilkahs, at least ten thousand strong. They are a brave and warlike people, "more shamed against than sinning." I have had much to do with them, and ever found them honest, faithful, and kind. Their villages extend from the mouth to a distance of seventy-five miles up the Chilkah River. These Indians are among the richest, if not the wealthiest, of our Coast Indians. Large quantities of the most valuable furs are annually gathered and sold by them. They are in every way independent.

Twenty miles north of Sitka, and east of Admiralty Island seventy-five miles, are the Takooos, living at the head of Takoo Inlet, on the Takoo River. These Indians claim to be richer in furs than any of the tribes around them. About the same quantity can be got here as on the Chilkah. Some idea may be gathered of the large trade at one time done with them when I state, but a short time ago the Hudson's Bay Company made their trade loose from the Russian-American Company fur taken in a single trip of their steamer, over five thousand marten skins, and other valuable skins in proportion. The Takooos number about the same as the Chilkahs, and are a proud and haughty race. Gold is well known to exist anywhere along this river, but the Indians have, so far, steadily refused to permit any development." (See Appendix C.)

PROVIDENT CARE IN PRESERVING THEIR FOOD.

You will notice in Sketch No. 4, a frame-work erected in the centre of the cabin. On this rack of untrimmed sticks they hang their salmon and other fish, to smoke and dry them over the fire. They then pack them for use, in square boxes neatly made of yellow cedar, smoked, oiled, and trimmed with bears' teeth, in imitation of the nails we use on our trunks—like the old brass nails of former years.

THEIR TASTE FOR ART IN CARVING AND PAINTING.

They are ornamented with figures, faces, &c., which plainly show a Mongolian origin. This small sketch is like them.

Some of these Indian houses are quite elaborately painted on the front, as seen in Sketch No. 3, the residence of Skillat's widow. Skillat was former chief of the Stikine tribe of Kolloskans. The Stachine tribe are at Wrangel, which place I will describe directly, one day's sail further north. These paintings have an allegorical meaning, and frequently represent facts in the history of the chief or the tribe.

In front of the entrance there is usually a porch, built with railing, to prevent the children from falling off, and you will notice the round hole for the entrance. They are covered, inside, with heavy wooden doors, securely fastened within by large wooden bars, as if for safety against attacks. The doors are usually about four feet in diameter, and their circular form resembles the opening of the "tepcé" or tents of the tribes of the plains so nearly that the mind naturally concludes that the habit of stooping to enter their houses was adopted in earlier ages, when the tent was the habitation. The Pueblo Indians, in their adobe houses, in New Mexico, require a stooping posture to enter their doors.

In front of most of the cabins of the chiefs, large poles, elaborately carved, with figures imitating bears, sea-lions, crows, eagles, human faces and figures, are erected. These are supposed to represent facts in the history of the chiefs, as well as being heraldic symbols of the tribe. By referring to Picture No. 1, you will see the poles standing in front of the cabins; in another sketch not engraved is an enlarged copy of these poles, and on No. 5 are some very curious colossal frogs, a bear, and war-chief, with his "big medicine-dance" hat on. All of these things show a great fondness for art, which, if developed, would bear good fruits. It also shows that these Indians have the time, taste, and means for other things than immediately providing the mere necessities of existence.

In the carving of their canoes they display great skill, making them

entirely by the eye. They are as accurately balanced and beautifully modeled as possible. A copy of a canoe, with a group of Indian women dressed in their highly-colored blankets and calicoes, you will find in Sketch No. 10, (not engraved in this edition.)

DRESS OF THE WOMEN.

The women dress neatly, being fond of bright-colored calico, muslins, woollens, &c., as usual with Indians. They are quite pretty, and their ignorance of any law regulating the relations between the sexes makes their too open licentiousness have a less consciously degrading influence on their outward demeanor than with our white women of the same degree of vice.

The old chief of the Tongas or "Tont-a-quans" tribe, Quack-ham, or his English name, Captain Ebbitts, a sketch of whom you will find marked No. 11, is an intelligent and kind-hearted old man. As we were leaving his house, the daughters called to him as "he was going with the Boston men," as they call all Americans, "not to drink any whisky." This warning proved plainly enough that the Indian women, like our own poor wives and daughters, fully appreciate the curse of strong drink. (See Appendix D.)

HOW LIQUORS ARE BROUGHT INTO ALASKA.

Among other goods landed from our steamer, the United States government quartermaster's steamer Newbern, were a number of cases of champagne, porter, ten barrels of ale, and five barrels of whisky, rum, and brandy, directed to A. A. Q., post trader at Tongas. As the order of President Johnson, under act of Congress, (see Appendix H,) expressly commanded that all distilled spirits should be sent to department headquarters at Sitka, subject to disposal of General Davis, I inquired by what authority it was landed. The commander of the post showed me the papers, which said it was "for the use of the officers of the post," which he explained as being simply a "form of expression." As there were but four officers at this post, and the Indian village is not more than five hundred yards from it, and the Indians do most of their trading with this post sutler, I thought it clearly my duty to speak of this.

PROXIMITY OF UNITED STATES POSTS AND INDIAN VILLAGES.

This brings me to consider the near proximity of the posts in Alaska Territory to the Indian villages,—at Tongas, as well as at Wrangel, Sitka, and Kadiak, the commander of the department has located the posts within five hundred yards of the Indian villages, so that the soldiers as well as some of the officers use them, as you can easily imagine. The post at Tongas, a sketch of which I inclose, (not engraved,) is within three hundred yards of the Indian village, (not engraved.) Though they are on opposite sides of the island, the consequence is you cannot visit one of these Indian villages without meeting some soldiers or sailors wandering about. That their presence tends to demoralize the Indians, and nowise better the soldiers, is undeniable. One or the other should be removed. As the Indians are the oldest settlers, the post has been placed there recently, and the Indians perfectly peaceable, I think the post, and not the Indian village, should be removed.

In a communication which I received at Sitka, October 25, from the

United States medical director of the department of Alaska, Dr. E. J. Baily, he says: "I am satisfied that little or nothing can be done until they (the Indians of Alaska) are placed under more favorable influences. A greater mistake could not have been committed than stationing troops in their midst. They mutually debauch each other, and sink into that degree of degradation in which it is utterly impossible to reach, either through moral or religious influences." (See report, Appendix E.)

WRANGEL.

This village is about seventy miles north of Tongas, and located on a tongue of land and curve in the shore of Wrangel Island. On the opposite side of this curve, or on the other horn of the crescent, the government post is located, about five hundred yards distant, with its guns commanding the village. There are thirty-two houses in the village and five hundred and eight inhabitants. Of these one hundred and fifty-nine are men and three hundred and forty-nine are women and children. (See Appendix Z.) Of the men about one-half are capable of bearing arms, (as with us,) and they have a few old flint-lock muskets, of Russian make, as they mostly live by trading with the Indians of the interior. There is one company of United States troops at the post. (An engraving of post of the Indian village at Wrangel is inserted, No. 1.)

LIQUORS BROUGHT TO WRANGEL.

As I have reported at Tongas, so it was at Wrangel. A quantity of porter and light wines, ten barrels of ale, and five barrels of distilled spirits, (whisky, brandy, &c.,) were hoisted up from the hold of the Newbern, marked for Leon Smith, post trader at Wrangel. As I had called the attention of the revenue officers to the violation of President Johnson's order in landing the liquors at Tongas, the officer commanding the post at Wrangel asked me my opinion of the business. I called his attention to the wording of the papers permitting the shipment of the liquors from San Francisco. It was the same as at Tongas—for the "use of the officers at the post." The captain read this, reflected a moment, and then said that he would not permit it to land. The beer and porter was landed and taken into Leon Smith's store, and the whisky, brandy, rum, &c., was carried up to Sitka.

At Wrangel, as at Tongas, there is no medical attendance, nor care or supervision of any kind whatever, other than military, over the Indians. It was the same at Sitka, at Kadiak, and indeed all through the Territory, until I complained of it to General Davis, when at my request he promptly and most kindly provided medical supervision at Sitka and Kadiak.

Wrangel Harbor and the Indian village are very picturesque and interesting places. I made careful sketches of all objects of importance, which I inclose.

THE STYCHINE RIVER.

As this river is the most important channel of trade with the interior in southeastern Alaska, I arranged with Mr. Harry G. Williams, of Philadelphia, who contemplated making an ascent of it, to give me an account of the river and the condition of the Indians along its banks. This he has done, and I take great pleasure in submitting it. (See Appendix

B.) As also a report on the same subject from Leon Smith, post trader at Wrangel, and another on the Stychine tribe and village at Wrangel, by W. Wall, interpreter, will be found, marked Appendix B 2, B 3.

SITKA,

The present headquarters of the department, and former residence of the Russian governor. We were most cordially welcomed by General Davis, and every assistance which both himself and the officers of the department could be given to further the objects of our visit was extended toward us.

The liquor received from Wrangel was landed and placed in charge of the revenue officers, and the steamer Lincoln was dispatched promptly by the collector of the port for the five barrels which had been landed at Tongas. The promptness of sending for this liquor was owing, in part, to the suspicion that a large quantity of liquor, in addition to the five barrels landed, had been smuggled ashore as molasses. This suspicion was unfounded.

LIQUOR, AFTER CONFISCATION, SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SITKA.

A large quantity (nine hundred gallons) of pure alcohol, marked "coal oil," and directed to the care of the post traders at Sitka, was landed at Sitka from our steamer, the Newbern. This fraud was detected by Inspector Andrew Reed, and the liquor was confiscated by Collector Kapus.

Liquors thus confiscated are kept in the storehouse a certain length of time, advertised, and then sold at public auction by the collector of the port. Of course, so long as this practice prevails the law of Congress, as a means for preventing the Indians from getting liquor, is a farce. For it is thus scattered broadcast over the Territory.

Medical Director Bailey, in his report (Appendix E) before alluded to, says: "*Whiskey has been sold in the streets by government officers at public auction, and examples of drunkenness are set before them almost daily, so that, in fact, the principal teaching they are at present receiving is that drunkenness and debauchery are held by us not as criminal and unbecoming a Christian people, but as indications of our advanced and superior civilization. These Indians are a civil and well-behaved people. They do not want bayonets to keep them in subjection, but they do need honest, faithful, and Christian workers among them, who will care for them, teach and instruct them in useful arts, and that they are responsible beings.*"

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FURNISHED BY GENERAL DAVIS.

Passing up the street at Sitka (there is but one) I met a crowd collected around an Indian girl. She was moaning, in great pain, and lying uncaared for on the sidewalk. I asked "why they did not take her to the hospital," and was informed that "there was no provision made for Indians at the hospital." General Davis happening to pass at that moment gave me permission, and, assisted by two Indians, I carried her to the United States hospital. She was placed in a wretched, tumble-down part of the building, and medicine given her. The next day General Davis humanely issued an order detailing Doctor J. G. Tomner to act as surgeon in charge of the Indians near the town. On my return from the west, six weeks later, Dr. Tomner gave me a

copy of his own excellent first report on the sanitary condition of the Sitka tribe of Indians, which will be found in the Appendix E.

The Indian village up to this time had received no sanitary supervision. Its proximity to the town would seem to require this for the Indian, without considering the claims of humanity.

As the Indians supply the town with most of its provisions, (see report of ex-Mayor Dodge, Appendix L,) the condition of the place where they met the whites at the gate of the stockade dividing the two peoples attracted my attention. It was a wet, filthy, broken down old shed, and as soon as the commanding general's attention was called to it he ordered a new and convenient market-house built.

The Sitka Indians, who number about 1,250 souls, are admitted through the gate of the town at sunrise and move around at pleasure through the day. Many of them are idle and waste their time in gambling in the recesses of the houses of the whites. They paint their faces with black and red, looking hideously.

EAGERNESS OF THE SITKA INDIANS TO IMPROVE.

Hearing a difference of opinion concerning the willingness of the Indian to change his habits, I called a meeting of their chiefs at the headquarters of the commanding general of the department of Alaska on last Tuesday. General Davis, Col. Brady, Dr. Bailey, and Captain McIntyre, of the army, and Madame, the widow of Michaloff, late chief of the Sitkas, were present. Messrs. David Shirpser, Sukoff, and William Phillips acted as interpreters. The object of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools established among them; a sanitary supervision exercised over their village, and a hospital and medical attendance provided for them. To all of these proposals the Sitkas gratefully assented, promising to use their best endeavors to secure the attendance of their children and unemployed grown people at schools, and to find help to aid the sanitary superintendent in his efforts to cleanse and improve their village. They consented also to a grant of land on the hill-top for the erection of a new market for their benefit and the people's convenience, and agreed to remove such of their dead as might be in the way of the new enterprise. When the question was asked if they wished for a freer traffic in whisky for their tribe, they said most emphatically that they did not, and gave that as the cause of a riotous disturbance in their village the night before. The interview was a most agreeable one, and "pot latching" or entertainment was not resorted to.

The chiefs reprobated the habit of some of their "more ignorant," as they called them, Indians painting their faces; and for the habit of gambling and loafing, they gave the same reason as that given by the Navajoes in New Mexico, that the young men would not obey the chiefs, and that the chiefs had no power to enforce their orders. They said they would be glad if our officers would break up the gambling habits, which Colonel Brady, commanding the post, with his characteristic energy and ability, proceeded the next day to do.

UNPUNISHED MURDER OF A CHILCAT INDIAN.

On my way up in the steamer, Mr. Frank K. Louthan, post trader at Sitka, told me of the killing of a Chilcat Indian, visiting Sitka, by a young man named J. O. Parker, employed as clerk in his store. "The Indian," he said, "was in company with several others, standing leaning

against a show case in his store, in March last. The Indian, in leaning on the glass, either intentionally for the purpose of stealing, as Parker claims, or accidentally, as many assert, broke the glass. Parker, who it is claimed has an old grudge against Indians, came toward the Indian, who, becoming alarmed, immediately ran out of the store toward the Indian village. Parker stepped back into the store, took a Henry repeating rifle, followed after the Indian and shot him, so that he soon died." On my arrival at Sitka I inquired of General Davis what had been done with Parker, as I had been introduced to him as United States inspector of customs at Tongas. The general told me that Parker had been tried by military court-martial and acquitted, and frankly handed me a copy of the trial. I introduce it in the Appendix R. In looking over the evidence of Mr. Louthan, in that trial, it will be seen that he knew "nothing," while in his letter to me, in Appendix C, he distinctly states in writing, that this young man killed the Indian.

As this report was going to press I received a letter from Dr. J. G. Towner, at Sitka, informing me that this same miscreant, Parker, had shot another Indian in the streets of Sitka, in the early part of January, 1870. It seems that Parker had been relieved as revenue officer at Tongas and appointed policeman at Sitka, and one morning early, seeing an Indian passing around a corner, deliberately took up his gun and shot. As in the first instance, Parker trumps up a story, the Indian looked as though he was about to steal something.

This is the legitimate fruit of the farcical military court-martial reported in Appendix R. And it is because there is, apparently, no cessation of abuses like the above, that it becomes our duty to state unreservedly many disagreeable facts which we would otherwise gladly have omitted.

KADIAK.

On the 18th of September we left Sitka for Kadiak; Generals Davis, Thompkins, and Ihrie, with Judge Storer and Mr. Murphy, editor of Alaska Times, and other officers and gentlemen as fellow-passengers.

We found a center for a large number of Indian villages. The Indians come in their skin canoes, or *bidarks*, from all parts of the island and adjacent coast to trade. For their names and numbers, see Appendix M.

There are only three traders at Kadiak, but these supply the natives with goods at fair prices. The practice of the old Russian fur company was to advance supplies to the Indians, and take their furs the succeeding season for pay. This habit is still popular with the natives, and in the hands of selfish traders works as injuriously with the Indians as with every one. One of the methods used was for the trader to purchase and own all the bidarkas or skin canoes, without which the native cannot catch the sea otter, or fish.

The residents at Kadiak are mostly creoles, or half-breed Indian and Russian, while in nearly all the other villages in the vicinity they are full-blooded Aleutes.

WOOD ISLAND.

At Wood Island, about five miles from the village of Saint Paul, or Kadiak proper, there is a settlement of Aleutes, who are employed by the American-Russian Ice Company of California. As this company have extensive ice houses on the island, and rely for nearly all their heavy labor upon the Aleutes, I was glad to hear the superintendent say

that the company intended to do considerable toward advancing the natives here in comfort and education. There is much need of it. Little or no care is shown in the laying out of the village, construction of the dwellings, or education of the people. With the means at the command of this company; the reputation of its officers for liberality, and the advantage which must return to it in a generous policy toward its employes, one can readily believe that it will soon effect the much needed reforms.

At present the houses are small, poorly ventilated, carelessly tossed together huts.

There is no school-teacher, missionary, resident physician, or medical supervision. The only store on the island belongs to the ice company, and the natives can trade there, or row over to Kodiak for their supplies. The prices charged for goods was about one-third more than at San Francisco.

Below Kodiak about a mile, we found a settlement of Kolosh Indians, from the neighborhood of Sitka. They were living in well-constructed log houses, built above the ground, with glass windows and battened doors and shutters. They said that they were captured when young in the waters of British Columbia, sold into slavery by their captors, and brought down here by the Russians to save their lives. It is said to be the practice, occasionally, for tribes to offer up living sacrifices on the death of their head chiefs. General Davis is said to have saved the life of one young slave from this fate, and the Russians appear to have done the same thing in the case of these Indians.

As the Aleutes build their houses mostly under ground, these high and dry, stout and clean log houses of the Kolosh Indians contrasted favorably for the latter. It illustrates what I have elsewhere stated, that the Kolosh Indians, if properly cared for, surpass the Aleutes.

The natives from the neighboring villages at Kodiak earnestly implored me to visit them, and I deeply regretted my inability, for want of time, to do so. They said that they had many sick and poor at their houses, and now that the Russian government had ceased its paternal care over them, they had no one to see to their wants. This I found to be a general source of complaint along the coast of the Aleutian Islands.

MONOPOLIES.

Several of the large American trading firms, eager to obtain the trade of these poor people, are endeavoring, with unscrupulous energy, to assume control over them, but as there is no supervising power with proper responsibility to whom they are to account for any abuses, the Aleutes would be wholly at their mercy.

Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., who bought whatever rights the old Russian company may have had left when the Territory came into our possession, have assumed the largest amount of control over the Aleutes, but at Kodiak, Bellskoffsky, Unalaska, and St. Paul Island, where I personally inspected the operations of this firm, and at other places where I had evidence from reliable witnesses, I found no indications of any other relationship than that of *traders* with the Indians. I would not have referred to them here but that a bill was passed through one of the houses of Congress last year, and similar acts are now pending there, which virtually place the Indians of Alaska, and reduce them to a condition of serfdom, in the keeping of this or another large commercial firm. For the sake of humanity, I trust this will not become a law.

Before leaving Kodiak Island we were destined once more to see the workings of "pay-day in the army." It was the same here as down in the Cherokee country, at Fort Wingate, and at Sitka. The day after the men were paid many of them were beastly drunk, and while in that condition the natives had a hard time of it. The officers tried in vain to restrain them. I passed by one Creole cabin at Kodiak, from the interior of which issued the shouts of the drunken soldiers, while at the porch stood a little Indian girl the very picture of despair and distress.

The day after the paymaster left, one drunken soldier stabbed another and came near killing him. The commissioners will please bear in mind that these soldiers are the only police or representatives of law and order there are in the Territory. When they act in this way it is easy to conceive in what a condition the people must be.

OUKAMACK ISLAND.

Ascertaining from a trader that there was a small band of Aleutes on Oukamack Island, who were likely to starve to death this winter if some one did not visit them and supply their necessities, I applied to General Davis for provisions to help them, and, as usual, the general generously responded. (See Appendix Z.)

Captain David Evans, of the United States revenue steamer Lincoln, with characteristic kindness, sailed nearly thirty miles out of his course to stop there.

Oukamack is a large island destitute of wood, though covered with rich verdure, and lies southwest of Kodiak about two hundred and twenty miles. It is said to have been a penal colony under the Russians, and is now chiefly famous for its marmot robes, which are worn so much by the Aleutes.

The chief, a short, stout, intelligent-looking man, came out to the bay to meet us in his "bidarka," and seemed very anxious at our arrival. The Indians are so entirely at the mercy of large ships' crews arriving on their coast that it is no wonder they are solicitous. On landing and making known our errand they were overjoyed. One venerable Aleute, too feeble to rise, gently pulled my face down to his, and then touched first one cheek and then the other to his, pointing upward and saying, "Jesus Christus."

I gave them a new American flag, which they run up on a flag-staff near at hand, with cheers. There were over a hundred of them, with a native priest at their head, who reads Russian. They had plenty of salmon and squirrels, but nothing else—not a gun, axe, or tool of any sort, or piece of twine, or any useful thing. They said that the old Russian American Fur Company, for whom they formerly worked, came and stripped them of everything when they left.

They were intelligent and industrious, and if some enterprising and just business man were to go there and set up a salmon preserve or ice house, (there are two large lakes of clear, fresh water,) he would doubtless make money, and could benefit these worthy people.

From Oukamack Island we went to Bellskoffsky, passing Omyi and the famous cod fisheries on our way. Some of the officers of the steamer said that on their former trip, in passing these fishing banks, last season, there were over thirty vessels engaged in the business.

BELLSKOFFSKY.

At Bellskoffsky we found the natives about to build a new church, after a design which they had sent for from San Francisco, California.

They were paying for its erection themselves, in sea-otter skins, thirty of which, worth twenty-five dollars each, gold, they had already contributed. This shows their ability to support themselves and bear taxation. There were two stores at this place, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and the American Russian Ice Co. The village is badly located, on a plateau close to the sea. The anchorage is exposed to the high winds from three-quarters of the compass. There is a better harbor, west of this, near at hand.

From thence we sailed to Unalaska, where I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. A. LaGrange, to whom I am indebted for the account of Unalaska. (See Appendix Q.)

ST. PAUL'S ISLAND—THE LANDING.

We arrived at the island of St. Paul, in the Behring Sea, on the morning of the 8th of October, 1869. A strong current to the westward carried us out of our reckoning over twenty miles.

As we dropped anchor in Southwest Bay, the wind died away and there was a light surf breaking on the beach. There is no harbor on either St. Paul or St. George's Island, and vessels have to wait upon the course of the winds to make successful landings. There is good anchorage in several bays, and so long as the winds remain favorable, vessels can load and discharge cargo without difficulty. Captains have to keep watchful care, however, to avoid being caught in unfavorable gales.

Along the shore of St. Paul's Island the fur-seals were gathered in great herds, called rookeries. They were evidently excited at the approach of our steamer, and their bellowing resembled the sheep and cattle in the great sale markets near our large cities. The noises were varied. The young pups at times bark like a dog, though their more common cry resembles the bleating of a lamb; the older ones bellow like a cow. As their motion is slow over the ground, and the animals smell strong, they are not unlike a herd of swine, though much less offensive, and incomparably more attractive and interesting.

While the officers from the island were assorting their letters and exchanging congratulations with their friends on board our steamer, the captain lowered a quarter boat, and arranged for the passage of the interpreter, Colonel Wicker, and myself, to the shore. On our way thither the young seals assembled around us in large numbers. They appeared delighted at the presence of the boat, the movement of the oars, and the fluttering of our United States revenue flag, and after looking at us with their dark hazel eyes, large and beautiful as those of the gazelle, raising their heads erect and stretching their necks as far out of the water as they could, they would dive down only to again appear and take another look. At last they got into regular order and motion on either side of us, turning somersaults like porpoises, and, forming an escort, accompanied us to the shore.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS WITH THE ALEUTES.

Having provided myself with an interpreter in whose ability, honesty, and truthfulness I could rely, while the officers walked up to headquarters on the island, I went into the cabins of the Aleutes. As this interpreter had previously resided on the island, the Aleutes warmly welcomed us, and were at once very frank in their communications. They said that they were doing about as in years gone by; that they were now killing

seals three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; that they usually killed between two and three thousand on each of these days, or about eight thousand per week; that there were at the present time about sixty thousand skins in salt on the island; that these skins were stored in four salt-houses on four different points on the island; that one of these salt-houses was near at hand; another a short distance across the village, on Southeast Bay; a third about five miles to the northwest of the village, on Southwest Bay; and the fourth fifteen miles to the northeast, on Northeast Point. As the revenue officer in charge on the island, in coming ashore with us in the long-boat, had said that there were only thirty thousand seals killed this season, and only that number of skins now on the island, the above statement of the Aleutes, doubling this amount, arrested my attention.

The Aleutes further said that they received forty cents per seal for killing, skinning, &c., and that they usually averaged fifty skins per day to each man, though experts could capture one hundred animals; that they received pay either in goods from the store or in cash, as they chose. The killing commences some years as early as June, and continues in a fragmentary way during July, and is at its height in August, September, and October, during which latter two months by far the larger number of skins are taken. It will be seen by the above that the season averages not more than sixteen weeks, and, at these rates, an able-bodied Aleute can support his family comfortably.

THE ALEUTES.

There are about two hundred and fifty natives on St. Paul's Island, and one hundred and twenty-five on St. George. Of the two hundred and fifty on St. Paul, not more than fifty are relied on as active hunters. The women assist liberally, both in carrying the skins to the salt-houses and in waiting on the men, carrying water, &c. All the Aleutes are nominal members of the Russo-Greek church. A few of the more intelligent can read and write, but these are very few. All of them are intelligent, peaceable, generally industrious, and ambitious to improve.

There are about forty houses, or huts, built of turf and grass on a framework of timber, like the sketch opposite. They are about twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, with roofs not over seven feet high. They resemble the huts our soldiers erected for winter quarters during the war, and, like them, while warm and comfortable, are often over-crowded, and lack both light and ventilation. The light is admitted through a transparent skin or bladder, and the door-ways are usually so small and low that you have to stoop to pass through them. The furniture is scanty: a few wooden chairs or stools, a broad bunk of boards raised about a foot from the ground, on which is usually laid a mattress of grass or straw, with a blanket or two for sleeping; two or three marmot-skin frocks from Oukamok Island; some Behring Sea duck-skin shirts; water-proof jackets, made of the intestines of the seal; a harpoon, bunch of arrows and bow for sea-otter hunting; occasionally a flint-lock musket, and a copy of the Russo-Greek and Aleutian Island dialect translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, comprehend the whole of their possessions.

The Aleutes were silent at first when I inquired if they were treated kindly by their employers, though they frankly acknowledged that they were better off than when under the rule of the Russian Fur Com-

pany, and their houses were improved, but as that was a condition of serfdom it was not saying much.

The price they paid for goods and provisions was not high, considering the distance they were brought, it being about one-third more than at San Francisco.

Several of the children could play skillfully on the accordion, and this I found to be a favorite instrument among them. The women are very handy with the needle, some of their embroidery and sewing being as good as that done by any.

MONOPOLIES.

The men said there were two sets of employers for whom they worked on the island, though of late they had put the seal skins of both firms in one store-house, and all things appeared to be in common. These two firms obtained from Mr. McCullough, late Secretary of the Treasury, permission to place two men on the islands, ostensibly to take care of their buildings only. All other persons or firms are forbidden to land, the act of Congress of last year expressly prohibiting the killing of any fur-seals. (See Appendix X.)

This apparent partiality in favor of the two above-named firms provokes wide-spread dissatisfaction on the Pacific coast, and probably accounted for a great deal of the scandal, so general among the people out there, in regard to the reported irregularities supposed to be practiced on those islands.

Having noted the above statements of the Aleutes, I left them and went to call on the officers and present my letter of introduction from General Davis and authority from the President. I met the lieutenant, the revenue officer in charge on the island, in company with Colonel Frank W. Wicker, in the salt-house. They had just come down from headquarters. Colonel Wicker asked the lieutenant how many skins were in that salt-house. I understood the lieutenant to say, in reply, about twenty-eight thousand. Colonel Wicker then asked if that was the only house in which skins were stored. The lieutenant replied that there was one other at the other side of the village, in which there is about two thousand skins. Colonel Wicker then said, "And that is all there are at present on the island?" The lieutenant answered, "Yes." It was then near dark and we left the store-house, took our yawl and went on board the steamer.

The wide discrepancy between these two statements of the lieutenant and the Aleutian Islanders caused me to report the same to Colonel Wicker, and that there might be no misunderstanding I put them in writing and officially addressed the note to the colonel.

It had been our intention to leave the next morning, but these contradictory statements caused the colonel and Captain Evans to remain another day and make an examination of the island.

The next morning, Saturday, October 9, we landed through a very heavy surf, and Colonel Wicker commenced making his examinations, asking me to assist in the measurements, the lieutenant in charge of the revenue on the island and Captain Evans, of the Lincoln, being present. We measured one pile, carefully counted the number of skins in it, took that as a standard, and then measured carefully the other piles.

THREE SAILORS DROWNED.

While we were engaged in examining the two houses near the village, word came that two vessels, a schooner and a bark, were hover-

ing off the island. This called away Captain Evans. Colonel Wicker and myself completed the measurements. We had hardly finished this part of our work before we heard the cry that one of our boats with a crew of five men in it was capsized in the surf, and we hurried down to the beach only to see them struggling helplessly in the surf an eighth of a mile away. Captain Evans and a crew of ten volunteer Aleutes were vainly endeavoring to get near them in the only boat at hand. Above the roar of the tumultuous seas could be heard the piteous cries of the drowning men, and there was no adequate means at hand to save them. The Aleutes, after several narrow escapes from swamping, gave up the effort, and, rowing behind the ledge of rocks toward which the drowning men were drifting, leaped from their boat, and at the risk of their lives went through the breakers and brought the bodies ashore.

The officers of the government and the agents of the traders on the island were unremitting in their efforts to save the lives of the men, but three of them were dead, and we had great difficulty in restoring to life the two others.

THE FUR-SEALS.

This painful incident occupied us for several hours, and it was afternoon before we were able to start across the island to visit "Southwest Bay House," five miles distant. Our party was Colonel Wicker, Joseph, the interpreter, an Aleute of the island as guide, and myself. We walked over, and found the path led along by the shore through half a dozen large seal rookeries. From a count and measurement we made we must have passed by on this shore, five miles long, nearly a million of seals, and yet this is not one-half of the space they occupy on St. Paul's Island. They were of all sizes, from the young pup, about as big as a very large cat, to the old males, as large as a cow. Their color varies from a gray-brown of the old ones to a dark-brown in the young pups. The females seem shorter in the neck, and had the wide pelvis common to the sex. They measure, by guess, about five feet in length. The male seal is much larger, measuring seven or eight feet in length, and weighing over a thousand pounds. Some of these were on guard, others were in the water. I saw nothing of that systematic herding of families by the old males referred to by the Russian authorities, probably because it was so late in the season. The bachelors, as the young males of four or five years are called, were swimming along shore, and moving with the crowd of c. l and young on the plateaus above. Some of them could be seen for half a mile on the hill-tops inland, three or four hundred feet above the sea. These plateaus extend from the base of the hills to the sea, a distance of five hundred yards. As the islands are volcanic, the sand is broken at intervals with black volcanic rock cropping out. The seals appear to like these stones, and clambered over them with great facility, considering the peculiar formation of their flippers. The assertion that the fur-seal eats but little food from June to September may be true; certainly there was little or no offensive excrement even in October, when I believe it is acknowledged that they do get some food from the water.

There were myriads of young pups along shore and in the water, and they are most beautiful animals. They will not always run at your approach, though generally, if they are between you and the water, they will hurry off to the water. We saw but few sea-lions. Our guide informed us that they frequented the northeast point more, though there had not been as many there as usual. The Aleutes seemed to regard

their absence as an ill omen. It seems that some years since all the seals left these Pribilof islands and went to Behring and Copper islands, on the Russian coast. As the Russians reserved these two islands in the sale of Alaska, there is some solicitude lest the seals should get frightened away and go there again. The old sea-lions are regarded as the pioneer or picket guards of the fur-seal, and their absence is looked upon with distrust.

The skin of the sea-lion, as well as the flesh, is highly prized; the former for covering bidarkas or canoes, and the latter for food. These huge animals are usually killed with a musket ball.

The seal pup is born usually in the months of July and early part of August, about a fortnight after the mothers have arrived on the island.

The males arrive about the middle of June, and the yearling pups follow their mothers the latter part of July. The young pups are said to be in no hurry to go into the water, the parents having to force them in at first, when their elder brothers, the bachelors, take charge of them and teach them to swim.

In killing the seal, the two and three-year old male pups are chosen, both for the quality of their fur, lightness of the pelt, and to preserve the supply. The hunters get between the herd and the water, which is a very easy thing to do, and drive them a short distance inland toward the salt-houses, when they select their animals, and with a hard wooden club tap them a light blow on the nose or head, and so kill them. Care has to be taken in the driving not to overheat the animals, so as to loosen the fur and ruin the skin; generally they are allowed to rest awhile before the killing commences. The guide explained to us that in the skinning all the Indians had a common interest, each Aleute doing his best and sharing the receipts; the chief receiving an extra portion.

On our way we passed a number of the slaughter places. They were much nearer the rookeries and the shore than the descriptions, and the much-talked-of necessary precautions against frightening the animal, would lead you to suppose. In some cases they were not a hundred yards from the rookeries, and the dead bodies were within easy reach of the rambling bachelor seals. Large quantities of meat were wasted, and in many instances even the fat was not cut off. The meat of the seal is of excellent flavor—I should think quite equal to mutton. Our sailors eat it with relish, and I have no doubt that it could be salted, preserved, shipped in casks, and soon find a market. As it now lies rotting on the fields, the smell is most offensive, and as one of the slaughter pens is immediately near the village, the marvel is that it has not bred a contagious disease.

In some places where these seals have been thus killed, and the carcasses allowed to rot for many years, I should think the soil would be as valuable a fertilizer as guano. The great rank grass grows above these slaughter places in rich luxuriance. As ballast it might pay to transport to the southern ports.

We found quite a large lot of skins in this "Southwest Bay" house, and the guide assured us that the building had been full and emptied about a month before, the skins having been carried on board a steamer.

The skins were packed in piles with the fur turned inwards, and salt put in between each skin. After being allowed to remain awhile, they are taken up, refolded, and with fresh salt made ready for shipment.

A large surf boat, made of the skins of the sea-lion, is used to carry them out to the vessels.

On our return we passed by a lake of beautiful clear, cold water, from which the natives obtain the supply for their village—nearly a mile

distant. Half of this distance they carry it in boats by water. When St. Paul Island and its immense source of income is properly cared for by our government, an aqueduct of simple construction should be built to convey this water to the town.

There was no school worth the name on the island. The Russian foreman of one of the traders professed to call a class of five or six together at irregular hours; but I found he thought but little of it, and the natives regarded it of still less value. They asked for schools and teachers earnestly.

The priest, who officiates in a neatly-built church, receives one hundred and thirty dollars per annum. He is not in orders, and hardly ranks as a deacon in the church. The priest from Unalaska occasionally comes up and administers the sacrament.

The chiefs, of whom there are two, get forty dollars a month extra pay, and the workmen are divided into three classes of different degrees of expertness or character. Thieving and misdemeanors other than drunkenness are unknown among the Aleutes.

On our return we found our guide greatly agitated at the prospect of punishment, which he feared he would receive from the United States officials on the island for showing us the path over to the remote salt-house. We assured him that his fears were groundless, but this did not quiet his anxieties.

There were some cattle and sheep on the island, and we found good grazing; plenty of grass as far as we went, or could see. There are no trees, and the hills are not generally steep. A few of the highest, at a distance, I should say were not over two thousand feet high. They appeared covered with verdure to their tops. The cattle and sheep are reported as doing well.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUR-SEAL FISHERIES.

The whole management of these islands, and the obtaining from the fur-seal fisheries a handsome income by our government, is a very simple affair. One capable and honest man with one or two assistants on each of the two islands, and a force of a dozen men well armed, under fixed regulations, forbidding the killing of over one hundred and fifty thousand seals annually, restricting the killing for the present to the Aleutes, paying them a liberal compensation, providing for the sale of the skins either on the island, at San Francisco, or New York, and exacting severe penalties for all violations of the law, would regulate it.

The officer in charge should be a first-class man, with a liberal salary and under heavy bonds, as his life will be an isolated one and his temptations to dishonesty great.

The proposal to lease the islands has the objection that it revives the old fur company monopolies, and our people will not be likely to tolerate this; and as it will require the same amount of governmental watchfulness and consequent expense to protect the lessors in their rights, as it would for the government to manage the concern itself, it would seem practical economy for our government to take charge of the business. Last spring the Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco appointed a committee to ascertain the facts in relation to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, and report. This report so plainly gives the view which is taken by a large number of people in California that I inclose it. See Appendix U.

A letter from Adolph Muller, on the prices for furs ruling in San

Francisco last October, I append, C, though other furriers assured me that Mr. Muller's prices were altogether too low.

But to resume my narrative. On Sunday, the 10th, we buried our three sailors, Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlipp, and John Beck, with funeral honors, on the island. The last rites had hardly been celebrated before three Aleutes, of their own accord, brought forward three tall wooden crosses, and placed one at the head of each of the graves.

That afternoon we held a talk with the Aleutes, in the presence of the officers of the island and of the steamer, and were confirmed in a conclusion which we had arrived at long since in our intercourse with Indians, namely, that they will not state any of their grievances in public in presence of the powers that are set over them. In this they resemble most poor and dependent people.

In the private interviews held with them two days before, five of the Aleutes complained that they had been brought from Kadiak Island by the agent of one of the firms on the island, for a limited period; that the contract had expired some time since, but that the firm had since placed a hundred dollars each to their credit, and now claimed to hold them another year against their will. The lieutenant commanding St. Paul and St. George Islands, having heard of this statement through Colonel Wicker, in a letter to the colonel denied it, and declared that the Kadiak natives had acquiesced in the arrangement.

VESSELS SAILING FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

One of the men complained that he had been shipped as a sailor to come to these islands, and return home, but that when he arrived here the vessel sailed for the Sandwich Islands, where he did not wish to go. This last statement was not denied by any one present. If our steamer could have stopped at Kadiak on our way home, I would have asked permission to take this man home, and have arranged the best I could for the others. As it was, I could only commend them to the considerate care of the United States officers on the island.

This meeting, as well as the burial service of the sailors, was held in the open air. The sun was shining clearly, and the weather was so mild that half of the officers and men had no overcoats, and yet it was the 10th of October, and we were on an island in the Behring Sea.

CITIZEN ALEUTES.

As we were walking down to the shore to embark, a number of the chiefs and head men of the Aleutes gathered around me, and in private asked me about our form of government, and whether it was true "that all men were free and equal," and whether they would be allowed to vote for the President, or the "emperor," as they called him, thinking of their former Russian government. I said yes, I hoped so. They shook my hand warmly, and when we left the shore gave us three slow but very loud cheers, which our officers and men returned with a will.

We then sailed for the "Northeast Point," fifteen miles away, to make the final examination of the skins stored in that salt-house. All along this eastern shore, as on the western, which we had passed the day before, myriads of fur-seals were congregated, so that we could not but conclude there was a large million and a half on the island. The surf ran high as we landed, and the men, remembering their loss of the day before, shook their heads doubtfully as they dashed us through it. We thought more about the heavy taxes of the people, and whether

the Aleutes, or our officers on the island, were the more accurate in counting seal-skins. We carefully measured the piles of skins in the salt-house, counted up the figures, and found the Aleutes were right. There were over sixty thousand skins on the island.

As if reluctant to leave the three brave sailors who had sacrificed their lives to duty, our good ship Lincoln "missed stays," turned her face to the island, remained immovable for a few minutes, and then slowly obeying her helm, steamed off toward our home on the other side of the republic, six thousand miles away.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

With all sails set and under a full head of steam, we went booming along on our return trip to Unalaska. The air was chilly, and as we approached the volcanic mountains surrounding Illalook Harbor they loomed up ghostly white in snow through the thickening gray fog of the gathering storm. We anchored that night in the snug harbor, and the next morning was as clear and quiet as a May day at home, not a sign of fog or cloud remaining. Before midnight, however, the wind began to blow a gale, and by morning we had dragged both anchors and were stern-up high on a reef. We had to lie there till the turn of tide, and it was as much as our propeller could do to head the vessel off the reef against the gale, though the harbor is not half a mile wide and mountains around are two thousand feet high. The storm lasted thirty-six hours, and cleared off as suddenly as it arose. No steamer should allow its steam to get down while lying in that harbor at this season of the year. What dangers the Aleutes or the missionaries have to encounter in such a country, where all the highways are on the sea, you can imagine.

OF THE TRIBES AND COUNTRY AROUND BRISTOL BAY.

The country was reported to be like that about Cook's Inlet, on the southerly side of the Alaska Peninsula, an account of which from General George P. Iurie is appended. It is said to be a level and extensive farming country, where vegetables in abundance and cattle and sheep can be easily raised. The natives are said to be healthy and in as good condition as any on the coast. An account of them in general terms will be found in the report of Frank Mahoney, who has visited them, which will be found in the appendix.

COOK'S INLET AND KENAI PENINSULA.

For the following brief sketch of this interesting portion I am indebted to General George P. Iurie, who went up there from Kadiak while I went westward, and who afterwards rejoined us at Sitka:

DEAR COLYER: Inclosed I give you some rough notes from my private journal: 1869—Tuesday, September 28.—Commences pleasant and cloudy. Off at daylight for Fort Kenai, situated on the eastern shore of Cook's Inlet, near the mouth (right bank) of Kenai River, and distant about two hundred miles. Passed Barren Islands, which are most appropriately named, and had a fine view of Point Douglas, about sixty miles to westward, covered with snow from its apparent base to its summit, and estimated to be about seven thousand feet high. At 6 p. m. came to anchor in English Bay, one hundred and ten miles from Kadiak. At the entrance is a fur trading-post, now conducted by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.; used to belong to the Russian Fur Company, which sold the best of the buildings to H. K. & Co., and turned over the poorest to the United States; and this seems to have been their rule throughout the Territory. Ends dark and rainy.

Wednesday, September 29.—Commences cloudy and windy. Off at 6 a. m., with head

sea and wind, and came to anchor at 3 p. m., in Cook's Inlet, about six miles from the fort. The officers soon came off to visit us, and tell us we can cross the bar at high tide with sixteen feet of water. Saw two lofty volcanoes to-day, each about twelve thousand feet high, and one in active operation, emitting a cloud of dense black smoke. In fact, the whole western coast of Cook's Inlet, down through the Aleutian Islands, and across (but submerged) to Asia, is nothing but a mass and chain of volcanic mountains, forming the connecting link between Asia and America. It is the wildest and most chaotic scene I ever witnessed. The volcanic western coast of Mexico and South America is dwarfed by Alaska. And what tends to heighten the awful grand view is the scattering of glaciers in the gorges of these volcanoes, some of which infringe upon the water's edge.

The eastern coast of the inlet is almost the antipodes of the western. For Alaska it is a strip or belt of flat alluvial land, originally a sand-spit and covered with timber. About twenty miles eastward, however, is a chain of snow mountains from two thousand to five thousand feet high. This side of the inlet contains numerous ledges of lignite coal, with more or less resin in it, which generates too much caloric for steamboats and railroads. The Russian Fur Company attempted to develop these veins, but found it wouldn't pay. Some of their shafts are still visible at and near English Bay. Ends cloudy, with rain.

Thursday, September 30.—Commences cloudy but pleasant, with stiff breeze. Crossed bar about 11 a. m., and came to anchor in Kenai River, mooring to stationary anchors. Find a current of seven knots an hour here at the ebb and flood of the tide, and sand all around us; pleasantly located. Went ashore and found the bar on a level bluff about one hundred and fifty feet above the waters of the inlet, and covered with coarse grass and small trees. It is the only piece of arable land larger than a garden I have seen in Alaska, and grows the hardy esculents, but not in perfection. We were shown salmon caught in Kenai River, four of which filled a barrel! The meat is of a rich red color and acceptable flavor. None of the Alaska salmon, however, can compare in flavor, according to my palate, with the salmon of the Columbia River and the southern coast of Oregon. Dined with the officers on wild geese and ptarmigan, in which Alaska abounds, and were shown the skin of a monster brown bear, just killed by the Kenai Indians. Any quantity of black and brown bears in the mountains to the eastward. Looking to the west you behold a perfect nest of sleeping volcanoes of all heights and sizes, with glaciers of cerulean blue ice melting among them. Grand sight, this chaos! Americans can no longer have a good excuse for going to Europe sight-seeing. A summer's trip to Alaska, from say 1st of June to 1st of October, will be more interesting than a dozen trips to the Alps or Himalayas.

The weather here to-day is simply superb, all that heart could desire, and yet we are in the latitude of Cape Farwell, the southernmost point of Greenland! It lasts, I am informed, to the end of October, when it grows very cold, the mercury going down to thirty or forty degrees below zero, and the inlet becomes full of floating ice.

Monday, October 5.—A continuance of the genuine October weather of the Middle States, and the road from wharf to the post very dusty. Steamer almost discharged, and a certainty of getting off to-morrow. On duty on a board of survey, to inspect some of the buildings for which the United States paid two hundred thousand gold dollars to the Russian government. We were shown a lot of very old log hovels, and recommended they be used for firewood if possible. The best of the late Russian buildings are claimed and occupied by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. There has been barefaced swindling, sufficient in connection with the transfer of the "buildings" to make a saint swear. The long and short of the business is, the agent of the Russian Fur Company disposed of the best of the warehouses and residences to H. K. & Co., and to private individuals, for "a mere song," and then turned over to the agent of the United States the balance, which, with very few exceptions, for appearance sake, are fit for firewood only. Ugh!

Visited the Indian village, about one mile from the post, and found them and their houses like all the rest on the coast. These Indians are like all the others in Alaska, semi-civilized, peaceful, docile, friendly, and anxious and willing to work. Justice, kind treatment, and prompt payment for services rendered will, in the course of time, change them to law-abiding and good citizens. They are far superior in habits and industry to the crafty, untrading, and wandering Indians of the plains, who seem to do anything but fight and hunt, leaving their squaws to do all other kinds of work.

At midnight witnessed the most gorgeous curtain aurora borealis ever beheld. A rich green and purple undulating curtain seemed suspended in the sky as far south as twenty degrees, and forming a perfect arc. At the west end of the curtain were two perpendicular columns of light, which rapidly traversed the curtain from west to east, and vice versa, giving to view every possible shade of the two colors, and making the rays fairly dance in and by their own light. Such a celestial sight would alone compensate one for a trip from Europe to Alaska.

Tuesday, October 6.—Another lovely day. We bid adieu to Kenai, which is the most desirable place to live at, I've yet seen in Alaska.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Of the general character of the Indians of Alaska I have collected evidence from many sources. It is wholly from those who have visited the Indians at their homes in Alaska, and who speak from personal observation and knowledge. Coming from such men—from traders, trappers, merchants, and officers of the government—it will command that respect which its origin deserves.

First among these in extended experience comes Mr. Frank Mahoney, who has been among them for the last sixteen years. Mr. Mahoney says of the natives of the interior, from the Yukon to the Copper River, numbering five thousand souls: "They are a peaceable race, and respectful to the white man, looking upon him as a superior. There is no doubt but that in time they could be shaped into useful citizens."

Of the Aleutian islanders, numbering seven thousand souls, he says: "They are a very quiet race, and nearly all Christians," (members of the Russo-Greek church.)

Of the Indians at Cook's Inlet he says: "They are a very sociable race of Indians." They number about eight hundred, and are called Kaneskies.

East of Cook's Inlet, down on Prince William's Sound, there are "about four hundred Nutchasks," while those "on the Copper River are called Nadnuskys." These, together with the Koloshans of the southeastern coast, numbering eleven thousand nine hundred, he considers warlike.

For the remainder of Mr. Mahoney's report, which is full of interesting information, see appendix C, No. 2.

Hon. William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, says of the Alaska Indians, as a whole, "that they are not at all to be compared to the Indians inhabiting the interior of our country, or even to those living on the borders of the Great Lakes. They are of a very superior intelligence, and have rapidly acquired many of the American ways of living and cooking. Their houses are clustered into villages, very thoroughly and neatly built, and far more substantial and pretentious than the log houses usually constructed by our hardy backwoodsmen."

In this description Mr. Dodge includes the Styeknies, Kakes, Kootzenos, and the Koloshan tribes generally.

Of the Sitkas Mr. Dodge says: "They supply Sitka with its game, fish, and vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, and radishes, and they are sharp traders."

Mr. Frank K. Louthan, post trader at Sitka, says of the Sitkas: "They are industrious and ingenious, being able to imitate admirably almost anything placed before them." He tells of their "chopping and delivering one thousand cords of wood for the United States quartermaster, under many disadvantages, as well, if not better, than it would have been done by the same white labor, under similar circumstances."

Mr. Louthan further says: "That our Indians are susceptible of a high standard of cultivation I have no doubt." "This can only be done by the aid of industrial and educational schools. The missionary is working to good advantage at Vancouver Island and at Fort Simpson, in whose schools can be found men and women of high culture and refinement, fit to grace almost any position in life." "The Koloshans, our own Indians from Tongas to the Copper River, are quite as intelligent and easy of culture, needing only the same liberal system of education to, in a very short time, utilize them for every purpose of government and usefulness." (See full report of F. K. Louthan, Appendix C.)

Of the natives on the river Yukon Captain Charles W. Raymond says: "The Kaviacks and Mahlmites are healthy, vigorous, fine looking men." Of the coast Indians near the Auric River he says: "They are kind, peaceable, generous, and hospitable without an exception; their guest can ask no favor which they deem too great; the warmest bed, the most comfortable corner of the room, the largest dish, is always for the stranger." And then he tells a beautiful story of their hospitality to his party, for which I refer you to his interesting report.

I might multiply extracts, but must not lengthen my report too much,

OF THE INDIAN LAW OF MEMBERS OF A FAMILY AVENGING THE MURDER OF THEIR RELATIVES.

Mr. Frank K. Louthan gives us in his report an instructive account of the Indian method of avenging the murder of their blood relations. He says:

The failure to promptly pay for a real or supposed injury is at once the signal for retaliation. I can but look with great favor upon the system on the part of the government of adapting itself to the one idea "immediate settlement" with their people for all wrongs of magnitude, (whether on the part of the military or the individual,) entirely upon *estimated value*. This is the time-honored custom of the red man in Alaska, and pertains to all alike, wherever dispersed throughout the vast Territory.

At present it is more than folly to attempt to induct him into any other way of looking at a wrong or injury. Authority, with definite instructions to our rules, whether civil or military to in this way settle all disputes, especially when life has been taken will always keep him (the Indian) peaceable and friendly, and in the end save to the government many notable lives and a large expenditure of treasure.

I am led to these reflections by observing that in this way the Hudson's Bay Company and the old Russian American Fur Company have for nearly a century lived in comparative security among the Pacific Coast Indians, falling in but five instances a confidence betrayed, property or life endangered. Again, my own personal experience is a powerful example of the system of such a course. Last New Year's eve a difficulty occurred at the market-house in Sitka, between a Chilkahut chief and a soldier sentinel, which resulted in the imprisonment in the guard-house of the chief, and through some unaccountable manner the death by shooting, in a day or two afterwards, of three Indians. For full account of these early difficulties I refer you to a report of General J. C. Davis, made about that time.

Among the Indians killed was one Chilkahut, one Kake, and one Sitka. The Kakes very promptly sought the usual remedy; but failing to satisfy themselves, adopted their extreme remedy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;" meeting two white men near their village, promptly dispatched them, and thereby lost all of their village, burned by order of the general commanding. Hence the so-called "Kake war."

For nearly five months no coast or interior Indians appeared among us, to the great detriment of trade, the Chilkahuts especially keeping themselves aloof from us all winter. Well knowing the chief and the most of his people I determined to pay them a visit for purposes of trade, and to restore friendly relations. With a small schooner I reached their village in May last, and found them sullen and listless, and affected but little in any shape for several days. At the end of the fourth day our little vessel was suddenly boarded by about seventy-five well-armed men, bent on satisfaction, either in property or life, for the man killed at Sitka nearly five months previous. The exigencies of my situation required prompt and immediate action.

Asking from our closed cabin an audience, and it being granted, I stepped out among them with my interpreter, an Indian, and whilst protesting against their wish that I should pay for what had been done by our military chief at Sitka, satisfied them by giving them a letter to the general commanding, asking him for the sake of trade and security to life to pay for the man killed, giving my promise to the Indians to pay for the dead man if the general refused.

The general refused to listen to the delegation waiting on him with my letter. I returned with my vessel again to Sitka and to Chilkahut, when I promptly paid the price asked, thirteen blankets and one coat, amounting in value, all told, to about fifty dollars coin. I feel quite sure that in this simple settlement I arrested serious trouble to myself, and probably to the government.

I made afterward a similar settlement with the Chilkahuts in Sitka for one of their men, killed by a young man in my employ. I can safely say that, dealt with in this way, there need never be any serious complication of Indian affairs in this territory.

THE SCENERY OF ALASKA.

(The sketches referred to in this article are not engraved.)

On the eastern coast the thickly wooded foot-hills are covered to their tops with the Douglas, Menzies, and Mertens spruce, trees varying from 100 to 250 feet in height, and stout in proportion; white cedar, sometimes 150 feet high; large leaved maple, and others, while there and to the westward, on the Kenai Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands, and the coasts of Bristol Bay, strips of low land skirt the base of the mountains, and on these cattle and sheep browse and fatten. It is this variety of lofty mountain, gently undulating lowlands, and clear, deep streams, lake, or sea, that makes the scenery of Alaska so attractive.

The sketches Nos. 13 and 20, Wrangel Harbor, Alaska, and No. 14, Moonlight in Sitka Harbor, will give you but a poor idea of the beauty of the scenery, yet you can easily see what a chance there is in such a country for an active, enterprising, intelligent race of people. The Indians of Alaska, considering their slight opportunities, surpass all others on this continent except the Pueblos of New Mexico, and deserve our most considerate attention. Some idea of the purity of the atmosphere when the fogs clear away may be formed by referring to sketch No. 15, view of Mount Fairweather, taken at sea 124 miles from its base. Few places in the world could allow of objects being seen with distinctness at such a great distance. You will notice under this sketch the names of General Davis and other officers of this department, vouching for the uncommon phenomenon. Some travelers assure us that they have seen these mountains as far as Ungi, 200 miles.

No. 18 is a sketch of a cascade near Tongas, as beautiful a little gem of a waterfall as can be seen anywhere.

LOCATION OF INDIAN VILLAGES.

Indian villages are generally located on these low hills, at the base of high mountains, as seen in sketches 16 and 17, and their appearance is picturesque in the extreme. Being close by the water, all their journeying is done by canoes, in the management as well as the construction of which they are adepts. To see them by the dozen plying with skill their short, broad paddles, and sending their light and graceful-looking bidarkas so swiftly through the water, is a sight to remember.

FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

The Indians bring halibut, codfish, flounders, salmon, clams, smelt, whortleberries, wild currants, venison, bear skins, marten, mink, lynx, fox, and other skins for sale. At Sitka or Wrangel they sell a halibut, large size, for 50 cents, a salmon, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1; deer, \$2; smelts, a peck for 25 cents, and so on.

This country is truly the fisherman's paradise, and the Indians are experts at the business. The salmon caught here are so large that five of them fill a barrel, and sometimes only three are sufficient, and they are so plentiful that you can kick them with your foot ashore at the mouth of shallow mountain streams, up which they are trying to swim to deposit their eggs. The smelt come ashore in such quantities that you can run out on the beach, as the surf recedes, and scoop up a bushel basket full in ten minutes. Our second mate put down his line from the steamer at Kadiak for half an hour, and caught ten large codfish. At Ungi, on the codfish banks, near Chemogan Islands, there are now as many

as thirty vessels seen at a time engaged in fishing for cod. (See, for report on fishing, by Carlton and others, Appendix F.)

Educate the Indians of Alaska, and they will supply the United States with fish and furs.

DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF THE NEAR PROXIMITY OF SOLDIERS AND INDIANS.

I have spoken of the ill effects of the near proximity of soldiers to the Indian villages, and of the demoralizing effects upon both. It is the same in all Indian countries. It appears to be worse here because more needless. Nowhere else that I have visited is the absolute uselessness of soldiers so apparent as in Alaska. The only communication being by water—there are no roads by land—it follows that vessels suitable for plying up the inland seas, manned by a few revenue officers or good, smart sailors, will do more toward effectually preventing lawlessness among the Indians, and smuggling or illicit trade with the whites and Indians, than five hundred soldiers located at post. Nearly all the United States officers that I have conversed with agree on the above, and recommend a reduction in the force in this Territory. There are five hundred here now, when two hundred would be ample for the whole Territory.

The soldiers will have whisky, and the Indians are equally fond of it. The free use of this by both soldiers and Indians, together with the other debaucheries between them, rapidly demoralizes both, though the whites, having the larger resources, and being better cared for by the government in houses, clothing, and food, endure it the longest.

Wondering how it was that so much liquor found its way into the department, I addressed a letter to the collector of the port of Sitka, as well as to the captain of the revenue cutter *Reliance*, inquiring what was the cause. The letter with the two replies I inclose, marked in order, Appendix G. You will notice that both of these officers recommended the use of small steam revenue cutters to ply up the bays and inlets of the coast. Neither ask for more troops.

How much such vessels are needed, and how grossly the law of Congress against the introduction of liquors into this Territory is violated, may be seen by the communications from Captain Henriques, relating to liquor landed from schooner *General Harney*, marked D, and the letter from Carl Oseche, relating to the doings of the ship *Cesarowitz*, marked D.

I sincerely trust that when our commission meets it will recommend the sending of two small revenue steam tugs, of the kind spoken of by Captain Selden and Collector Kapus, to this Territory, and also recommend that the law of Congress prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Territory be made more stringent or be more strictly enforced, and the introduction of liquor be as completely suppressed in Alaska as it finally was in the Indian Territory. (See present law, Appendix II.)

INTERVIEWS WITH CHIEFS.

Thinking it well to show the chiefs such respect as might be in my power, I invited the chief of the Tongas and his wife on board the *Newbern*, and having taken him through the vessel, showing him the machinery, &c., I invited the couple to dine with me. They were evidently much pleased. I did the same at Wrangel and Sitka with the two principal chiefs of the tribes, with this difference, that on these occa-

sions the captain and ladies invited us to join them at the regular table, instead of having a separate table provided for us as in the first instance. The chiefs ate with their forks; when it came to the pudding they used their spoons, and on having the almonds and raisins placed before them they used their fingers, the same as those around them. In all they behaved with perfect propriety, and the most fastidious could see nothing in their demeanor to find fault with. I mention these trifles to show their wish and ability to imitate white men.

I was much pleased when I visited the headquarters of Major General Davis, at Sitka, to see the large reception hall in the old Russian governor's house, where the chief officers of the Russian government received and entertained the Indian chiefs on their occasional and annual visits to them.

RETURN TO SITKA.

At Sitka we again met the United States steamer *Newbern*, and returned with her to San Francisco.

ABUSE OF INDIANS AT WRANGEL.

On my return trip while stopping at Wrangel, October 29, Leon Smith, assisted by two half drunken discharged soldiers, assaulted an Indian who was passing in front of his store. Mr. Smith said that he was under the impression (mistaken, as he afterward admitted) that the Indian had struck his little boy, and he only shook the Indian. The drunken soldiers standing by then, of their own accord, (unsolicited, Mr. Smith says, by him,) seized the Indian, brutally beat him, and stamped upon him. I had been taking a census of the village that afternoon, and hearing the shouts of the party, met the Indian with his face badly cut and bleeding coming toward his home. I immediately went to the post and suggested to the commandant that he should have the drunken soldiers arrested and retained for trial. He sent a lieutenant, with two or three men, "to quell the disturbance," the Indians meanwhile having become excited, and to "use his own discretion about arresting the men." Lieutenant ——— returned soon after without the drunken soldiers, and gave as his reason that "the Indian struck Mr. Smith's boy," which, as I have said, was disproven.

The drunken men belonged to a party of over one hundred discharged soldiers who had come down on our steamer from Sitka, and were on their way to San Francisco. Some of them had been drummed out of the service for robbing the Greek church at Sitka, and for other crimes. I had informed the commandant of their character the morning after our vessel arrived, and suggested to him the propriety of preventing any of them from landing and going to the Indian village. He replied that he had no authority to prevent any one from landing. I was surprised at this, as I supposed Alaska was an Indian territory, and that the military had supreme control.

The day after the assault upon the Indian, the commandant came on board the *Newbern* and asked very kindly my opinion about the propriety of attempting to arrest the two drunken soldiers, but as there were over one hundred soldiers on board, and the affair had occurred at near twilight, so that it would be impossible to recognize the men, the impracticability of doing this at that late hour was apparent.

The news of the bombardment of this post by the commandant reached us as we close report. (See Appendix Z, No. 1.)

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION IN ALASKA WATERS.

"You ought to see Duncan's mission before you leave the Pacific coast," said many people to me on the journey. It is at Metlactlah, twelve or fifteen miles above Fort Simpson, near the British boundary line, with Alaska. "It is really astonishing what he has done for the Indians in a short time," said they. He has a large school for boys and girls; a chapel for religious meetings; a market-house for the neighboring tribes to trade in; a prison for malefactors; a police made up of Indians only, &c., &c. "Oh, you must see it," said they. "Well, Captain," said I to Captain Freeman, the obliging commander of the United States steamer Newbern, "I suppose it would not be possible for you to stop there on your way down the coast." "No, sir!" said he, with emphasis. I had tried to get a canoe while at Tongas to row across Nast Bay, but we had not time going up, so I thought I should have to let it go.

As we were leaving Wrangel Harbor coming home, the wind increased to a gale, and we had promise of what sailors call a "dirty night." We turned into our berths with serious misgivings of danger. The straits in which we were tossing were narrow, the vessel high out of the water from lack of cargo, and the night pitch dark. We soon forgot it all, however, in sleep; when suddenly we were awakened by the ship coming to a full stop, a tremendous crash against a rock, which nearly threw us out of our berths. A brief prayer, a quiet putting away in dressing of all gold, watches, and other heavy things that might encumber us in the water, and we went on deck. The storm was raging wildly—the rain and sleet swept horizontally past us; the roar of the breakers could be heard all about us, but we could see nothing. We had two hundred souls aboard, and not enough small boats to carry fifty, nor would they have been of much use if we had more. The pilot said the water was coming in the ship rapidly, but that so far the pumps were keeping pace with it. So we went down below, out of the way of the faithful officers and men who managed the ship. The storm lasted two days, and then the captain said he would have to beach the vessel at Fort Simpson, and while she was being repaired, I would have time to visit Mr. Duncan's Indian mission at Metlactlah.

MR. DUNCAN'S MISSION AT METLACTLAH.

Through the kind aid of Mr. Cunningham, the head man of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, a large canoe and a crew of picked young men were secured to take me fifteen miles up the coast to the mission. The morning we started was rainy and the sea rough, but the men managed the canoe so skillfully that we shipped but little water. The sun soon came out clear, and though we had a few heavy hurries of hail and the wind was right in our teeth, we had one of the most enjoyable excursions of my life.

We arrived at the mission at three o'clock, having started at eight. Mr. Duncan was away on a visit to another mission which he looks after up in Nast Bay. We landed at a well-constructed stone wharf, built for canoes, and passing up this about one hundred feet ascended a flight of steps and entered the market-house.

This market-house is a neat, well-built house, of about forty by eighty feet, dry, clean, and comfortable. A number of Indians were in it, sitting beside their heaps of ulican boxes, piles of bear and deer skins, fish, &c., and seemed as contented, cheerful, and enterprising as many white people I have seen in like places. Ascending from the market place a

flight of about twenty steps, which are lengthened out on either side along a terrace two hundred feet, you come to the plateau on which the mission village is located.

The two streets on which the houses are built form two sides of a triangle, at the apex of which the church, mission-house, trading store, market and "lock-up" are erected.

The church is octagon in form, and looks like a locomotive depot. There was a pobble floor, and benches, with room to accommodate five hundred people; small windows around the sides and light above, but no stove or other provision for heating that I could see.

The store was well furnished with substantial articles of daily necessity, and at fair prices. Up stairs there was a good stock of marten, mink, fox, bear, and beaver skins, which Mr. Duncan had received in exchange for the goods. The missionary's own residence is simple and commodious.

But the chief interest is in the construction and condition of the dwellings of the Indians. In these Mr. Duncan has shown much practical good sense. Taking the common form of habitation peculiar to all the Koloshan tribes along this coast, he has improved upon it by introducing chimneys, windows, and doors of commodious size, and floors elevated above the ground. For furniture he has introduced chairs, tables, bedsteads, looking glasses, pictures, and window curtains. In front he has fenced off neat court-yards, and introduced the cultivation of flowers, while in the rear of their dwellings are vegetable gardens. Altogether the village presents many instructive and encouraging features.

Mr. Duncan is invested with the powers of a civil magistrate under the colonial laws of Great Britain, and is thus enabled to settle disputes, and nip all petty misdemeanors in the bud. He has organized a police of Indians and they are said to be well disciplined and effective. There is a small "lock-up" or caboose built of logs in a picturesque form, in which the disorderly are temporarily confined.

It will be noticed that Mr. Duncan is thus invested with the powers of an Indian agent, teacher, missionary, trader, and justice of the peace, and as he is considered an honest man, and his books of record are open to inspection, among a primitive people as Indians are, he can be a most efficient officer.

OTHER INDIAN MISSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Nanimo there is another most successful Indian mission, under the care of Rev. Mr. White, for the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada.

This mission has a day school and chapel, and whenever a family have shown an encouraging desire for better quarters than their Indian huts afford, the society build cottages for them, and to avoid pauperizing them, take a small annual payment until they can gradually be released from the obligation. In some cases they present the cottage to the Indians outright for services performed; in others, they furnish them with the timber and nails at reduced prices. There are now some eight or nine neat cottages built near the chapel, and about fifty or sixty children and young people attend school and the church meetings. Several native teachers are employed, and in a short time many more will be sufficiently educated to assist.

The only evening I had at Nanimo during the brief stay of our steamer to coal, was very rainy, yet at the ringing of the chapel bell over forty of the scholars attended, and sang and recited with most creditable ability. The contrast of their advanced condition—neatly dressed,

educated, and companionable—with that of the native Indians in their primitive condition, of half nakedness, black, painted faces, and squalor, was encouraging. These opposite conditions are in close proximity, the mission being established in the heart of the village.

Captain Freeman speaks of an island not laid down in the United States charts. (See Appendix S.)

CLIMATE OF SITKA, ALASKA.

To give you an idea of the climate of Alaska, I inclose you a copy of a meteorological register, given by Dr. Tonner, of the Indian Hospital at Sitka. (See Appendix I.) By that record you will see that there were but seven days of snow in 1868, while there were one hundred days fair, one hundred days rainy, and the remainder cloudy. The thermometer at no time was lower than eleven degrees above zero in winter, nor higher than seventy-one, Fahrenheit, in summer. (Appendix B, 3.)

You will perceive that the thermometer varies much less than with us, and that, though there is much rainy weather there, there are also many clear days. And Sitka, where this record was kept, is the most subject to rains of any place in the Territory.

NAMES OF TRIBES AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Major General Halleck's nomenclature I have already given. His estimate I believe to be the nearest correct of any. In all cases where I counted them the number exceeded the published estimates.

I did not find, however, that marked difference between the Koloshians, Aleutes, and Kenais, as to the "one being peaceable, the others wild, warlike, &c.," which the general speaks of. The Aleutes, like our Cherokees, were fortunate in having faithful Christian men to work for their christianization and civilization. The Koloshians as yet have not been so favored; but of the two my observations lead me to conclude that the Koloshians are the more capable.

To sum up my opinion about the natives of Alaska, I do not hesitate to say that if three-quarters of them were landed in New York as coming from Europe, they would be selected as among the most intelligent of the many worthy emigrants who daily arrive at that port. In two years they would be admitted to citizenship, and in ten years some of their children, under the civilizing influence of our eastern public schools, would be found members of Congress.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, I would recommend that, in all our dealings with the Indians, we shall "do unto them as we would them to do unto us;" and as the glorious fifteenth amendment is now virtually secured we should prepare the Indians to receive its beneficent protection.

Securing to them, beyond the possibility of failure, (other than the failure of our government,) all their rights, tribal and individual, to lands or moneys due them, we should secure agents and teachers to guide them, and provide schools, mechanical tools, agricultural implements, &c., everywhere.

The wild tribes should not only be placed upon reservation, but amply provided for and protected when there.

Either the civil law of the United States should be extended over all

the Indians, or a code of laws at once adopted defining crime and providing a judiciary and a police force to execute it.

Magisterial power should be given to the agents on reservations, and he should have control of the trading posts and be held responsible for the business on his reservation. The pay of these agents should be increased from the present fifteen hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per annum. The present pay is not sufficient to secure such a class of men as we ought to have over the Indian reservations. As a rule, they should be married men. With the employés of the agency, also, preference should be given to married men.

We should endeavor to teach the children the English language, rather than to develop a taste for their native dialect.

Wherever a good agent has been removed under the recent general changes I think he should be restored; as, for example, Rev. Mr. Wilbur, of the Yakhama reservations. There are too few such men for us to be able to lose their services.

IN ALASKA TERRITORY.

The fur-seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George Island are the key to control all the resources of northern and western Alaska and the forty thousand Indians thereon. Whichever party—the government or the monopolists—get control of those fisheries, with their assured income of half a million of dollars yearly, and the commercial power which accompanies it, will be virtually masters of both the trade and the Indians for the next ten or twenty years. No such monopoly would stand, however, that length of time in this country; the profound feeling against it which exists on the Pacific slope, where it is best understood, would sweep it, and the political party that allowed it, out of power in half that time. But it is to be hoped that Congress will not be betrayed into introducing any such system of virtual serfdom over so large a portion of these wards of our government.

One general superintendent at department headquarters, and four local agents, one at each of the points of Tongas, Sitka, Kenai, Unalaska, and on the Youkon River, should be appointed, and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars be made for schools, medical attendance, and general industrial development of the natives. The Russo-Greek church should be protected, and its teachers encouraged.

As all the traveling is done by water, the superintendent and agents should be allowed free passage on all government vessels in Alaska waters, wherever their duty requires it.

In my journey of over ten months' duration and twenty thousand thousand miles of travel, (through the least frequented Territories and among the Indian tribes reported to be the most warlike, I have been uniformly treated with the utmost kindness by these neglected, misunderstood, and greatly abused people.

Faithfully, yours,

VINCENT COLYER,

United States Special Indian Commissioner.

Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT,

Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

APPENDIX A.

[From Major General Halleck's report to the Secretary of War, 1863.]

NAMES OF TRIBES AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Indian population.—Most writers make four general divisions of the natives of Alaska: 1st, the Koloshians; 2d, the Kenaians; 3d, the Aleutes, 4th, the Esquimaux. These are again subdivided into numerous tribes and families, which have been named sometimes from their places of residence or resort and sometimes from other circumstances or incidents.

1. *The Koloshians.*—This name is given by the Russians to all the natives who inhabit the islands and coast from the latitude 54° 40' to the mouth of the Atha or Copper River. The Indians of the northern islands and northern coast of British Columbia belong to the same stock, and their entire population was estimated by the early explorers at 25,000. The Koloshians in Alaska, at the present time, have been subdivided and classed as follows:

The Hydahs, who inhabit the southern part of Alexandria or Prince of Wales Archipelago. They have usually been hostile to the whites, and a few years ago captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. They number about 600. These Indians are also called Kalganles and Klvavakans; the former being near Kalgan Harbor, and the latter near the Gulf of Klvavakan.

In the same archipelago are the Honnegas, who live near Cape Pole, and the Chatsinas, who occupy the northern portion of the principal island. They are said to be peaceful, and to number about 500 each, in all about 1,000.

The Tongas, who live on Tongas Island and on the north side of Portland Channel. A branch of this tribe, called the Foxes, now under a separate chief, live near Cape Fox. The two branches together number about 500.

The Stikeens, who live on the Stikine River and the islands near its mouth. Altogether represented, as at the present time, peaceable, a few years ago they captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. They number about 1,000.

The Kakus, or Kakes, who live on Kuprinoff Island, having their principal settlement near the northwestern side. These Indians have long been hostile to the whites, making distant warlike incursions in their canoes. They have several times visited Puget Sound, and, in 1857, murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend. They number altogether about 1,200.

The Kous, who have several villages on the bays and inlets of Kou Island, between Cape Division and Prince Frederick's Sound. They are represented as generally unfriendly to our people. They are dangerous only to small unarmed traders. They number, in all, about 800.

The Koutznous or Koushnous, who live near Kootznoie Head, at the mouth of Hood's Bay, Admiralty Island. They number about 800.

The Awks, who live along Douglas's Channel and near the mouth of Tako River. They have a bad reputation, and number about 800.

The Sundowns and Takos, who live on the mainland from Port Houghton to the Tako River. They number about 500.

The Chilicates or Chilkaites, living on Lynn Channel and the Chilkait River. They are warlike, and have heretofore been hostile to all whites, but at present manifest a disposition to be friendly. They number about 2,000.

The Hoodna-hoos, who live near the head of Chatham Straits. There are also small settlements of them near Port Frederick, and at some other points. They number about 1,000.

The Hinnas or Hooncaks, who are scattered along the mainland from Lynn Canal to Cape Spencer. Their number is about 1,000.

The Sitkas, or Indians on Baronoff Island, who were at first opposed to the change of flags, but have since become friendly. These are estimated by General Davis at about 1,200.

If we add to these the scattering families and tribes on the islands not above enumerated, and the Hyacks, who live south of Copper River, we shall have from 12,000 to 15,000 as the whole number of Koloshians in the Territory.

2. *The Kenaians.*—This name, derived from the peninsula of Kenai, which lies between Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound, has been applied to all the Indians who occupy the country north of Copper River and west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Aleutes and Esquimaux. The employés of the telegraph company represent them as peaceful and well disposed. They, however, are ready to avenge any affront or wrong. I have not sufficient data to give the names, locations, or numbers of the several tribes of these people. Their whole number is usually estimated at 25,000.

3. *The Aleutes.*—This term more properly belongs to the natives of the Aleutian Islands, but it has been applied also to those of the Schounagh and Kadiak groups, and to the southern Esquimaux, whom they greatly resemble. They are generally

kind and well disposed, and not entirely wanting in industry. By the introduction of schools and churches among these people the Russians have done much toward reducing them to a state of civilization. As might be expected from the indefinite character of the lines separating them from the Esquimaux, the estimates of their numbers are conflicting, varying from 4,000 to 10,000. Probably the lowest number would comprise all the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands proper, while if we include the other groups and the peninsula of Alaska, and the country bordering on Bristol Bay, the whole number may reach as high as 10,000.

4. *The Esquimaux.*—These people, who constitute the remainder of the population of Alaska, inhabit the coasts of Behring's Sea and of the Arctic Ocean, and the interior country north, and including the northern branches of Youkon River. The Kenaians are said to hold the country along the more southerly branches of that river. The character of the Alaskan Esquimaux does not essentially differ from that of the same race in other parts of the world. They are low in the scale of humanity, and number about 20,000. These estimates make the entire Indian population of Alaska about 60,000.

Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert N. Scott, United States Army.

INDIANS LIVING ON AND NEAR THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TERRITORY RECENTLY CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Chimpains.—Living on Chimpain Peninsula. Their principal village is at Fort Simpson, where a Hudson Bay post (the largest on the coast) has been located for some 30 years. There are about 800 Indians at this point, living in large, strongly-built lodges; about 600 of this tribe are at Metlakahla, a missionary and trading village about 15 miles to the southward of Fort Simpson, on Chatham Sound. Fort Simpson is a large stockade fort, armed with eight four-pounder iron guns, but there are now but three or four whites at that station.

Naas River Indians.—Naas River empties into Portland Channel at about 55° north latitude, and about 30 miles to the northward and eastward of Fort Simpson.

Mr. Cunningham (the Naas River trader for Hudson's Bay Company) was at Fort Simpson while I was there, and kindly furnished such information as I possess in reference to tribes on that and Skeena River. He estimates the total number of Naas Indians at 2,000.

The Kakes, Foxes, Hydahs, Tongas, and Stikeens trade on the Naas for Outlecoo oil and other articles. The Naas Indians go into Portland Channel near its head to catch salmon, which are said to be very abundant.

There is a tribe of about 200 souls now living on a westerly branch of the Naas near Stikeen River; they are called "Lackwells," and formerly lived on Portland Channel; they moved away in consequence of an unsuccessful war with the Naas, and now trade exclusively with the Stikeens. The Hudson's Bay Company is making strong efforts to reconcile this feud, in order to recover their trade.

Skeena River Indians.—Skeena River empties into Port Essington, about 35 miles below Portland Channel; its source is not far from the head-waters of the Naas. The total number of Indians on the river and its tributaries is reliably estimated at 2,100, namely:

Kitsalas	400
Kitswingahs	300
Kitsiguchs	300
Kitspnyuchs	400
Hagulgets	500
Kitsngas	500
Kitswincolls	400

The last named tribe lives between the Naas and the Skeena. They are represented as a very superior race, industrious, sober, cleanly, and peaceable.

Kitalts.—Living on the islands in Ogden's Channel, about 60 miles below Fort Simpson. They number about 300 persons, and are not considered very trustworthy. These people trade at Metlakahla.

Hydahs.—This name is given to the Indians on the northern shores of Queen Charlotte's Islands and to all of our Indians on Prince of Wales Islands, except the Hermegs and Chatsinahs.

The British Indians living along the shore from Virago Sound to North Point and Cape Knox number 300. Those at Masset's Harbor are also estimated at 300.

The American Hydahs are called Ky-ganines or Klvavakans. They number about

* I embrace under this heading all Indians who are within easy access to Portland Channel, coming there to trade, &c., or within an area of 60 miles north and south of that inlet.

600 souls, and are scattered along the shore from Cordova to Touvel's Bay. Quite a number of the men from these tribes are employed about Victoria and in the saw-mills on Puget Sound. A few years ago some British Hydahs captured the schooner Blue Wing off Seattle, Washington Territory, and murdered all the crew and passengers—some five or six persons.

Tongas.—Not many years ago this was a warlike and numerous tribe, and now numbers not more than 200 souls. They hunt, fish, and trade among the islands and on the northern shores of Northland Channel. Their principal village is on Tongas Island, to which reference is made elsewhere.

There is no Indian bureau with attendant complications. There is no pretended recognition of the Indian's "title" in fee simple to the lands over which he roams for fish or game. Intoxicating liquors were not introduced among these people so long as the Hudson's Bay Company possessed the monopoly of trade.

Prompt punishment follows the perpetration of crime, and from time to time the presence of a gunboat serves to remind the savages along the coast of the power of their masters. Not more than two years ago the Fort Rupert Indians were severely punished for refusing to deliver certain criminals demanded by the civil magistrate. Their village was bombarded and completely destroyed by her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Chio*.

As the result of such a policy we find trading posts, well stocked with everything tempting to savage cupidity, safely conducted by one or two whites among distant and powerful tribes. There is not a regular soldier in all British Columbia, (excepting marines on shipboard and at Esquimaux,) and yet white men travel through the length and breadth of the province in almost absolute security. Yet the total number of Indians in the colony is estimated at 40,000, and there are not more than 2,500 whites.

Dr. Tolmie informed me that Captain Howard, of our revenue service, had stated in Victoria that no one would be allowed to sell arms or ammunition to the Indians in our Territory. This policy, provided it could be carried out, would simply deprive these people of the means of gaining a livelihood.

They must have guns, not only to get food, but to secure the furs, skins, &c., of the northwest trade. But these Indians will get arms and ammunition. If our own traders are prohibited from furnishing them, they can and will get them from British Columbia, and in this event they would naturally look upon the British as their best friends. The consequences of such a state of feeling, as affecting our trade and intercourse with them, may readily be imagined. Inasmuch as most of our trading intercourse with Alaska will be by small vessels running through what is called the "inside passage" along the coast of British Columbia, I deemed it advisable to collect such information as could be obtained in reference to Indians living on and near that route.

For convenient reference I submit herewith a copy of the letter of instruction received from Major General Halleck. (Inclosure A.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,

Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. D. C.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,
Adjutant General Military District of the Pacific.

APPENDIX B.

Report from Harry G. Williams.

THE STAGHINE INDIANS.

FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA TERRITORY, October 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Immediately after leaving you on board the steamer *Nowthen*, I was snugly stowed away as a guest of the post surgeon, in his quarters. H. M. Kirke, acting assistant surgeon United States Army, gave me a very interesting account of the nature, customs, means of livelihood, occupation, and also of the diseases and manner of their treatment among the Staghine Indians.

Of their nature he says, they are very docile and friendly, ingenious, and labor well and faithfully, but by being brought into contact with unprincipled white men, are soon found to adopt and imitate their manners and ways.

In their customs they still maintain the most of those originally observed by their nation. However, many of them take great pride in imitating civilized ways of dress, which in their opinion renders them equally as good as a white man. Their means of livelihood is chiefly by salmon fishing, which they catch in immense numbers and prepare for winter use by drying and smoking, after which they are stored away care-

fully. Many of them use flour, but prefer hard bread and crackers when they are able to obtain them. They are very fond of coffee, sugar, and molasses, and like all other Indians easily become fond of ardent spirits, to obtain which they will sometimes sacrifice nearly everything in their possession. In this manner they are imposed upon by those who know no principle or law, who have been known to sell them essence of peppermint, Stoughton's bitters, and absinthe, charging them four dollars a bottle, (holding one pint.) Absinthe is a compound which, if used as a constant beverage, soon insensates the mind, produces insanity, and sometimes death. Dr. Kirke tells me that he can find none among them who are entirely free from the indications of some form of disease. A large number of them are more or less inoculated with the different forms of venereal diseases, which, had they proper protection, could be avoided. But I regret to say that men cannot be blamed for following examples set by their superiors, the consequence of which is, the Indian women become mere concubines, at the will of those whose duty it is to try and elevate and not degrade them. These women are never known to seek any such degrading intercourse, but permit it merely for the pecuniary gain it affords them. Justice, honor, and manhood point the finger of scorn, and cry shame to such. Men with virtuous, noble wives and children, even to stoop to such acts! Thank a kind heavenly Master, there will be a time when such men can be seen in their true character, and be made to feel the power of an avenging hand. I am fully convinced that by kind and careful teaching, this great evil could be remedied and the Indian race again restored to its former virtue and honor, and gradually become an intelligent, industrious, and educated people.

THE STAGHINE RIVER.

After remaining at Wrangel one week I procured an Indian guide, purchased a canoe and sufficient provisions to last three months, and Monday at half past one p. m., September 13, started on a tour of inspection up the Staghine River, the mouth of which is about ten miles north from Wrangel Island. We reached main land about four p. m., and after luncheon again resumed our journey, overtaking a number of Indians during the afternoon.

These Indians were from Wrangel, and on their way to the interior, where they go every fall to trade for the furs of more distant tribes. A systematic form of exchange is carried on from one tribe to another until it reaches the Coast tribes, thus bringing many valuable furs many hundred miles from the interior of a vast and unexplored country.

As we advanced, day after day the general appearance of the country gradually assumes a better appearance. The scenery along the river is far beyond my power of description. Immense mountains, whose snow-crowned heads pierce the dome of heaven in solemn and majestic grandeur, rise in every direction.

COAL, IRON, AND COPPER.

In many places on these mountains could be seen huge masses of coal, looking as though a little push would set them tumbling down its side. Iron and copper abound in many places, and gold can be found in every direction, very thinly scattered. As yet no discoveries have been made that would warrant a speedy acquirement of wealth by mining, but the indications are very good that at no distant day very rich mines will be found. A strong party of prospectors left Victoria in May last, for the purpose of exploring the entire interior westward, and are daily expected to make their appearance somewhere along the coast. Many are ready and waiting to embrace any new discoveries they may have made in their long journey. As we advanced to the interior we found a greater change in the condition of the Indians. They being removed from the coast, had no idea of wrong or evil actions. They are far more honest than the same number of white men would be under the same circumstances. You can form an idea of this from the following, which I learned from an eye-witness: In 1862 a large immigration of miners to this coast was caused by the discoveries of gold about two hundred miles up the Stikine River, at a bar named after the discoverer, (Mr. Chockett, nicknamed Buck,) hence the name "Buck's Bar," which was worked but one or two years, (owing to the difficulty of getting provisions,) and then, nearly all of them returning, many left their entire kits of tools and working utensils and goods of every variety; some hung them up on trees, others stowed them away in caves and niches in the rocks and abandoned them. The Indians are continually passing them, and have been known to replace them when their fastenings would give way and let them fall to the ground, thereby showing not even the existence of a wrong thought in the minds of these red men. The only thing they have ever been known to appropriate was a few potatoes and about five pounds of flour belonging to one of the miners there, and this they were almost forced to take from inability to procure sufficient food to sustain life. This instance can be multiplied by many more of the same nature were it necessary. Fifty miles up the river is an abandoned house, once used by the Hudson's Bay Company for trading with the Indians.

THE GLACIER OF THE STIKINE.

Opposite this place is an immense glacier, about four miles long and an unknown width, extending westward between two large mountains, until it is no longer discernible. It varies in depth from one to five or six hundred feet, commencing near the water and extending along its course. The top is furrowed and cut by the rain into every variety of shape, only needing a small addition to form correct images of houses, towers, giants, caverns, and many other forms. Viewed from the east side of the river, when the sun is shining full upon it, it presents a most beautiful appearance, its innumerable points glistening like burnished silver, and its caverns becoming more dark by comparison. Toward sunset the effect of the day's sun causes it to crack, which makes a deep rumbling noise that can be heard for ten or fifteen and sometimes twenty miles. Immediately opposite its center, across the river, is a boiling spring, bubbling up in eight or ten places, whose water is so hot that it will crisp a person's boots in a very short time, as many incautious persons can testify. It seems as if nature must have been on a frolic during her stay here, and becoming chilled from the glacier, came across the river and found this warm stream in which to sport.

Along the river are four other smaller glaciers, but, compared with this one, they become mere snow-balls. Seventy-five miles from the mouth of the river is located the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of their agent, Mr. Chockett, known throughout the country as "Buck;" he is esteemed very highly by the Indians, from the fact that his dealings have been uniform, and his promises always faithfully redeemed, thus gaining a firm place in their estimation. At the time of my visit he showed me over eight hundred marten, one thousand beaver, and a large number of many other kind of furs; this being about the middle of the trading season with him. He has been two hundred and seventy-five miles from there up the river into the interior prospecting for gold. Sixty miles from there you reach an immense cañon, ninety miles long, extending through the Coast or Chigniet mountains. The current in this place runs so rapidly that you can form no idea of its speed. It reminds you of a huge gun, as you see fragments of trees and logs fly along in its angry foaming waters. In some places the rocky sides gradually incline inward, until at a distance of two or three hundred feet above the water they come so close that a good jump will take you across the yawning chasm below. In the spring, when the ice breaks up in the river, the water rises from forty to sixty feet in this cañon, and you may imagine its appearance then.

After crossing the mountains, you reach a beautiful prairie, well watered and plenty of fine timber. Here are found deer, bear, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, and nearly every variety of game, excepting the buffalo. The gold continues about the same, and is found to a small extent in river bars. No quartz existing precludes the idea of any large deposits in this vicinity.

The change in the climate is more striking than that of the country. It is clear, bright, and invigorating, with but very little rain. The atmosphere is so pure that you can see much further and more distinctly than in any other climate. The nights are almost as bright as the day; so bright that you can easily read coarse print. The Indians in this vicinity have almost an Eden to live in—game and fish in endless number seem to be only waiting their will. These tribes make annual journeys overland southward, and meet those coming from the coast, thus finding a ready market for their furs, for which they obtain ammunition, guns, axes, buttons, cloth, and tobacco; also many other small notions. But very little liquor ever reaches them, and thus they escape the great source of degradation and corruption which soon sweeps away nations, power, and happiness. I do not wish my readers to think that I am a rigid temperance man, for I am not. I regard liquor the same as any other article of drink or food; that is, if it is properly used, it will not injure any one; but abused, it becomes a scourge and lashes hardest those who embrace it most, degrading them even below the brute creation. Its effect on the Indian is much different and more dangerous than on the white man. When an Indian becomes intoxicated, he becomes wild, reckless, and cruel, not even hesitating to kill any one who may meet his displeasure. They will continue drinking as long as they can procure liquor, thus showing how rapid would be their course toward a fearful end.

At the time of my leaving Philadelphia, my opinion was like the masses who had never seen or inspected the Indian in his own native power and country; i. e. "that he was incapable of ever being civilized or becoming of any importance whatever." Since my journey and inspection of the different tribes whom I met, and observing the change produced in them by association alone, every item of doubt regarding it is turned to a certainty, that they can, under honest, faithful instruction, be advanced far beyond our imagination.

After running up the Stikine, I then entered one of its tributaries, about one hundred and fifty miles up, called the Clear Water River. It was named by a party of miners, from the fact of its water being much more clear than the Stikine. The Clear Water runs southeast. It is a very rapid stream indeed, and in many places very shal-

low. It can be navigated with difficulty about fifteen or twenty miles in canoes, where rapids occur so frequently that no one cares to risk life and property by braving them. Here the climate is very fine and healthy, inhabited by the "Stiek" or Treco Indians. These Indians partake of the same descriptions and traits as those along the Stikine. We left our canoe moored in a small side stream, in full view of a trail in constant use by this tribe, and during a week which I spent in traveling from there in every direction, not a single article was disturbed by them. I frequently met them, and would ask them in their own language ("Mika manick, mikka canin?") "Did you see my canoe?" They would say ("Moffka?") "Yes;" and on returning I could see their trail pass it, but no indication of their approaching. I prospected in many places for gold, and found but very little difference between the deposits here and elsewhere, with one exception. About ten miles from camp, and five miles up a large creek (coming in from the northeast) called Boulder Creek, deriving its name from the amount of large boulders found along its course, is a fall of about five or six feet, at the foot of which are some small deposits of coarse gold buried among huge boulders of many tons' weight. It is not in sufficient quantities to warrant an investment in mining tools, &c., necessary to overcome these obstacles and remunerate any one for time and trouble.

Being fully convinced that there was nothing in this section sufficient to recompense me for the sacrifice of home and its surroundings, I determined on returning to them as soon as possible. Accordingly, October 21, all things being in readiness, at day-break I bid farewell to our old camp and its pleasant surroundings, headed the canoe down stream, and began a journey of nearly five thousand miles homeward bound. In the first day's travel we run about eighty miles, encountering many dangerous places, but coming through them all safely. Many times, in spite of our united efforts, the current would sweep us against its rocky boundary, and almost smash our canoe. Again in trying to avoid huge trees (left in the river at high water) we would be forced to head our boat directly for them, and with a silent prayer wait the result. The canoe being gradually rounded from its bottom up to a long sharp bow, and driven ten or twelve miles an hour by the strong current, would strike the tree and seem to leap out of the water over it, as if it was running from some fearful danger.

The next day's run we reached the Great Glacier, and camped in the old house, remaining there one day to overhaul our goods and feast our eyes on the beautiful scenery. After tramping over a large mountain and shooting some grouse and squirrels I returned to camp, and next morning determined to reach Wrangel again. It was a long and hard pull of sixty miles, the river having become much wider and the current ran from four to six miles an hour. We reached there about 9 p. m. tired and hungry, and were welcomed back and well entertained. Our friends were about sending a canoe up after us, fearing that we would not survive the dangers of the return trip. We were disappointed at not finding any letters from home there for us. Thursday night we were awakened by the signal gun of the Nowbern, and our hearts gave a great bound of joy at the prospect of a speedy return to the dear ones far away. If in this simple, unpretending letter you find anything instructive or interesting I shall be amply repaid for this attempt at a description which, in good hands, would fill a large volume, every item being of interest. As it is I must endeavor to double the "one talent" given, that it may be well with me. For the kind Christian advice given me by you on our way up from San Francisco I thank you most earnestly, for through it I have been greatly benefited. Although I may never repay you, your reward awaits you in heaven. May God's blessing ever rest on you and your efforts is the wish of

Your devoted friend,

HARRY G. WILLIAMS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

VINCENT COLYER,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX B 3.

Letter from Leon Smith.

WRANGEL ISLAND, A. T., October 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your questions of yesterday, permit me to say the number of Indians at this point is estimated to be about 500.

Since my arrival here, the 1st of March, 1860, I have found them to be quiet, and seem well disposed toward the whites.

They live on fish (smoked salmon) and game, and they provide themselves with clothing from the furs they gather, either by trade or trapping.

Twice a year most of the Indians make a trip up the Stikine River to Talyan, at which place the Stiek tribe reside, and trade with them for interior marten, mink, beaver, bear, wolverine, lynx, land otter, and some other skins. They take up salmon,

fish-oil, blankets, domestics, red cloth, beads, molasses, flour, and in fact every other article suitable for Indian trade. They give about ten yards of print for one prime marten; three and a half pounds of salmon, three gallons of molasses, for the same, and for other skins in proportion.

The Stikine tribe are a very honest tribe, and partial to the whites. I will now start from this point and go with you to Talyan, on the North Fork. We leave here and go about seven miles to the mouth of the Stikine with, say, five Indians in my canoe. The current is rapid at all seasons. We reach the glacier, thirty-five miles from the mouth, in two days; from there we proceed to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, two miles above the boundary line between Hudson's Bay Company and Alaska, a distance of thirty miles, in two days—four days from the mouth. From here we find the current very rapid, and we tow our canoe along the two banks; we send three of our men on shore to tow, and keep one in the bow and stern. We tug along about ten miles a day until we reach Shakesville, named after the chief of the Stikine tribe, with whom you are acquainted. We reach Shakesville in about five days, about fifty miles from the Hudson's Bay Company, being about one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth. From here we tug along twelve miles to Buck's Bar, at which point, or in its vicinity, some eleven miners are at work on surface digging. They average about three dollars a day, and generally come to the mouth to winter. The men do some trading in furs. They here find silver, copper, coal, and iron, but, with the exception of coal, not in large quantities. The coal near the North Fork is of good quality, the vein being some thirty feet. We now leave Buck's Bar, bound to Talyan, a distance of twenty miles. We work hard for three days, and at last make fast to the banks at Talyan. We are received kindly by the chief, Normuck, and by all the tribe. The tribe remain away from home, and at their hunting grounds, about six months out of the year. They do their trading with the Stikines; the Hudson's Bay Company sends goods up, and in fact do most all the trading.

I spoke to you of Mr. Charles Brown's farm and waterfall. He tells me that he has raised about fifteen tons of potatoes, two tons of cabbage, four tons of turnips, and a large quantity of beets, lettuce, peas, carrots, &c. He has a turnip weighing six pounds. Potatoes average well; some came aboard yesterday.

The lake is about one mile wide, and two and one-half long; the fall is about forty feet, with water enough to run forty saw-mills. Mr. Brown has been living at that point about two years; it is about ten miles from here.

Out of six pounds of seed Mr. Brown tells me he raised four hundred and fifteen pounds of potatoes.

Mr. Hogan, a miner at Buck's Bar for two years, tells me that the altitude of the country will not permit them to raise vegetables; the country is broken, mountainous, and swampy.

Of the other tribes of the Territory I know nothing.

Hoping you will excuse this hurriedly penned memorandum, I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEON SMITH.

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
Special Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX B 3.

Letter from W. Wall.

FORT WRANGEL, A. T., November 8, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The Stikine Indians live at present on a small bay, near the northern extremity of Wrangel Island, and within about seven miles from the mouth of the river Stikine. They number altogether about three hundred, and are divided into nine tribes, each tribe having a chief, and all subject to one chief.

The present chief is Shakes; he does not possess by any means the authority and influence which his predecessor did; the principal reason is he is very poor, and another is he reports to the commanding officer all the misdeeds of the village. He is well disposed, and his only fault is his fondness for whisky, which is the cause of his poverty.

The majority of these Indians are very industrious, and are always anxious to get employment, but, like all the Indians on the coast, are passionately fond of whisky. Such is their desire for it that they will dispose of their most valuable furs at a most extraordinary sacrifice to obtain it. However, since the country came into the possession of the United States they have not as many opportunities as formerly of gratifying their passion.

It is a well known fact, that the sale of whisky to Indians on this coast, (and to the interior Indians through these on the coast,) has reduced their numbers, caused petty

feuds, idleness, theft, and predisposes them to disease and mortality, reducing them to the level of the lowest brute. They are artful and cunning, and to gain a point will tell lies in a most bare-faced manner; at the same time they look upon a respectable white man as incapable of telling an untruth; and if a white man once deceives them by telling an untruth, or otherwise, they look upon him as below caste, and will avoid as much as possible all future dealings with him.

It is also a well known fact that immorality among the Indian tribes is not so general as when they associate with the white population. Both male and female seem to suffer alike by the association, and the natural consequence is quite evident—disease and a remarkable decrease in population.

The principal subsistence of these Indians is fish, berries, fish oil, seal oil, venison and mountain sheep. Potatoes and turnips they are very fond of, and buy them in considerable quantities from the Hydahs, who live further up, and seem to understand their cultivation.

The soil and climate here are well suited for the growth of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, &c.; but both from the want of knowledge and of implements, the Indians never make an earnest attempt; they simply cultivate a few potatoes in a most indifferent manner.

The fur-bearing animals on the coast are numerous, and good of their kind, viz., bears, mink, and hair seal; and it is strange how these Indians neglect, in a great measure, this very important source of wealth. I can account for it in this way: their appliances for procuring the means of subsistence are so indifferent, and their total neglect of raising any vegetables leaves them in that condition that they really have neither the time or the independence to go out for a two or three months' trapping expedition. However, there are some exceptions which go to prove the statement which I make. I knew one Indian who last winter killed twelve large and eight small bears, about thirty minks, and a number of hair seals; he had besides a small patch of potatoes; this Indian had only his wife to assist him. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in stating, (after nearly three years' experience in their means and ways,) that these Indians, if properly instructed, and advantage taken of the resources of the country, they might not only become comfortable, but by the sale of furs and their other produce become comparatively wealthy.

I have much pleasure in offering you these hurried remarks, hoping you might find them useful in assisting you in the good work you have undertaken.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

W. WALL.

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX B 4.

Mr. William H. Dall's general description of Southeastern Alaska is so full of valuable information that I append it to Mr. William H. Smith's and Mr. Wall's account of this district:

THE SITKAN DISTRICT.

"This district extends from the southern boundary to the peninsula of Alaska, including the island of Kodiak.

"The surface of this portion of the Territory is rugged and mountainous in the extreme, the northern part only affording any appreciable amount of level and arable lands suitable for cultivation. Small patches occur here and there where small farms might be located, but, as a rule, the mountains descend precipitously into the sea, with their flanks covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests. These rise to the level of about fifteen hundred feet above the sea. Here and there a bare streak shows where an avalanche has cut its way from the mountain top to the waterside; and occasionally the shingling front of a glacier occupies some deep ravine, contrasting curiously with the dense foliage on either side.

"The canals and channels of the Alexander Archipelago form the highways of the country, and so intricate and tortuous are they, that they afford access to almost every part of it without setting foot on shore.

"Soil.—The soil is principally decayed vegetable mold, with substrata of gravel or dark-colored clay.

"The soil of Kodiak and Cook's Inlet is of a similar character, but from an admixture of volcanic sand thrown up by the waves, and abundant sandstone strata, it is lighter, drier, and better adapted for cultivation.

"Climate.—The climate of the southern portion of this district is intolerably rainy. The annual rain-fall at Sitka varies from sixty to ninety-five inches, and the annual

number of more or less rainy days varies from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and eighty-five. In Unalaska the annual number of rainy days is about one hundred and fifty, and the annual fall of rain (and melted snow) is about forty-four inches. This last estimate is probably not too low for the island of Kodiak and the eastern part of Cook's Inlet. The annual means of the temperature about Sitka are by no means low, in spite of the rainy summers. The following table will indicate the means for the severe seasons during the year ending October 31, 1868, from the United States Coast Survey observations:

"SITKA METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

Season.	Mean Temp.	Rain-fall.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.
	Fahr.	Inches.				
Spring.....	42.6	14.64	22	70	33	15
Summer.....	55.7	10.14	21	71	36	9
Autumn.....	45.9	28.70	19	72	41	5
Winter.....	31.9	14.50	41	47	21	6
Year.....	41.07	68.07	106	260	131	26

Minimum temperature 11°, maximum temperature 71°, for the year.

"It will be noted that the average temperature of the winter is hardly below the freezing point, the greatest degree of cold being eleven above zero. The average of many years observation places the mean winter temperature about 4-33° Fahr., which is about that of Mannheim, on the Rhine, and warmer than Munich, Vienna, or Berlin; and about the same as that of Washington, one thousand and ninety-five miles further south, and warmer than New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The cloudiness and rain of the summer season, however, prevents it from being nearly as warm as at any of the places above mentioned. Very little ice is made at Sitka; the harbor is always open, and the island is noted for the abundance of a small species of humming bird.

"*Inhabitants.*—These are principally Indians in the Alexander Archipelago. Treated with firmness and decision they are harmless; but if vacillation or weakness mark the dealings of Americans, as they did the policy of the Russian American Company, massacres and other exhibitions of Indian virtue and courage will be the inevitable result. North of the archipelago on the shores of Prince William Sound, and the north shore of Cook's Inlet, and on the whole of Alaska Peninsula and the islands south of it, the inhabitants are of the Esquimaux stock, intelligent, ingenious and docile.

"*Natural productions.*—In the southern part of this district, from an agricultural point of view, there is little beside the timber. Near Fort Simpson, Dr. Kellogg describes timothy, white clover, and medick, or burr clover, as flourishing with great luxuriance. Dr. Robinson says the same of the native grasses in the interior. But south of Prince William Sound there is so little low land, or prairie, that there is no good opportunity for raising fodder, and the climate would render its preservation extremely precarious. The character of the country is so rugged that it would hardly be advisable to keep many cattle; and grain-raising, on account of the moisture, is not to be thought of. At Sitka some vegetables do very well. Turnips, beans, peas, carrots, beets, lettuce, and radishes succeed well. Potatoes are small and watery from want of sun and excess of moisture. Cabbages are luxuriant, but will not head. Cereals fail. The milk and cream from a few cows are very good. Pork has a disagreeable flavor from being fed on fish entrails, &c.

"To the northern portion of this district the above remarks do not apply. Kodiak and Cook's Inlet, northeast of Fort Alexander, have comparatively colder winters and drier and warmer summers than the islands and coast to the west or south of them. Haying can be successfully carried on, the native grasses being valuable for fodder, green or dry, while the cultivated grasses succeed very well. Barley and oats have been successfully raised near the settlement of St. Nicholas, on Cook's Inlet. There is no want of wood; while it does not encroach on the lowland, which is clear of trees and underbrush. Dr. Kellogg says of Kodiak, 'Various herbs and grasses clothe the mountains to their summits. The summer climate here, unlike Sitka, is sufficiently fair for haying. We saw many mown valleys from which a good supply of hay from the native grasses had been secured. The cattle were fat, the milk abundant. The butter was yellow and appeared remarkably rich, though of a disagreeable flavor, which might be owing to the manner of making.' The potatoes are better than at Sitka, but do not attain a very large size. It has been mentioned that the cattle distributed to the natives by the Russian American Company did very well in Cook's Inlet.

"*Timber.*—The agricultural staple of the southern Sitkan district is timber. I name

the forest trees in the order of their value. The yellow cedar (*C. Nutkanis*, Spach.) is the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast. It combines a fine, close texture with considerable hardness, extreme durability, and pleasant fragrance. For boat-building it is unsurpassed, in addition to its lightness, toughness, ease of workmanship and great durability.

"After ascending some distance the mountain sides of the island of Sitka, the wood, which appears in increased denseness before us, consists particularly of a noble Thuja, (*T. excreta*, *C. Nutkanis*.) This is the timber most valued here. It occurs frequently further down, but the more predominant spruce trees conceal it from view; but here it constitutes almost the entire timber. From its agreeable perfume, it is known to the Russians as *dushaik*, or scented wood. This is the wood formerly exported to China, and returned to us as "camphor wood," &c., famous for excluding moths. In repairing old Fort Simpson, a stick of this wood, among the pine timbers used for underpinning, was found to be the only sound log after twenty-one years' trial. A wreck on the beach at Sitka, originally constructed of this timber, was found thirty-two years after as sound as the day it was built; even the iron bolts were not corroded.

"Sitka spruce, or white pine, (*Abies Sitkensis*.) This tree, well known in the lumber trade of the coast, attains a large size, and is noteworthy from its invariably straight and slowly tapering trunk. The wood is not so durable as the last species, but is available for many purposes. Hemlock, (*Abies Mertensiana*, Bong.) This species is often confounded with the white pine by lumber dealers, who style them both "Sitka pine." It is much larger in its growth than the next species, but some botanists consider it a variety of the balsam. Balsam fir, (*Abies Canadensis*, Michx.) The wood of this species is almost valueless, but the bark, as well as the bark of the last named, is used in tanning. Scrub pine, (*Pinus contorta*, Dougl.) This species seldom grows more than forty feet clear trunk and eighteen inches in diameter. It passes as far north as the junction of the Lewis and the Pelly rivers in the interior, but no further.

"Other trees, such as the little juniper, wild pear, and the like, may be of some use, but from their small size or scarcity are of little economical value.

"In Kodiak Dr. Kellogg found the growth of timber (*Abies Sitkensis*) confined to the eastern valleys and slopes of the island. The largest seen were three feet in diameter, and ninety to one hundred feet high. In the governor's yard were masts and spars over one hundred feet in length, scarcely tapering two inches in thirty or forty feet. These were from Kodiak; but many are brought in rafts from Spruce Island, ten or fifteen miles off.

"The wooded district comprises the whole Alexander Archipelago, and the mainland north to Lituya Bay; from this point to Prince William Sound little is known of the character of the timber; but in the latter locality fine timber abounds, and also in the interior.

"GENERAL SUMMARY.

"While in the Youkon territory we cannot look for self-supporting agricultural districts, nor reasonably expect any one to obtain a subsistence by farming alone; still the settler called there to develop the resources of the country, be they lumber, fish or furs, may have milk in his tea, and many vegetables on his table, if he possess the energy and knowledge to make the most of his opportunities. It will not be necessary for him to rely on the products of the chase alone, if he will but take the necessary care to provide shelter for his cattle, and to cut the perennial grasses which cover the prairies and lowlands for their fodder during the winter.

"In the Aleutian district is situated the larger proportion of arable lands, and in this and the northern part of the Sitkan district the climatic conditions are the most favorable in the Territory. Their resemblance to the conditions which prevail in North-western Scotland and its islands has been already demonstrated at length; and the capability of this district for agriculture may therefore be reasonably inferred. Oats and barley, possibly wheat and rye, may succeed on these islands. Their abundant capacity for producing root crops of good quality, except possibly potatoes, may be considered as settled. That cattle will do well there is no doubt; and the Pacific coast may yet derive its best butter and cheese from the Aleutian and Northern Sitkan district. Sheep, goats, and swine have not been thoroughly tried as yet, but the inference is that they also would succeed.

"Most of the berries found in the Youkon territory are common to the Aleutian district, and the climate, except from its moisture, presents no obstacles to the success of some kinds of fruit trees. It is to be hoped that some one will try the experiment. These islands, with the country around Cook's Inlet, are unquestionably the best agricultural region in our new possessions.

"The resources of the southern Sitkan district lie apparently entirely in its timber. This is unquestionably needed on the Pacific slope, and is a most valuable acquisition. No better lumbering district could be imagined with water transportation everywhere, and mountain sides so steep that a slide, easily made of comparatively worthless timber, will conduct the more valuable logs directly to the water-side.

"Some vegetables will be raised in the future as in the past, and some stock will be kept in this part of Alaska, but expectations should be moderate. To the northern part of this district the remarks on the Aleutian district will apply.

"Many reports may be found in circulation, even in official documents, in regard to Alaska, which have very little foundation. It is believed that in this report nothing is asserted which is not susceptible of easy proof. It may be said that Massachusetts has never exported any native productions except granite and ice. Alaska, on the contrary, if we dismiss the fabulous stories of fossil ivory, and gold and silver, may be able in course of time to give not only ice, marble, coal, and ship timber, but butter and cheese, mutton and beef. Perhaps more palatable fruit may take the place of the cranberries which have already found their way to San Francisco markets.

APPENDIX C.

Report from F. K. Latham on the Indian tribes of Alaska.

ALASKA, October 28, 1869.

DEAR SIR: A residence of nearly two years at Sitka, intimately associated with the trade of the country, and in daily communication with the Indians, has afforded me some advantages for observing the habits and wants, manners and customs, of these people.

I need only refer you to the Sitkas, whose history and character afford an example that pertains, in a peculiar degree, to all of the tribes on our coast, from Fort Tongas, near our southern boundary line, to Copper River, away to the northward and westward, about six hundred miles.

The village of the Sitkas consists of fifty-six houses, well built and comfortable, adjoining the town of Sitka, or "New Archangel," being separated only by the palisade, a rude defensive line of upright logs, placed by the old Russian American Company. The village contains a population of about twelve hundred souls all told. They have been, and are now, governed by one great chief, aided by sub-chiefs, all of whom are elected by the tribe. It is impossible for me to give the number of the latter, their position being neither arbitrary nor perpetual, as is that of the great chief or "tye." They live by fishing and hunting, each in their proper season, the men devoting a large portion of their time trading with the interior Indians for furs, giving in exchange their dried salmon and halibut, cotton goods, printed and plain, blankets, guns, powder, balls, &c.

They are industrious and ingenious, being able to imitate admirably almost anything placed before them. Of their industry, I need only to refer to the fact that for the quartermaster and myself, in a few days' notice, they supplied, under great disadvantages, both of weather and means, one thousand cords of wood, Russian measure, of 216 cubic feet each. This large amount of wood was cut from one to four miles away from our town, and delivered and corded by them as well, if not better, than would have been done by the same white labor under similar disadvantages.

Our Indians are shrewd traders, readily understanding prices and values, easily understanding both our coins of different denominations, and our "greenbacks." They are tractable and kind when kindly treated, but vindictive and exacting full compensation for wrongs inflicted, come from what quarter they may. All difficulties, even that of killing one of their number, is measured by an *estimated value*, "so many blankets" or the equivalent in money, or what they may elect. The failure to promptly pay for a real or supposed injury is at once the signal for retaliation. I can but look with great favor upon the system on the part of the government, of adapting itself to the one idea, *immediate settlement* with their people for all wrongs of magnitude, (whether on the part of the military or the individual), entirely upon *estimated value*. This is the time-honored custom of the red man in Alaska, and pertains to all alike, wherever dispersed throughout the vast Territory.

At present it is more than folly to attempt to induct him into any other way of looking at a wrong or injury. Authority, with definite instructions to our rulers, whether civil or military, to in this way settle all disputes, especially when life has been taken, will always keep him (the Indian) peaceable and friendly, and in the end save to the government many notable lives and a large expenditure of treasure. I am led to these reflections by observing that in this way the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian American Fur Company have, for nearly a century, lived in comparative security among the Pacific coast Indians, failing in but few instances, a confidence betrayed, property taken, or life endangered.

Again, my own personal experience is a powerful example of the system of such a course. Last New Year's eve a difficulty occurred at the market-house in Sitka, between a Chilkat chief and a soldier, a sentinel, which resulted in the imprisonment

in the guard-house of the chief, and through some unaccountable manner the death by shooting, in a day or two afterwards, of three Indians. For a full account of these early difficulties refer you to a report of General J. C. Davis, made about that time.

Among the Indians killed, was one Chilkat, one Kate, and one Sitka. The Kates very promptly sought the usual remedy, but, failing to satisfy themselves, adopted their extreme remedy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;" meeting two white men near their village, promptly dispatched them, thereby lost all of their village, burned by order of the general commanding; hence the so-called "Kate war."

For nearly five months no coast or interior Indians appeared among us, to the great detriment of trade, the Chilkats especially keeping themselves aloof from us all winter. Well knowing the chief and most of his people, I determined to pay them a visit for purpose of trade and to restore friendly relations. First, a small schooner reached their village in May last, and found them sullen and listless, and effected but little in any shape for several days. At the end of the fourth day our little vessel was suddenly boarded by about seventy-five well-armed men, bent on satisfaction either in property or life, for the man killed at Sitka nearly five months previous. The exigencies of my situation required prompt and immediate action. Asking, from our closed cabin, an audience, it being granted, I stepped out among them with my interpreter, an Indian, and whilst protesting against their wish that I should pay for what had been done by our military chief at Sitka, satisfied them by giving them a letter to the general commanding, asking him, for the sake of trade and security to life, to pay for the man killed, giving my promise to the Indians to pay for the dead man if the general refused.

The general refused to listen to the delegation waiting on him with my letter. I returned with my vessel again to Sitka and to Chilkat, when I promptly paid the price asked—thirteen blankets and one coat, amounting in value, all told, to about fifty dollars, coin. I feel quite sure that in this simple settlement I arrested serious trouble to myself and probably to the government.

I made afterwards a similar settlement with the Chilkats in Sitka, for one of their men killed by a young man in my employ. I can safely say that dealt with in this way, there need never be any serious complication of Indian affairs in this Territory. Many irregularities and immoralities exist among our Coast Indians. Like their brothers of the plains, they are great lovers of whisky, and will barter their all to get it. They should be prohibited its use, but how to effect this is a problem I am unable to solve, unless the importation is entirely prohibited. That our Indians are susceptible of a high standard of cultivation there can be no possible doubt. This can only be done by the aid of industrial and educational schools. The missionary is working to good advantage at Vancouver among the Hydahs, and at Fort Simpson among the Chemsheans. In these two tribes can be found men and women of high culture and refinement, fit to "grace almost any position in life."

The Koloshen, our own Indians from Tongas to the Copper River, are quite as intelligent and easy of culture, needing only the same liberal system of education to, in a very short time, fully utilize them for every purpose of government and usefulness.

The inhospitability of the country, differing as it does so widely from the usual fields of civilized men, must for a long time make the Indians the nucleus of population of Alaska; and if so, how very essential that he be at once advanced through education and example to his high destiny.

While the manners and customs are the same of the whole Koloshen race, there is a marked difference in the wealth and condition of those tribes living on the mainland coast over that of the islander. Position, custom, and numbers have given to the former the entire control of the valuable trade with the interior, in some five of the great mainland tribes, each warlike and powerful, and equally zealous of any encroachments on their peculiar privileges.

Beginning north we have the Copper River Indians, variously estimated from three to four thousand strong; but little is known of this people. They are, however, known to be very rich in furs.

The early Russians told fabulous stories of the existence of both gold and copper on this river, which is proved by the fact that the Indians are at times seen to use these metals in their ornaments.

Next in order, south, are the Klathinks, about one thousand strong. They live in the great basin or park known as Behring Bay, between Mount St. Elias and Mount Fairweather, and have a splendid communication with the interior by means of two long, fine rivers emptying into the bay. These Indians are gentle, hospitable and kind, but are poor, having been neglected by the traders for the last three years. They are in quick communication with a splendid fur-bearing country, and only require a market to develop splendid resources.

Next in order are the Hoonid, or Gross Sound Indians, two thousand strong. They live on the eastern bank of the sound for a distance of sixty miles, and are the oil merchants of the coast, taking enormously large quantities of seal, dog-fish, and ulican

oil, which they barter to their brethren along the coast. These oils are used largely by our Indians as an article of food; it is used by them as we use butter.

At the head of the Chatham Straits, almost due north from Sitka two hundred and twenty miles, are the Chilkahits, at least ten thousand strong. They are a brave and warlike people, more skilled against than sinning. I have had much to do with them, and ever found them honest, faithful and kind. Their villages extend from the mouth to a distance of seventy-five miles up the Chilkahit River. Coal and iron abound in inexhaustible quantities; huge masses of iron can be found among the boulders almost anywhere along the banks of the noble stream. The Indians state the existence of gold in the mountain passes of the river. The "color" has been found near the mouth. On every hand can be seen quartz cropping boldly out from a width of from one to twenty feet. Nothing is known of its character or value. These Indians are among the richest, if not the wealthiest, of our Coast Indians. Large quantities of the most valuable furs are annually gathered and sold by them. They are in every way independent.

Twenty miles north of Sitka, and east of Admiralty Island seventy-five miles, are the Takooos, living at the head of Takoo Inlet, on the Takoo River. These Indians claim to be richer in furs than any of the tribes around them. About the same quantity can be got here as on the Chilkahit. Some idea may be gathered of the large trade at one time done with them when I state but a short time ago the Hudson's Bay Company made their trade lease from the Russian-American Company's furs taken in a single trip of their steamer over five thousand marten skins, and other valuable skins in proportion.

The Takooos number about the same as the Chilkahits, and are a proud and haughty race. Gold is well known to exist anywhere along this river, but the Indians have steadily refused to permit any development. Coal is also found here in large quantities; indeed it is found throughout the coast and islands of our inland waters. Of salmon it would be invincible to particularize; they are found in endless numbers anywhere in our fresh-water streams. The largest and best are found in the Takoo, Chilkahit, Behring's Bay and Copper River, reaching an enormous size, many of them weighing seventy pounds.

Give Alaska a market and she will soon develop a second New England. The conformation of our mountain ranges are not unlike those of Washington, Oregon, and California. They form our coast and are iron-clad—a greater portion of them iron. A distance of twenty or thirty miles will pass one through this range, where is found an almost level plateau well covered with timber. This plateau extends inland for a distance of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles, when another chain of mountains is reached, answering to what is known as the Cascade Range in Oregon, or the Blue Range in California.

There can be no doubt, from what the Indians tell us, in this plateau, between the two ranges, the prospects will at no distant day develop a field as rich in the precious minerals as any found in the southward.

Very respectfully,

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
Fort Wrangell, A. T.

F. K. LOUTHAN.

APPENDIX C 2.

Letter from Frank Mahoney on the Indians and their trade in Eastern Alaska.

SITKA, A. T.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I give you my views in relation to the various Indian tribes of this Territory as far as my observation goes. In regard to the population and number of the tribes I have no data; of others I can speak from observation; that is to say, from Cook's Inlet to the southern boundary.

From what I can learn of the extreme northwest, in the Behring Sea to the Straits, the Indians lead a wandering life, and are variously designated as the "Kochmusk," "Quogsky," "Cigatsky," and "Chelching." These tribes are estimated from four thousand to five thousand. During the winter months, say from October to April, they will wander over immense tracts of country in bands of from fifty to one hundred, sometimes undergoing great privation; and it has been said that they will sometimes sacrifice one of their number to save the rest from starvation. Their occupation is trapping and hunting the reindeer. They will travel during this season of the year from the valley of Youkon to Copper River, stopping for short periods where game and furs are plenty. They will sometimes touch the shores of Prince William's Sound, Cook's Inlet, and also the western shore, in Behring Sea. The skins they collect are fine marten, mink, silver and black fox. The few natives the writer has seen, shows them to be a peaceable race and respectful to the white man, looking upon him as a superior; there is no doubt but they could be shaped into useful citizens in time.

To the south, on the Aleutian chain of islands and on the peninsula of Unalaska, are the Aleutes, a very quiet race, and nearly all Christians. Their number is said to be about seven thousand. Those living on the islands are engaged in fur-sealing, sea-otter hunting; and trapping the fox, of which there are the silver, cross, and red. They are found employed at the different trading posts in the Territory.

The Indians of Cook's Inlet and adjacent waters are called "Kamisky." They are settled along the shore of the inlet and on the east shore of the peninsula. A very sociable race of Indians, their number is from five hundred to eight hundred. During the winter months they leave the shores for the purpose of hunting and trapping, when in the spring they return to their summer homes, dispose of their winter products to traders for tea, sugar, tobacco, sheeting, prints, clothing, flour, hardware, such as knives, axes, hatchets, &c. The spring and summer, till the latter part of June, is passed in idleness, when the salmon season commences, and lasts until August, when they dry large quantities of salmon, weighing from forty to one hundred pounds each.

East of Cook's Inlet, in Prince William's Sound, there are but few Indians; they are called "Nuchusk." There may be about four hundred in all, with some few Aleutes. Hutelinson, Kohlo & Co. have a post on the south end of Hlenbrooke Island, which is the depot for the furs that come down the Copper River, although they collect many sea-otter, for which the shore about the mouth of Copper River and around Middleton Island is famous.

Every year, the middle of June, three or four large skin-canoes, capable of carrying five tons each, are sent up Copper River, loaded with trading goods, done up in one-hundred-pound packages, covered with water-tight skins, so that should accident happen, which not infrequently occurs, the goods are portable to handle. It takes about eighty days to make the trip; the canoes are hauled most of the way on the ice, on their ascent of the river. On the return, the winter collection of furs are brought down, the river then being clear of ice. The magazine is about eighty miles up the river. The Indians about Copper River are called "Madnuskky," or Copper Indians, and may be classed with the wandering tribes. To the east, along the coast, about one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of Copper River, we come to Behring Bay. The most northern of the Kolosh Indians, of which there are numerous tribes, extending to Portland Canal, all speak the same language with a little difference in dialect. They are a savage and piratical race, and as a general thing are not to be trusted. Fear of punishment for outrages keeps them in order.

Herewith add a list of the tribes from Behring Bay to the southern boundary:

Residence.	Name of tribe.	Number.
Behring Bay	Yucatat	300
Behring Bay	Sitkine	1,200
Behring Bay	Tongas	800
Cross Sound	Whinegas	300
Cross Sound	Whinegas (Interior)	800
Chilkahit Inlet	Chilkahit	2,500
Chilkahit Inlet	Anega	300
Stephen Passage	Takoo	2,000
Stephen Passage	Sitka	1,000
Admiralty Island	Hoolbinoo	1,000
Admiralty Island	Kake	750
Admiralty Island	Auk	750

Of the Yucatat tribe, they have but few furs in the winter; they do nothing in spring. They trade and trap with some Indians to the south of them, who live on some small streams that empty into the ocean. I could get no information from them respecting their neighbors, respecting their numbers and language. All they said was, that they were more numerous than themselves, and they made good trade with them for marten, mink, fox, bear, wolverine, and lynx, for which they gave them tobacco, brown sheeting, needles, thread, knives, buffons, beads, &c.

The Yucatahs have been in the habit of trading with the Sitkas and Chilkahits, who in the summer season pay them visits, taking from Sitka such articles as dry goods, powder, shot, knives, and trinkets, bringing back furs.

The Whinegas have but few furs; they are chiefly employed in hair-seal fishing, of which they get abundance; they get in trade about eight cents apiece for them. They also get some marten, mink, fox, and bear from Cross Sound.

We go north to Chilkahit, at the head of the inlet so named, where there is a river on which there are three villages; each village is presided over by a chief.

The Chilkahits are the most numerous of all the Kolosh tribes. They catch some furs about their own grounds, but the greater portion comes from the interior, or where they go to trade twice a year, spring and fall. There is no doubt but they make a big profit on the skins they bring down.

Nothing is known of these interior Indians, only what the Coast Indians say, that they are called "Si-him-e-ma, or Stick Indians." They will allow no whites to pass up the rivers. The trade which the Coast Indians take into the interior consists of dry goods, blankets, tobacco, powder, shot, and light flint-lock muskets, if they can get them. Although the ammunition and muskets are a prohibited trade in this Territory, still the Indians get them from the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson. Steel traps, knives, hatchets, needles and thread, and little cheap jewelry, form their principal trade, for which they get in exchange, marten, mink, silver, cross, and red fox, black, brown, and grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, ermine, beaver, land otter, and some inferior skins. The price they give may be represented thus: Marten, 50 cents; mink, 25 cents; lynx, 20 cents; silver fox, \$1 25; cross and red fox, from 25 cents to 50 cents; wolverine, 37 1/2 cents; bear, black, 50 cents to \$1 50; bear, grizzly, 50 cents to \$1 50; bear, brown, 50 cents; beaver, 20 cents to 40 cents; land otter, 50 cents.

These they exchange with the trader at an advance of from two hundred to four hundred per cent. for such articles as they require. The traders' tariff may be quoted: Foy prints and sheeting, 25 cents per yard; tobacco, \$1 50 per pound; molasses, \$1 per gallon; powder, \$1 50 per pound; shot, 50 cents per pound; blankets, (assorted,) \$3 to \$6. Steel traps, knives, vermilion, flour, hard bread, beans, rice, and some few articles in the way of clothing, pants, shirts, (cotton and woollen,) blue cloth caps with glazed covers, shoes, and some minor articles.

The trading prices for skins are: Marten, \$2 to \$3; mink, 25 cents to \$1 50; bear, black, \$1 50 to \$3 50; bear, grizzly, \$1 to \$3 10; bear, brown, 50 cents to \$2 50; fox, silver, \$1; fox, cross, \$1 50 to \$2; fox, red, 75 cents to \$1; beaver, 20 cents to \$1 per pound; land otter, \$1 50 to \$2; hair seal, 8 cents to 10 cents; deer skins, 15 cents to 20 cents.

The above may answer for the Indians from Chilkait to Portland Inlet. Of the Takuos, the same may be said as of the Chilkait and tribes above Stephen's Passage.

On the east of Admiralty Island are the Koot-se-nos. They have but few furs, but collect considerable hair seal and deer skins. They also raise quantities of potatoes of good quality and fair size.

Coming east through Pearl Straits to Sitka are the tribe of that name. They are employed in trading with the other tribes, hunting, and fishing, and are employed as porters and laborers about the town of Sitka. They also cut nearly all the cord wood that is used by the citizens. They may be considered very useful adjuncts of the town citizens, as they are the chief purveyors, supplying them with all kinds of fish and game, such as ducks, geese, venison, grouse, &c.

Going south around Baranof Island, and up through a portion of Chatham Straits, we come to the Rat tribe on Kyro and Kespriano Islands. They catch some furs, such as lynx, bear, and hair seal, besides trading with some of their neighbors. Their trade has fallen off considerably since the occupation of the Territory by the Americans. They formerly were in the habit of getting their trading goods from small crafts from Victoria, but at present the Indians north, south, east, for two hundred miles, either come to Sitka or get their wants supplied from small crafts that load or are owned by Sitka merchants.

Passing east and south through Frederick's Sound, we come to Wrangle Island and the mouth of the Stikino River, where are the villages of the Stikino tribe. They were some years ago a numerous tribe, but liquor and its concomitant vices materially lessened their numbers. They collect considerable marten, mink, bear, and lynx. They have formerly carried on considerable trade with the interior tribes, but since the discovery of gold in 1862, the competition of the whites has lessened their trade.

The furs that are collected in this section are principally disposed of at Fort Wrangle. To the west and south of Prince of Wales Island is an off-shoot of the Hydah or Queen Charlotte Island Indians. They number some three hundred and are called An-e-ga. They, it may be said, are the only Indians from Behring Bay to Portland Inlet that speak a different language from the rest. They raise considerable quantities of potatoes, trap mink, bear, and beaver. They also go up the Naas River in March for the collection of the hoolicon or candle-fish oil, which, when pressed, is well flavored as leaf lard.

In Clarence Straits and adjacent islands they are the connecting link between the Kolosh race and Simpsians on the British side. They speak the Kolosh, Simpsian, and Hydah tongue. They catch considerable mink, bear, beaver, wolverine, and some sea otter. The An-e-ga collect large quantities of candle-fish oil or grease. It is put up in tight cedar boxes, from fifty to eighty pounds, and taken north as far as Chilkait, and brings good prices in furs.

The Indians from Puget Sound to the northwest catch and dry large quantities of salmon; the further north the better the salmon.

In Cook's Inlet the salmon commence running in June and deteriorate in quality as they go south. July and August are the months about the latitude of Sitka, and gradually later as they go south, so that at Puget Sound in September and October they are the most plentiful, and not so good flavor.

Take the Indians of the coast of the Territory they are as well supplied with the necessaries of life as the aborigines of any country in the world. The forests are filled with game, the waters with fish, and the beach and rocks with clams and mussels. They are a healthy and vigorous race; both men and women can back very heavy loads. The men and women are more on an equality than the Indians of Puget Sound and east of the Cascade range. They are steady and good workers for a short time—say one month—when they like to knock off for about the same time. The writer thinks that it would be an impossibility to turn the Indian from his vagabond life. The change to order, with laws and schools, might last for a short time, but the novelty would wear off, and they would fall back into their old ways. They soon pick up the vices with none of the virtues of the whites. It is the opinion of the writer that it would take a generation to shape them into useful citizens, although a partial success has been obtained by Mr. Duncan a short distance below Fort Simpson with the Chimpians, and still they fall off.

The writer is not at all prejudiced against the Indians. Wherever he has come in contact with them, which has been much in the last sixteen years, he has endeavored to show them the bad policy of their predatory ways; show them advantages which can accrue by industry, that this may act as a stimulant.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK MAHONY.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

Inquiry as to causes of violation of liquor law.

SITKA, ALASKA, September 14, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I find that a large quantity of whiskey gets into the hands of the Indians in Alaska. In a conference with several of the chiefs this morning I learn that this was the cause of a riotous disturbance in their village at this place last evening, and the chiefs earnestly requested that its introduction might be stopped. Of course you are aware that the trade in this article is interdicted by special act of Congress. Will you inform me what in your opinion is the reason that so much of this pernicious poison escapes the vigilance of the revenue officers and finds its way into the Territory?

Very respectfully yours,

VINCENT COLYER,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

WILLIAM RAYES, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, District of Alaska.

Reply of Collector Rayes.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA, September 14, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, requesting me to inform you what, in my opinion, is the reason that so much spirituous liquors seem to escape the vigilance of the revenue officers and find its way into this Territory.

In answer, I would state that great inducements are offered to unprincipled men for bringing liquor into this country, as they can purchase from the Indians for one bottle of whiskey more furs than five times the value of the whiskey in money would procure. The Indian's fondness of intoxicating liquor is well known, and white men, actuated by the desire of making all the money they can, and not caring about the means by which they reach this end, take advantage of this unfortunate taste, visit their villages and fisheries and deal out to them the poison, which has almost in every instance been at the bottom of our Indian difficulties.

The question arises, how is this liquor brought into this Territory without the knowledge of the revenue officers? On your trip to this port you will have noticed the peculiar formation of the coast—all the way from Puget Sound it is one continued archipelago, the island being separated by narrow but mostly deep channels; small vessels can run through these channels and into the numerous bays making into the coast, and land their cargoes without running hardly any risk of being caught by the revenue officers. These small vessels, schooners, and sloops go to Fort Simpson, Queen Charlotte's Island, and other English trading posts, and smuggle liquor across our line. The cutter Lincoln is now in pursuit of a man by the name of Charles Stevens, who has

been reported to me as being in our waters with a full cargo of liquor on board of his vessel. But this traffic is not confined to white men; Indians, too, visit, in their canoes, our English neighbors; they will travel hundreds of miles to procure a supply of this liquid fire. Another mode of introducing it into this district is to smuggle it into this port, and from thence ship it to the different points where it is wanted for purposes of trade with the Indians. Only day before yesterday I discovered such an attempt, and seized ninety-two cans of alcohol, of five gallons each, which had been packed in coal-oil boxes, and was sought to be landed as coal oil.

What is wanted in this district is a small steam cutter of say from twenty-five to fifty tons burden, of light draught, but great speed; a vessel that would be able to run through all the channels and into all the bays; with such a vessel I could intercept all the crafts engaged in smuggling liquor, and follow and arrest all traders violating any of the laws pertaining to, and intended to prevent, this traffic. With the means now at my command I am almost entirely helpless. The cutter *Reliance*, being a sailing vessel, is unable to make her way through the islands with any degree of speed or safety, and the steam cutter *Lincoln* is prevented by her size and draught of water from being effective in this service.

Since I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, July 1 last, I have made numerous seizures of liquors brought into the Territory in violation of law; but I am satisfied, had I had a vessel of the above description under my control, my success would have been greater.

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

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
Special U. S. Indian Commissioner, Sitka, Alaska.

WILLIAM KAPUS, *Collector.*

APPENDIX G.

Letter from Captain Selden on evasions of liquor law.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER *RELIANCE*,
Sitka, Alaska, September 14, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting me to inform you what, in my opinion, is the reason that so much spirituous liquor gets into the hands of the Indians in Alaska, and escapes the vigilance of the revenue officers.

In answer I must confess that large quantities are brought into the Territory and peddled to the Indians along the whole extent of water-line of this Territory, and I feel assured it will continue so until we are furnished with small steam-vessels for the inland channels. I have every reason to believe that the most of this liquor is brought to the Territory by small vessels, trading all the way from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to some point near this port. What we want to break up this traffic is two steam-tugs or launches of light draught of water, so arranged that they can burn either coal or wood. They would not require a large force to man them, and they would be found very effective in protecting the revenue.

At the present time we have two cutters in this district: the *Lincoln*, a steam-vessel of four hundred tons, kept cruising through the season in Behring's Sea, and to the westward; the *Reliance*, a sailing-vessel, which cannot cruise inland, owing to the strong tides and intricate channels; and in fact a sailing-vessel is of no earthly use in these waters. With such force as we have at our command it is unreasonable to expect us to prevent illicit traffic.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

J. M. SELDEN,
Captain United States Revenue Marine.

Letter from Collector Kapus on the sale of liquors by auction, at Sitka, in Alaska.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF ALASKA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Port of Sitka, October 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of September, 1869, making certain inquiries concerning the recent illegal importation of spirituous liquors into this Territory, and in reply, that the alcohol referred to in my letter of the 14th of September last was brought here in the United States steamer *Newbern*.

As the value of this liquor exceeded \$100 I seized the entire invoice of the shippers Messrs. Kinkead & Louthan, amounting, according to the appraiser's report, to \$6,664.60, and have reported the case to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for his orders.

Messrs. Kinkead & Louthan have offered, in addition to the forfeiture of their goods, to pay to the government the sum of \$500 as a fine, in full discharge of all liabilities they may have incurred in the premises. I have recommended that this offer be accepted, as it is the full penalty of the law, and I am satisfied that nothing would be gained by throwing the case into court.

Colonel Frank N. Wicker, the special agent of the Treasury Department for this district, has joined me in this recommendation. I did not seize the ship, because she was a United States transport, and it would have been a mere farce for the government to have confiscated its own property; but I did arrest the captain, W. Freeman, Jr., and placed him under \$10,000 bond to appear before, and deliver himself up to, any court of the United States that may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In regard to the probable disposal of this liquor I will quote from my report to the department of September 18, 1869: "I would also ask, in case the course above recommended be adopted, that I be authorized to send the alcohol and spirituous liquors to San Francisco and have them sold at public auction. To sell and deliver this class of goods here would virtually be an evasion of the law; and if they are sold on condition that they be shipped out of the Territory, they would not bring near their true value."

The liquors that were seized by me in the month of August from on board the steamship *Active* were sold at this port on the 11th instant, but were delivered to the purchasers only in limited quantities for the use of the white inhabitants, and, as the law requires, upon the written permits of the general commanding the department.

Wishing you safe journey to your home in the eastern States, and earnestly requesting that you will use the influence of your position to bring the many disadvantages under which we are laboring in this remote corner of the Union to the attention of the proper authorities,

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

WILLIAM KAPUS,
Collector.

HON. VINCENT COLYER,
Special United States Indian Commissioner, Sitka, A. T.

VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAW.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER *LINCOLN*,
Sitka, August 30, 1869.

SIR: Upon leaving the vessel on the 17th of July, 1869, in Bristol Bay, accompanied by Dr. McIntyre, special agent, I proceeded to the settlement on the Neuchegack River. We boarded and examined on the way up the schooner *General Harney*, M. Levi, master. Captain Levi was then at the settlement. We landed at the village about 5 p. m., and found three persons grossly intoxicated; two Russians (traders) and native, (acting priest.) We accused Captain Levi of having sold liquor to the natives; he said that he had sold nothing more than nine (9) bottles of ale, at the same time he had a bottle of whisky in his possession, which he said was for his own use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. HEALY,
Second Lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine.

Captain JOHN H. MERRIGUES.

Official:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE, Jr.,
*First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Det. Capt. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAW BY COAST TRADERS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER *LINCOLN*,
Sitka, Alaska Territory, August 30, 1869.

SIR: This steamer in cruising during the present summer visited Neuchegack River, Bristol Bay, arriving at that place July 17.

It became a necessity to obtain a pilot for the navigation of Bristol Bay and Neuch-

gack River, and a boat was accordingly dispatched under an officer to obtain one—the vessel being at anchor in bay, and not arriving at anchorage in Noughgack River until morning. Second Lieutenant M. A. Healy was the officer in charge of boat, Special Agent Dr. H. H. McIntyre accompanying him. They went up to trading post, and remained until arrival of steamer, coming on board the following day. I am informed by these parties that three persons were found drunk on shore, two being Russians, the third a native, (officiating priest.) This liquor I am satisfied was furnished by the schooner General Harney, Marquis Levi, master, lying at anchorage in the river. I have every reason to think Captain Levi traded with these people while in this condition. It is quite certain that no liquor was in the place until the arrival of the General Harney, and Captain Levi has admitted that the persons named did get drunk on his vessel, saying, however, it was by accident, he inviting them on board as guests, and they getting drunk at his table.

I respectfully submit the above for your consideration and action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. HENRIQUES,
Captain United States Revenue Marine.

Major General J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Department of Alaska.

Official:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW BY THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN ICE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

UNALASKA, August 19, 1869.

In the month of May the ship Casarowitz landed at Bilkofsky, in Alaska Territory. The day after its arrival there were brought ashore two small kegs of five gallons whisky; the inhabitants were assembled and were made drunk. Then Captain Sandman showed them a paper with a large seal affixed, and told the natives that it was a permit from General Davis to land the whisky, and furthermore told them that they were not to trade with any company but his. A day or two after that about forty gallons of whisky and eight casks of California brand were landed from the same ship Casarowitz; during the night-time there was a ball and the natives again had a drunk. The day before its departure the ship landed about forty gallons more of whisky. I am certain that he told those Aleutes that for each sea otter brought to the store of that company a bottle of brandy would be given. He bought for a bottle of brandy a small sea otter from a certain Kaudhat of Kazutin. Every feast day he gives the Taya (chief) a bottle of brandy, as also to others, and one may see any day drunken Aleutes about the store.

In May, 1868, the brig Olga came to Bilkofsky, and got the Aleutes drunk. The Taya was told that the Russian company would punish him if he traded with any other concern, (than his) and the natives believe that they will be punished.

CARL OSCHKE.

True translation of original:

S. C. KELLOGG,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
Sitka, Alaska, September 17, 1869.

A true copy:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. A. G.

APPENDIX E.

Medical Director Bailey on Intemperance and Debauchery.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, October 25, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose for your information the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Tonner, United States Army, in medical charge of the Indians in this vicinity, in conformity to instructions given him by me. A copy of the same is inclosed.

This report is instructive and contains important suggestions which, if carried out, would go far towards improving their condition.

I am satisfied that little or nothing can be done until they are placed under better and more favorable influences. A greater mistake could not have been committed than stationing troops in their midst. They mutually debauch each other, and sink into that degree of degradation in which it is impossible to reach each other through moral or religious influences.

Whisky has been sold in the streets by government officials at public auctions, and examples of drunkenness are set before them almost daily, so that in fact the principal teaching they at present are receiving is that drunkenness and debauchery are held by us, not as criminal and unbecoming a Christian people, but as indications of our advanced and superior civilization.

These Indians are a civil and well-behaved people; they do not want bayonets to keep them in subjection, but they do want honest, faithful, and Christian workers among them; those that will care for them, teach and instruct them in useful arts, and that they are responsible beings. I look upon the different military posts in this department as disastrous and destructive to their well-being; they are not, and can never be, of the least possible use; they are only so many whisky fonts from whence it is spread over the country. If we ever have trouble with them and become involved in war, it will be found to arise from these causes. From the nature and character of the country, posts never can render the least influence—afford protection against contraband trade; this can only be done by armed vessels, in command of choice men. To go into detail on all points would require pages; you have seen enough to satisfy yourself; and in giving you the inclosed report I only want to add my testimony against what I conceive to be a most grievous error in the management of the Indian affairs in this Territory.

When you go home send us honest, faithful, Christian workers; *not place-seekers*, but those who want to do good work for *Christ's sake and kingdom*. Send men and women, for both are wanted.

When you can do away with the evils spoken of, and which are so evident, and adopt this latter course, then there will be hope, and not until then.

Sincerely your friend,

E. J. BAILEY,

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Alaska.

HON. VINCENT COLYER.

ORDERS ESTABLISHING HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Sitka, Alaska Territory, September 15, 1869.

DOCTOR: In taking medical charge of the Indians, in accordance with the instructions given you, you will ascertain as near as possible and report to this office the number of males, females, and children; their present sanitary condition; whether any efforts have been made or are being made to improve it; what has been the nature of the medical assistance they have received heretofore; nature and character of disease among them, in tabular statements, giving percentage, character of their clothing and food, their means of procuring it, to what extent liquor has been and still is being introduced among them; kind and condition of the houses they occupy. You will report what provisions and arrangements you have made to carry out your instructions.

On every Tuesday you will forward to this office a report of the previous week, giving the number treated, (males, females and children,) with disease, and where treated. You will also report upon all points of interest touching their condition, with such suggestions as you may think proper and practicable that will advance their improvement.

As you have been chosen for this duty it is hoped you will appreciate its importance, and enter upon it with your usual energy, and in a true Christian spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. BAILEY,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of Alaska.

Dr. Tonner's report on sanitary condition of the Sitka Indians and their village.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, October 20, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of September 15, I have the honor to make the following report:

After waiting until now the return of the Indians engaged in fishing I have taken

the number of those now here, and find three hundred and sixty-five men, two hundred and ninety-six women, and two hundred and sixty children, making a total of nine hundred and twenty-one now in village, while they state there are three hundred and thirty still absent fishing. These all live in forty-four houses, built of plank set upright and roofed with bark. The floors are planked, except a bare place in the center where the fire is built, the smoke passing through an opening in the roof. The buildings average forty feet in width and sixty in depth and twenty in height to the ridge. Small sleeping apartments line the sides, and measure generally, six by eight feet. Some have bedsteads and feather beds; a blanket serves the majority. Cleanliness and neatness is generally wanting in their abodes, although there are a few who in both respects are excellent models for the rest, and also the majority of the Russians now here, who live much worse than these Indians. The latter claim as an excuse for their want of cleanliness, the worse condition of the Russians and the want of interest shown in them previous to our arrival and possession of the country. The chief has displayed a very commendable spirit in improvement of his own house and person, and urging upon his tribe to do likewise; but more he was unable to do, as his authority is merely nominal. A very filthy practice prevails among them of blacking their faces simply to conceal other traces and protect from the effects of the sun. I have been able to lessen the practice by requiring clean faces on all those prescribed for.

Medical attendance has been furnished them by the post surgeon ever since the arrival of our troops here, but without compensation, while the labor at times was greater than that required by the troops, and at all times more trying. The diseases most common among them are syphilis, rheumatism, and conjunctivitis. The first is much aggravated and diffused by unrestrained intercourse with the troops, and affects both sexes equally. Its constitutional form is more rare than among the troops, partially owing to the implicit obedience to instructions given them for cure.

Rheumatism is confined to those past middle age, who, too old for active exercise, suffer from the natural effects of this climate upon those so situated.

Conjunctivitis and cornitis are very common, owing to the constant atmosphere of smoke in their houses. Those able to come are prescribed for daily at nine a. m. at the post hospital dispensary; those unable, at their houses. For the latter a hospital is necessary in order to treat them properly; but there being no provision for feeding or nursing such, I am unable to take them in. There are two rooms at the post hospital which by a little labor could be soon arranged comfortably for them; then the authority to issue a ration to each patient, and provisions made for the payment of a nurse, their needs in that direction would be supplied.

A blanket supplies the unchanging article of dress, although the females now generally wear calico, and the men drawers and shirts, besides others in our dress when procurable. Most of them have money from the sale of wood and basket work, besides supplying the market with venison, fish, and berries, for which they obtain twice as much as when the Russians held the country. Their food consists chiefly of smoked venison, salmon, with candle fish oil, and salmon berries; they are now acquiring a taste for fire, beans, and biscuit and molasses.

It is impossible to prevent their obtaining liquor, although its sale to them is prohibited here, still the low Russians obtain it without hindrance, and retail to them by the drink; yet I have seen very little drinking among them, and no disturbance caused by it.

Their moral condition is low, and rendered worse by the proximity of the whites, as evidenced by the superiority of the tribes in other parts of the Territory whose relations have been less intimate with us. This is at the lowest cbb here, being near the largest town. Some efforts were made by the Russians for their improvement, by building a church and school-house. They have services in the former monthly, but the latter is closed since our occupancy, as no provision or teacher was furnished for its maintenance. It is a good building, and only wanting a competent soul-loving teacher to fill it at once with as bright, apt children as can be found anywhere. At least one hundred and fifty are of the proper age, and with these only can we hope to improve their condition; those who have attained maturity being too fixed in their habits and vices to make much impression, (or improvement,) while the other material is plastic, and being very imitative are adopting our evil courses, without a knowledge of our good ones. An eminent, devoted chaplain or missionary at this place, who will take an interest in these beings as immortal souls, with one or two equally devoted teachers, are needed; the latter for these neglected ones, the former for all of us. Trusting that God will bless your efforts for good in this community, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. TONNER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Post Surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. BAILEY, U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of Alaska.

APPENDIX F.

Letter from O. B. Carlton.

FISHERIES OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTERS' STEAMER NEWBORN,
November 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I will reply to your inquiries concerning the fisheries of Alaska Territory in the order in which you presented them.

KINDS OF FISH.

The most of my experience in the fisheries of Alaska have been in the vicinity of Sitka, and as far as this enables me to judge, and from what I hear, salmon are the most numerous. Halibut are common here, large numbers are taken by the Indians with their rude apparatus. With more improved implements the halibut could be taken in sufficient quantities to make the pickling of the napes and fins very profitable. Herring of the choicest quality are found throughout the Territory; in the month of April can be caught by the hundreds of barrels with the usual herring nets. I also think mackerel will be caught in these waters by following the same course pursued on the Atlantic coast.

I, with others, in 1857 proceeded to Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, where, from a passing school, we caught some ten barrels; thence to South Barbara shores, where we caught five hundred barrels; thence to St. Craps Island, two hundred barrels, and from thence, north to Point Reyes, fifty barrels, when, from a combination of circumstances, the enterprise was abandoned. I have not resumed it since, being otherwise employed.

But from the fact that they are found in the south, as also the case on the Atlantic coast, and I have seen in Alaska waters such other fish as usually school with them, I am confident they may be found here.

BY WHOM TAKEN.

Last season I employed American labor, but found it to be expensive both in transportation and wages to make it pay. This year I employed Russians mostly, and find the expense about one-half of last season, but find them too indolent to employ to advantage. Next season I shall employ Indians altogether, except cooping, and I have no doubt but they can also be taught that trade. I found them willing and industrious, and kind when properly treated. They will work for less pay than Americans or Russians.

ARTICLES REQUIRED.

The usual outfit, such as barrels, salt, nets, and cans for curing them fresh; these have been taken from San Francisco, but the barrels may be made on the fishing-ground, as there is plenty of lumber for that purpose.

THE BEST MARKETS.

Are San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, and New York. The price of salmon (with cod, halibut, and mackerel have had nothing to do of late) ranges from five dollars to ten dollars a barrel, owing to quality and quantity in market at time of sale. I have had nothing to do with canning, but salmon preserved in this way are a great delicacy and an important article of commerce. Salmon are taken near Sitka in June, July, and August, and some few in September.

Very respectfully,

O. B. CARLTON,

Superintendent of — Company's Fisheries.

VINCENT COLYER, Esq.,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

THE FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

[From the SITKA TIMES.]

Among the many industries natural to the coast of Alaska none is more prolific of wealth to the enterprising merchant of the Pacific or eastern slope than the fisheries—the cod, halibut, salmon, and herring, which abound in immense quantities from Tongas in the south, to Behring Strait in the west. It was one of the strong reasons set

forth for the purchase by Mr. Sumner in his magnificent speech "on the cession of Alaska." Notwithstanding the fabulous statements made by him in relation to the fisheries, statements which many affected at least to disbelieve, the truth of all has been proven, and testimony is ample, derived since the transfer, and by our own people traders, who have engaged in the fur seal and other fur interests.

We who live at Sitka, and thence down by way of the Stikine, Cassan, and Tongas, know the profligence of the salmon fisheries, and its ultimate importance and value.

The American-Russian Commercial Company, one of the few associations of men who have shown enterprise, have an extensive establishment, Ozersky employing some twenty men in constant service from March to October. Last season, owing to bad nets and nets unsuitable for the catch, they only put up eight hundred barrels of salmon. This year, although the season is not ended, they have put up and prepared for the Atlantic market about one thousand barrels of salmon. Baronovitch, at Cassan, last year, with the aid of only four men, put up, in splendid order, seven hundred barrels of salmon, and had to cease the catch ere the season was half over, he having no more barrels to fill. On the 7th of August, last year, the Saginaw, Captain Mitchell, called at this place. Baronovitch had ceased work some three weeks before, but at Mitchell's request he took his two boats and seines to catch a supply for the ship, and in fifteen minutes returned with them loaded to the guards with beautiful salmon.

He felt confident that had his barrels not failed he could have packed seven hundred more.

A new method of putting up salmon has recently been experimented on by the Columbia River fishermen, and this year we understand they are putting up great quantities of them in cans, the same as oysters, lobsters, &c.

This course might be pursued here with great advantage, and the facilities for its successful prosecution are abundant. We hope some of our citizens will engage in it another season. Fish are plenty, labor is abundant and cheap, transportation below is low, and the price of fish remunerative. It will help the prosperity of the town, give work to our needy Russian population, and will give still more character to the worth of the Territory.

There are besides a hundred other fisheries of salmon, where, added to splendid locations for buildings, are good anchorages for vessels. Hundreds of fresh-water rivers come leaping down the mountains into the sea, and into these in the summer the salmon run, and so thickly, that often they blacken the water. Let us make known these facts to the world, for once known and believed, capital will surely seek an investment and acquire in this honest pursuit the reward it merits.

Again, the halibut fishing is immense. Westward from Sitka to Kodiak, Kenai, and even to the Peninsula of Alaska, these fish abound, and they are immense. Every person who comes down from the coast speaks of this fishing. As yet there are none that we know of engaged in this pursuit, but if there be a way of preserving these fish for the San Francisco market, an enterprise of that kind must prove a success. The experience of our own people prove that, with ordinary precaution, all work of drying or pickling can be done as well on the adjacent islands as further below.

But the cod fisheries of Alaska are of the most moment and importance to us as a people and a nation.

It is a fact well known that for years the cod fisheries of the Atlantic coast have been falling, until now that branch of industry is merely nominal. More than one-half of the great fleet of vessels formerly engaged in it are now lying idle in the harbors of Boston, Salem, Lynn, Newburyport, and Marblehead, or they have gone into the business of carriers. There is to-day a hardy population of fishermen who are cast adrift upon the world, earning a livelihood in ways ill suited to them, and all because Othello's occupation is gone. The vessels have proved, and are proving, a ruinous investment to their owners, not earning enough to pay a reasonable interest on their cost. Again, this industry has been invaluable to Massachusetts. It was one of her great sources of wealth, and it built up nearly all her seaport towns. Lately the question of procuring some treaty stipulations with Great Britain has been urgently pressed by those immediately interested whereby the United States can have the right of fishing for cod on the coast of Labrador, and it is confidently expected by many that this right will be soon secured.

But why obligate ourselves to a foreign nation to secure that which we already have at home? As fine cod fishing banks as exist in the known world lie all along the coast of Alaska, from the Peninsula of Unalaska through Norton's and Kotzebue's sounds into Behring Strait. One great difficulty which always existed on the Newfound-land banks is the great depth of water, which ranges from seventy to ninety fathoms. The banks along our coast only average from thirty to fifty fathoms. The fish, too, are of equally as fine a quality, and of good size.

There are, we believe, this season some or twelve vessels, formerly Cape Ann fishermen, which have been brought around the Horn, engaged in the cod fisheries along the coast of Alaska. We know they will do well. Recently one little vessel has arrived at Port Townsend from the East. There is no reason why the idle fleets on the

eastern coast cannot be profitably employed on this coast. They are generally calculated for a freight capacity of one hundred to two hundred tons, and can easily load with freight at Boston or New York for San Francisco, and thus earn enough to pay running expenses; starting in the summer or early autumn they can reach San Francisco in season to procure an outfit, and proceed on their cruise by March or April. It is only changing the base of operation. Instead of the East supplying the West, it will be vice versa. The price of fish shipped by steamers will be but nominally increased, while we shall, as a people, have the satisfaction of being independent of all foreign powers for a supply of one of the great staples of food.

We trust that the eastern fishermen will make up to the importance of the industry and exhibit that energy which has always characterized New England, by sending out to Alaska a fleet of vessels to engage in this certainly lucrative business. The market is the world. We are on the highway of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Not only is the United States to be supplied, but China and Japan, with their millions of people, stand ready to buy.

All hail, then, to the speedy inception of this enterprise. Then will not only Alaska prosper, and the country in general be benefited, but we shall feel proud that we are so opulent in our own resources of strength, and have on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic, a brave set of men ready to man our naval fleets in case hereafter there be another insurrection or a foreign war.

APPENDIX II.

ACT OF CONGRESS REGULATING THE INTRODUCTION OF LIQUOR, FIRE-ARMS, &C., INTO ALASKA.

The law governing the sale of spirituous liquors is as follows:

"SEC. 1. And be it further enacted, That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within the said Territory. And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in said Territory, and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits exported, or attempted to be exported, from any port or place in the United States and destined for such Territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section; and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits landed or attempted to be landed or used at any port or place in said Territory, in violation of said regulation, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed four hundred dollars the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited; and any such person willfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. And bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from the master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board fire-arms, ammunition, or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said Territory, or if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed herein in violation of law; and similar bonds may be required on the landing of any such articles in the said Territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned."

APPENDIX III.

LIQUOR AT GOVERNMENT POSTS.

A writer in the Washington Morning Chronicle, of February 6, says:

"Fifteen miles from Simpson is the federal Fort Tongas, situated on Portland Inlet, the dividing water between British America and our own Territory, the latter constituting the most southern portion of Alaska. At Tongas are stationed a company of troops, who have already had several quarrels with the Indians. The Hudson's Bay Company have never had a soldier at one of their posts, and up to a very late date have had no trouble with the Indians. Mr. Cunningham says he has had considerable difficulty with some of the Indians since the erection of Fort Tongas, on account of their procuring liquor from the United States troops. From Fort Tongas to Fort Wrangel it is seventy miles. Wrangel is also garrisoned by a company of troops, who have had serious difficulties with the Indians upon several occasions. It is situated at the mouth of the Stikine River."

APPENDIX I.

Summary of winds and weather from January 1, 1868, to August 31, 1869, at Sitka, Alaska Territory.

Months.	Warmest days.			Coldest days.			Amount of rain.	Number days cloudy.	Number days fair.	Number days calm.	Number days &c.
1868.											
January	26	46	30	11	39	17	7.66	12.33	18.06	3	3
February	59	51	45	11	35	12	4.75	20.00	2.50	12	0
March	45	53	49	32	35	32	5.72	26.31	1.66	5	1
April	51	60	41	32	19	35	1.37	21.30	8.66	3	0
May	58	64	48	35	11	36	7.55	22.01	9.00	12	0
June	63	71	59	40	54	49	1.94	15.34	11.06	1	0
July	62	69	57	52	51	50	1.50	25.46	3.00	10	0
August	62	61	61	52	51	52	1.91	21.34	6.00	9	0
September	57	60	69	34	57	46	6.51	21.00	10.69	11	0
October	55	53	59	34	43	36	5.27	27.16	4.34	11	0
November	52	52	45	33	31	26	6.20	25.00	5.00	16	0
December	48	53	41	30	31	22	6.69	20.01	11.00	10	0
								253.31	109.64	109	1
1869.											
January	47	41	51	29	32	37	10.11	28.06	2.34	10	1
February	44	41	50	21	30	25	11.50	24.34	3.66	13	0
March	48	53	45	23	37	41	6.30	21.66	9.33	6	0
April	48	56	51	30	38	56	8.99	21.41	5.66	7	1
May	55	60	52	41	19	49	6.87	25.06	5.33	6	0
June	56	69	55	47	50	45	1.99	21.41	5.66	6	0
July	52	69	61	48	54	59	3.28	21.66	6.34	5	0
August	56	68	57	31	57	50	3.84	22.34	8.66	6	0

APPENDIX L.

General Davis's account of the Kake war.

The following is General Davis's account of the same affair. He says in his report of the 5th of January last:

"The Indians within the last few days have exhibited some signs of growing trouble, but I think I have succeeded in checking them in their designs, at least for the present. The principal chief of the Chilkahs has been here for some weeks with a party on a trading visit. He is a very haughty and imperious man, and has been accustomed to having things his own way heretofore, wherever he went, both among the whites and Indians. This is his second visit here, during both of which he has been treated with kindness and consideration; but this kind of treatment he seems to have evidently misconstrued into fear or timidity on our part, and became more imperious from day to day, until New Year's day, when he and a minor chief undertook to clear the sentinel at the main entrance into the Indian village. I ordered the guard, under an officer, to follow him into the village and arrest him and his party. He resisted by opening a fire upon the guard. The guard returned it, but finally the Indians became so strong for them, retreated back into the garrison. As the chief himself was wounded and probably killed in the melee, and the whole tribe of Sitkas, among whom he was staying, was thrown into a great state of excitement, I thought it prudent to order a strong guard out for the night, and to take no further action until morning, as the night was very dark, thus giving them time to reflect.

"I called the principal Sitka chiefs together, and they disclaimed any participation in the affair, and said they did not desire to fight either the troops or the Chilkahs, and that they had already hoisted white flags over their cabins. I then demanded the surrender of the Chilkah chief, who, after considerable delay and some show of fight on the part of about fifty of his warriors, came in and gave himself up. A few minutes' talk with him sufficed to convince me that he was bent on war, and I would have had to fight but for the Sitka's refusing to join in his design. I confined him and his principal confederates in the guard-house, where he still remains. Cholekeks, is known as the most powerful and vindictive chief on this coast. Knowing his history and power, I have watched and treated him accordingly. No one tribe of the Indians in Alaska can endanger the safety of the troops or the citizens here; united, of course it would be different, but we must look out and prevent, if possible, such a union of tribes. There

were two Indians killed in this affair; one soldier was very severely wounded, but will recover. The steamer Saginaw arrived in due time here and rendered all the assistance which I desired. The revenue cutter Reliance (which is commanded by Captain Henriques) was lying out in the harbor at the time; he and his officers were very prompt and efficient in giving assistance.

"Thinking the general commanding would like to learn all the particulars of this our first difficulty with the Indians in this department, I have gone more into details than would otherwise seem necessary.

"JEFF. C. DAVIS, *Commander.*"

APPENDIX M.

Letter from William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, on affairs in Alaska generally.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER NEWBORN,
November 16, 1869.

SIR: Your communication of the 1st ultimo, making certain inquiries of me, was duly received, and I will now answer them in detail, so far as I am able, either from personal knowledge or from information deemed by me reliable, received from others.

1. "What is the number of Indians in Alaska, as far I know?"

Personally, I know nothing as to number with certainty. Prince D. Metroskoff informed me, when I first came to Alaska, that their records, compiled from time to time, placed the Indian population proper at about fifteen thousand, covering the territory from Portland Canal on the south to Mt. St. Elias on the north, and embracing all the Indians on the islands and the coast of the main land, as well as the upper tribes of the Staghins, Chilkah, and Tarkon within the borders of Alaska. From Mt. St. Elias westward along the coast to Kollivra and Norton Sound, and thence up to the Polar Ocean. The Russian American Company consider the people as Esquimaux, with, of course, various tribal differences. These people are considered very numerous, being estimated, upon statistics gathered as a basis, at from fifty to sixty thousand.

The islanders are considered as a distinct race of people, purely Mongolian in origin, and are denominated Aleutians. These people, including the creole element, have been determined by actual census to be between seven and eight thousand. All these people were considered by the Russian government as civilized, they being for the greater part members of the Greek church, living like civilized people, and all or nearly all being able to read and write the Russian language.

Of this latter statement I have the truth, personally having seen more than two hundred of them in my official capacity write, and with a remarkable degree of celerity in penmanship. These distinctions are not recognized by the military authorities in the department of Alaska without distinction. I do not coincide with this opinion, and deem it unjust as well as unsound.

As to the "tribal names," your second inquiry, I know very few, and will not trouble you with a repetition of names which I know you now possess.

2. Their general character?

I can speak generally from actual observation; and, in brief, none of the tribes in that section of the country, which I consider Indian, are at all to be compared with any of the tribes inhabiting the interior of our country, or even with those bordering the great lakes. One peculiar characteristic of the Alaska tribes, such as the Hydahs, Sitkines, Sticks, Kakes, Kootzov, and Sitkas, is their individual intelligent independence. It is true they live to a great extent on fish and game, but these are to their taste, the crops of grain and corn, &c., to the former. For half a century educated into traders by the Russian American and Hudson's Bay Companies, as well as by small traders, who trade contraband, they have become keen, sharp-witted, and dive as hard and close a bargain as their white brothers, and since the federal occupation of the country this fact is more apparent.

They are of a very superior intelligence, and have rapidly acquired many of the American ways of living and working. Their houses are universally clustered into villages very thoroughly and neatly built, and far more substantial and pretentious than the log-houses usually constructed by our many backwoodsmen. The Coast Indians do not themselves, and out of their own local resources, furnish much commercially. The Sitkas supply Sitka with its game, beets, and radishes. They, as well as the other coast tribes, kill a goodly number of the half-seal, selling to the white traders the pelts and the oil which they extract from them. But as a rule they stand as the immediate agents between the white traders and the interior Indians, and in this exhibit a jealousy worthy the Jews. Many purchase from the whites hard bread, rice, shoes, blankets, &c., and take these together with salmon, which they cure themselves, up the various rivers to the interior tribes, with whom they in turn trade for mink,

martin, lynx, fox, bear, and other skins. Returning to the whites, these Indians again exchange for articles of traffic.

They never allow the upper country Indians to come to the white settlements to trade with the Chilkats and Tarkens; death would follow the attempt. Hence is evinced a monopoly powerful and extensive in character. Nor will the Coast Indians permit any white man to pass to the upper country to trade the penalty they threaten is the same. All trade must be made with and through them.

As to the next inquiry, "What means have been undertaken, if any, by the military or other United States authority for their improvement?" I need say but little. No system has as yet been adopted by any of the United States authorities tending to the improvement of the Indian tribes.

General J. C. Davis has frequently, in intercourse with the Indians, explained to the chiefs the American ideas of justice and right, and how practically they are carried out, calling their attention to the fact that the good would be protected, and the wrong-doer punished, exemplifying the teaching by illustrating it in this way: When a soldier does wrong they would know it, as he was worked on the roads and guarded by another soldier with a bayonet on his gun. If a Russian did wrong they would see he was put in prison. If an Indian did wrong he would be punished the same.

The Indians for a time observed this, and often said the "Boston man" was just, for everybody faced alike.

One day a soldier, Russian, and Indian, all in prison together; no favor shown; white man treated same as Indian. This teaching, faithfully carried out, could not but have had a beneficial effect, and for a time it did. But, unfortunately, an event occurred on last New Year's day which somewhat shook their faith. The military authorities, following in the footsteps of the Russian American Company, have from time to time continued to instill into their minds a love for labor and general usefulness, and have encouraged them in it by giving them contracts for wood, &c.

General Davis did much at one time to induce the Sitkas to abandon their custom of killing a slave to supply the wants of a departed chief, an occasion of that kind having arisen. I believe his influence was sufficient to save the victim, although it was done by freeing the condemned slave and bringing him into the town. We have always understood that no other was killed in his stead.

Beyond this, and a few other similar examples and counsels, nothing has been done to ameliorate or better their condition up to the present time. The example set by the navy has never been favorable, but generally unfavorable; especially during the cruise of the Saginaw, under a commander now dead, positively demoralizing.

The custom authorities never exercised any influence, either for good or bad.

To your last and most important question: "What causes are operating at the present time, or may have been used in the past, to demoralize them?" much may be said. As a citizen of Alaska, I feel a delicacy in writing upon this subject, inasmuch as it compels me to tread upon unwelcome ground, and may be characterized as the promptings of hatred, jealousy, and strife. However, as in this question lies the weal or woe, not only of the Indian, but the white race within this Territory, I shall express clearly, impartially, and frankly my views of the whole subject in all its bearings as they have been presented to me by observation and reflection. And here I am compelled to say that the conduct of certain military and naval officers and soldiers has been bad and demoralizing in the extreme; not only contaminating the Indians, but in fact demoralizing and making the inhabitants of Sitka what Dante characterized Italy: "A grand house of ill-fame." I speak only of things as seen and felt at Sitka.

First. The demoralizing influence originated in the fact that the garrison was located in the heart of the town.

Secondly. The great mass of the soldiers were either desperate or very immoral men. Thirdly. Some of the officers did not carry out military discipline in that just way which the regulations contemplate. They gave too great license to bad men; and the deepest evil to all, and out of which other great evils resulted, was an indiscriminate pass system at night. Many has been the night when soldiers have taken possession of a Russian house, and frightened and browbeaten the women into compliance with their lustful passions.

Many is the night I have been called upon after midnight, by men and women, Russian and Aleutian, in their night-clothes, to protect them against the malice of the soldiers. In instances where the guilty party could be recognized they have been punished; but generally they are not recognized, and therefore escape punishment.

Fourthly. The conduct of some of the officers has been so demoralizing that it was next to impossible to keep discipline among the soldiers. Within six months after the arrival of the troops at Sitka, the medical director informed me that nearly the whole of the Sitka tribe, some twelve hundred in number, were suffering from venereal diseases. Many have died.

This has engendered a very deep feeling among the Indians here, but the extent of it is only known to those traders with whom they can converse. Officers have carried

on with the same high hand among the Russian people, and were the testimony of citizens to be taken, many instances of real injury and wrongs would come to light.

For a long time some of the officers drank immoderately of liquor, and it is telling the simple truth when I say that one or two of them have been drunk for a week at a time. The soldiers saw this, the Indians saw it; and as "Ayas Tyhus" or "big chief," as they called the officers, drank, they thought that they too must get intoxicated. Then came the distrust of American justice when they found themselves in the guard-house, but never saw the officers in when in a like condition.

ORIGIN OF THE KAKE WAR.

The Kake war arose out of a pure case of drunkenness. A soldier was on guard; the chief passed out; the soldier kicked him as he passed out. That soldier's name is ——. A little Russian girl told me she saw the soldier kick the Indian. He was a Chilkat chief, and it being New Year's day, he had been to General Davis's house and "pottatched" (treated) to a bottle of whiskey. He naturally felt insulted at a kick, and resented it by seizing the soldier's gun. Trouble ensued. Orders were given to prevent the escape of all Indians from the village, and a demand was made for the surrender of the chief.

They declared for war, but the general did not wish this, and used commendable moderation. During the next day after, a parley; the chief, together with an Indian named Sitka Jack, surrendered. General Davis then issued an order countermanding the previous one of *ne ezat*. The post commandant, who was drunk, either did not promulgate the order or afterward reissued the first order on his own responsibility; I know not which. Lieutenant C. P. Engen, of the Ninth Infantry, was that day officer of the guard, and can tell exactly which occurred. I think the latter is the truth. At all events, the next morning a canoe with some Indians started to leave the village to go wood-chopping, and the sentry on the wharf killed two of them.

They had not been informed that they could not leave the village. The order revoking the *ne ezat* had been communicated by General Davis to Captain Mead, of the United States naval steamer Saginaw, and Captain Henrique, of the United States revenue cutter Reliance; so they paid no attention to the Indians until they saw the firing by the sentry. Thinking the same new trouble had arisen, they made chase for the canoe. Afterward the (Kakes) Indians killed two white men in retaliation for the murder of the two; hence the war with them.

I do not know if the military reports of General Davis detailed these facts as I have stated them, but I do know that the officer through whose culpable action two white men met their death was never punished. He boasts "that there is not power enough to dismiss him from the army, let him do as he likes." This is all wrong, and such conduct is not calculated to enable any one, whether white or Indian.

It is but justice to say, however, for the last four months, to my knowledge, the conduct of officers has greatly improved in this respect. Now officers have, to a great extent, supplied the places of the old, and others, stinging under the smarting sensation caused by articles which have appeared in print, have reformed, at least outwardly.

It is clearly of my opinion that troops in Alaska are to a great extent needless. At Sitka they should be stationed at Japanica Island, away from the town and the Indian villages. At Kodiak and Kenai there is no earthly use for them. At Tongas and Wrangle the causes of evil are at work.

It seems to me if troops are needed anywhere they should be near Sitka, and perhaps near Chilkat or Youkon; but with two good efficient gunboats carrying out the policy of British Columbia, punishing summarily and justly any outrage committed by the Indians, the Territory would be far better off, and the country, as a whole, advanced in prosperity. These vessels, too, could serve a double purpose as well, surveying our island channels, bays, and harbors; thus would be accomplished a two-fold object, the preserving of peace and promotion of science.

So far as I know the Indians have a keen sense of justice, and they approve all their actions by the rule code which exists among them. Let the policy of the government be such as to insure this, and trouble will be seldom indeed.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DODGE,
Late Mayor of Sitka.

HON. VINCENT COLYER.

APPENDIX N.

Letter from Thomas Murphy on citizenship for the Indians.

KADIAC, ALASKA TERRITORY,
September 27, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: On last Thursday I made nine citizens in this town of men who are known as half-breeds, or, as we call them, "creoles," and immediately the news

spread all over the town, and it was not long before a large number came after me to make American citizens of them also, and among the number of applicants was an Indian chief who lives about one and one-half miles below this place. He told me he had got some considerable property well improved; and he also told me he wanted to be made a citizen, because he said he was afraid that if he was not a citizen, other parties would come and jump his ground. I informed him that as the law was now he could not become a citizen, and tried to convince him that there would be no danger of any one interfering with his property. This he seemed to be very doubtful about.

I am told by those who know this chief in question, that he is quite intelligent, is a Christian, as is the case with all Indians up as far as Ateu Island, which is the most western island in Alaska. This Indian keeps his house as clean as any poor man's house you can find even in your own State. True, their stock of furniture is but limited: still it suits their immediate wants, and if he were to be made an American, he would be the proudest man in the country. I was sorry I could not gratify the poor man; but if I had my say on the subject, I would make him a citizen by all means, for I am satisfied he would be no disgrace to any American.

This is only one case out of thousands we have got here in Alaska, and no doubt you will hear me out in what I state, as it is the truth.

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

THOS. G. MURPHY,
Editor of the Alaska Times.

MR. VINCENT COLYER.

APPENDIX O.

Hon. William S. Dodge on citizenship.

Of the Aleutian islanders and their prospective rights under our government, Mr. Dodge says: "There are, as statistics from the Russian records fully show, seven thousand Aleutian and three thousand creole population. But, say our enemies, 'the Aleutians are Indians, and not entitled to citizenship.' Let us see:

The treaty of cession between Russia and the United States guarantees, in article third, that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their property, and religion."

Then again, in the same article, it says: "The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country."

Thus, in the treaty, it is clearly manifested that a distinction in government was to be made, and it shows that the Russian government observed jealous care in securing to all but the savages the rights of American citizenship.

And the distinction between the civilized and uncivilized is most positively indicated in the "Russian memorandum marked A, A," draughted by Mr. Seward at his request of August 6, 1867, by the Russian minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, August 31, 1867.

The Aleutian population, who are mostly inhabitants of the islands of Alaska, are of Asiatic origin. The Asiatic race is always classed among the civilized nations. These people reside in towns, and live principally from the products of the fur-seal, sea-otter, and fox. They have a language of their own, but from long association with the employes of the Russian-American Company, they nearly all talk the Russian tongue. They have schools and churches of their own. Nearly all of them read and write. Around their homes, in their churches and schools, are seen many, if not all, the concomitants of ordinary American homes. Many among them are highly educated, even in the classics. The administrator of the fur company often reposed great confidence in them. One of their best physicians was an Aleutian; one of their best navigators was an Aleutian; their best traders and accountants were Aleutians. Will it be said that such a people are to be deprived of the rights of American citizenship? The Rev. Bishop of the Greco-Russian church has kindly furnished me with the information that there were in Alaska, up to January 1, 1869, 12,140 Christians. During the years of 1867-'68, there were confirmed in the rites of the church 2,384 men and 2,191 women, making a total of 4,575. There were also professors of the Greek faith, but not then confirmed 82 men and 23 women. The number of professing children is quite large, 773 boys and 716 girls.

APPENDIX P.

Letter from Captain C. W. Raymond, U. S. A., on the Youkon River and tribes.

Butte Commodore,
Unalaska Harbor, October 6, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of this date, asking information concerning such of the Indian tribes of Alaska as have fallen under my observation.

I am compelled to write wholly from memory, as my notes are inaccessible, and I feel that, under the circumstances, any information which I may be able to give you will be very meagre and imperfect; nevertheless, I will attempt to answer your inquiries.

With the exception of the Kalkuk Indians of Sitka, and the Aleuts of Unalaska and the Seal Islands, (tribes with whose customs, manners, and condition you are undoubtedly much more conversant than myself,) the Indians of Alaska who have fallen under my observation may be divided into two classes—the Indians of the coast and the Indians of the interior.

INDIANS OF THE COAST.

Of the first of these classes, those concerning whom I can speak from personal knowledge, are all situated between Behring Straits and the Upper Aphron, mouth of the Kvichpak, or Youkon River.

The general name of Malenute seems to be applied to all the Indians on this portion of the coast, but more correctly there are several large tribes of which the Malenute is one.

The principal tribes seem to be the Kaviacks, the Malenutes, the Unalachtutes, and the Maganutes.

The Kaviacks inhabit that portion of the coast which is situated between Behring Straits and Sound Galovnin; the Malenutes are situated between this sound and the Unalachtute River; the Unalachtutes at the mouth and along the banks of the river of that name, and the Maganutes are found from the Unalachtute River to the mouth of the Kvichpak. These Indians are often called after the names of the villages which they inhabit, but this nomenclature seems to be merely accidental, and has no connection with their condition, character, or habits.

They intermingle with each other to a great extent, having been brought together, during many years, by their trading interests at St. Michael's, and consequently there is a great similarity in their language, customs, character, and appearance.

It is almost impossible to form an estimate of the number of their people, as they continually travel up and down the coast and are rarely met with in large parties. A Russian trader of long experience informs me that, in his opinion, they number about five thousand. During the winter these tribes live in their villages, trapping for skins in the vicinity, and making occasional visits to St. Michael's for trading purposes. In the summer they are more scattered, collecting stores of food for winter use.

The Kaviacks and Malenutes, in their skin canoes, hunt the walrus and the hair-seal, and making then into the villages between the low Coast range, they kill the reindeer in great numbers.

The Unalachtutes during the summer are engaged in fishing for the salmon, and the Maganutes seek the lower waters of the Kvichpak for the same purpose. This fish is found in these rivers in enormous quantities.

Most of these Indians seem to be vigorous and healthy, and among them are many very fine looking men. In these respects, the Kaviacks and Malenutes are far superior to the others, as might be expected from their more active and hazardous pursuits. Nevertheless, I found among them many of the diseases incident to reckless exposure. Consumption, colds, asthma, and croup, were by no means uncommon; of the last named disease great numbers of their children die yearly.

The food of these Indians consists of fish, fresh and dried, reindeer meat, walrus, and seal meat and oil. In the summer they trade in their bark and skin canoes, but in the winter their only means of transportation is by their dogs and sleds. These dogs they possess in great numbers, and the necessity of providing dried fish for dog food forms no small addition to their summer labor.

Their villages contain from two or three to a dozen families, and consist of rude, low houses built of logs and slabs, and covered with earth. The door is simply a small round hole, placed near the ground, so that it is impossible to enter except on the hands and knees. The fire is placed in the centre of the building, and the smoke makes way through a hole in the roof. Rude as these houses are, they are nevertheless tight and warm, and on more than one occasion, while making my way through this country, I have been glad enough to obtain their shelter. Their winter houses are completely under ground.

These Indians are very unclean in their habits, but they are, nevertheless, much supe-

rior in this respect to the Kvichpak Indians, of whom I shall speak hereafter. Many of their habits are too disgusting even to mention. They have no idea of comfort, few artificial wants, and consequently little industry.

Such a thing as *virtue* is unknown among their women. They are all more or less acquainted with the use of intoxicating liquors, and the northern tribes obtain quantities of spirits from the whalers, and trade with them along the coast; but, as in all my experience I did not observe a single case of intoxication, I do not believe them to be intemperate. Indeed I am often told that they resold spirits to the Russians, among whom the use of intoxicating liquors was carried to a great extent.

HOSPITALITY.

Finally, these people are kind, peaceable, generous, and hospitable without an exception. Their guests can ask no favor which they deem too great. The warmest bed, the most comfortable corner by the fire, the largest dishes are always for the stranger, be he white man or red. One day, while my little party was making a portage from the Auvic River to the coast, we came upon a hut of a Malenute Indian hunter, who had made his camp in one of the numerous villages. He was very sick with the inflammatory rheumatism, and, with his wife, was awaiting the coming of some of his own people to remove him to his own village. We were wet, cold, tired, and entirely out of provisions, and had eaten nothing for a day. He gave us all we desired from his stock of reindeer meat, and would have crawled from his bed in order to provide us with skins to sleep upon, had we permitted it. When we departed we offered to pay him for his meat, for we had taken by far the greatest portion of his store; but he replied: "No; this is a present. To-day you are my guest, some other time we will buy and sell."

Other and equally beautiful instances of the untaught courtesy of these people I would willingly enumerate, if time permitted. The Indians all wear skin clothing both in summer and winter. The paxa is a sort of long shirt of reindeer skin, the hair being worn outward in dry weather and inward in wet. It has a hood attached which forms a covering for the head, and which is usually trimmed with the canyon or wolverine skin. In the summer they wear leggings and boots of reindeer skin, with "moclock," and are made with so much skill that they are completely water-tight.

The under lip is usually perforated under the corners of the mouth, and through these holes pieces of bone, or bits of round stone, or metal are inserted. The women tattoo their chins in vertical parallel lines. These and the wolverine trimmings are the only attempts at ornaments I noticed among these people. The dress of the women so much resembles that of the men that it would be almost impossible to distinguish them from each other, were it not for the tattooing before mentioned.

TRADE.

Very little fish is sold by these Indians; their trade with the whites consists almost exclusively of furs. The valuable skins that are found in this portion of Alaska are, as is well known, those of the marten or American sable, the mink, and the beaver. In the interior the black and silver gray fox must be added to this list.

I am unable to state the amount of trade with the coast Indians, but it is small compared with the trade in the interior. The Indians in these parts of Alaska have no idea of a currency. For all skins they take goods in exchange. The price depends upon the quality of the skins, and is very valuable; the goods which are in the most demand among them are useful articles, such as needles, buttons, knives, kettles, axes, guns, lead, powder, caps, blankets, &c.; tobacco and tea they have learned from the Russians, are also much sought for.

Concerning the influence of the Russians and their church upon these people, I shall speak hereafter. The tribes which I have classed generally as Indians of the interior are all situated on the banks of the Kvichpak or Youkon River and its tributaries. It has been my fortune to travel for a distance of about fourteen hundred miles upon the waters of this grand and magnificent stream. The Indian tribes are so numerous and varied in habits and character, that I am at a loss to do the subject any sort of justice in this brief article.

INDIANS OF THE LOWER KVICHPAK.

The Indians inhabiting that portion of the river and those tributaries which are situated between Nulato and the mouth may, perhaps, for a general description, be classed with sufficient accuracy under the head of the Indians of the Lower Kvichpak. Nulato is a small trading post, situated about six hundred miles from the mouth of the river. Beyond this point the Russian influence and trade extends but little.

The principal tributaries which empty into this part of the river are the Auvic, whose mouth is about two hundred miles below Nulato, the Shagelook, which empties

into a large slough of the same name, about thirty miles above Auvic and Sakaitski, which enters the main river about one hundred and fifty miles above the Auvic.

The Indians of this part of the river may be subdivided into two great tribes, the Maganutes or Prinoski people, who extend from the mouth of the river to within about fifty miles of the Auvic, and the Ingeletes, who inhabit the remaining part and the tributaries. All these people much resemble the Maganutes of the coast in appearance, manners, dress, and mode of life. Drawing their entire subsistence, however, with little labor from the waters of the great river, they are much less active and energetic than the Coast Indians. They are cowardly and degraded to the lowest portions of the river. They are filthy in the extreme. Their persons and houses reek with grease, and swarm with vermin. Nevertheless, they are extremely honest, kind, good natured, hospitable, and generous.

To the above remark I must except the Indians of the Shagelook River. These Indians I had no opportunity to observe personally, but I am informed that they are a very much superior race; that they are warlike, enterprising, and intelligent, and that hunting is their chief means of livelihood. My remarks with reference to trade with the Coast Indians apply as well to all these people.

The language spoken by the Ingeletes is totally different from that of the Coast Indians, Prinoski and Maganutes, and closely resembles that of the Kuyakunski, whom I next notice. From Nulato to the mouth of the Tanana River, a distance of about three hundred miles, the Indians have been by the Russians called by the general name of the Kuyakutchi. This name, however, properly belongs to the tribe which inhabit the banks of the Kuyakuk River, a large tributary, which enters the Kvichpak about twenty-five miles above Nulato. These people are more warlike, more treacherous, in brief, more like the traditional red man than the Indians which I have previously described. No trouble has been experienced from them during late years, but in the year 1850 they made a descent upon the Russian trading post at Nulato, killed nearly all the garrison, and completely exterminated an industrious tribe of Ingeletes, whose village was near the forts. Among those who lost their lives in this massacre was Lieutenant Barnard, an officer of the English navy, who was engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin.

In their habits, appearance, and trade, these people much resemble the Ingeletes. They are, however, great hunters. At the mouth of the great Tanana River, on the left bank of the Youkon, is a large level plain, called Nudneyette. This is the trading ground of the Tanana Indians. The Tanana deserve more than a passing notice. It is by far the largest tributary of the Youkon. No white man, I think, has yet ascended it, but it is believed that, making a large bend to the eastward, its head waters lie near those of the great river; at its entrance into the Youkon it is at least half a mile wide, and its current is tremendous. The tribes on this river must be very numerous; they assemble at Nudneyette every spring, when they meet the white traders. I estimate the entire yield of furs of the Youkon and its tributaries to be about twenty thousand skins yearly, and more than a third of these, I believe, come from the banks of the Tanana.

Of these people I know little. They are a fine looking race, and are said to be active, intelligent, and enterprising; they are much addicted to the use of ornaments, such as beads and feathers, and their clothing consists almost entirely of tanned moose skins. These Indians, and the Indians of Fort Youkon, are occasionally met with between the Tanana and the Rumparts, a point where the banks of the river rise into mountains, and the current becomes extremely rapid. Beyond this point there are no Indians until we arrive at Fort Youkon.

TRIBES AROUND FORT YOKON.

Fort Youkon has been, up to this time, the most western post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The principal tribes which have been accustomed to trade at this post are the Kotch or Kutchins (or lowlanders) who live between the Porcupine and Youkon Rivers, near their junction; the Au Youkon, or Gens-de-fine, and the Tatanehaks, or Gens-de-wiz, who inhabit the Upper Youkon and the Porcupine, or Gens-de-salt, who live upon the banks of the Porcupine, or Bat River. These tribes are composed of the finest Indians I have ever met. The women are virtuous, the men are brave, intelligent, and enterprising.

Their clothing is of moose skin, with the exception of a few articles which they obtain by trade. They fish little, and are almost exclusively engaged in hunting the moose, which abound in these parts, and in trapping for skins. In trading, they demand useful articles; but beads, bright-colored scarfs, and other articles of ornament are much sought. All the dealings of the Hudson's Bay Company with the nations seem to have been fair and equitable. The Indians are much attached to this company, and do not look with favor upon their departure.

MORAL AND MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

Although well aware that they were violating a treaty, the agents of this company have been for a number of years accustomed to trade as far down the river as Nuchucayette, and have thus drawn great quantities of valuable skins from the Russian territory. The Russian trade on the lower part of the river must have been large; but it was never prosecuted with that energy and vigor which distinguish the great English company. Neither company gave or sold ardent spirits to the Indians. Toward Christianizing and civilizing the nations of northern Alaska little has been done. On the coast, and at different points on the lower Kvichpak, the Greco-Russian church has had for years its establishment and its priests, but I could see no traces of a good influence, beyond a few Indians who had been in the service of the Russian company.

But if this church has done little toward Christianizing this people, it must, nevertheless, be confessed that there is among them a most remarkable absence of superstition. They seem to me to present the astonishing appearance of a people totally without a worship and without a God.

The Indians situated between the Nudota and the Ramparts have never been brought under missionary influence. Their superstitions are endless. Every tribe has its "medicine man," but I have never been able to obtain any correct idea of their beliefs or worship.

At Fort Youkon the case is far different. Here, for some years past, there has been a missionary of the Church of England. I cannot say that much has been accomplished toward educating the natives, but to me the effect of Gospel teaching was very striking. By tradition these people seem to have been a warlike and quarrelsome race, but of late years they have lived at peace with the whites and among themselves. The missionary preaches to them, and they worship in the native tongue. Of course, much of superstition mingles with their religion; but the influence of the Gospel, as far as it has been extended, has been for their great good.

The Hudson's Bay Company has ever pursued an enlightened policy with regard to the encouragement of missions among the Indians with whom they trade. Now that they are about to withdraw from our Territory, the English mission will doubtless be broken up. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, while American enterprise is so rapidly developing this new country, American religion will not permit its people to relapse into their original darkness, and allow a great work, so well begun, to cease.

TRADERS.

There are but two companies engaged in the Indian trade to any extent in northern Alaska. Hutchison, Kohle & Co., a large firm of San Francisco, have a number of posts at various points of the river, and another large company, which has no name, but is backed by one of the wealthiest capitalists of San Francisco, has already placed a small steamer on the river and on the coast. This latter company has already placed a small steamboat on the Youkon, the first that has ever traveled in these waters.

I regret that my limited time compels me to bring this letter to a close. The subject opens up as I write, and I would gladly continue. But although this outline sketch is so brief and imperfect, I hope that it may be of some slight service to the commission.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND,
Captain of Engineers.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

Mr. William H. Dall, in his interesting report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1869, says of the Youkon territory:

SURFACE.

The character of the country in the vicinity of the Youkon River varies from rolling and somewhat rocky hills, generally low, that is, from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet, and easy of ascent, to broad and marshy plains, extending for miles on either side of the river near the mouth. There are, of course, no roads except an occasional trail, hardly noticeable except to a voyager. The Youkon and its tributaries form the great highway of the country. This stream—the Missouri, as the Mackenzie is the Mississippi, of the northwest—is navigable in our territory throughout for vessels drawing not over four feet of water, and for many hundred miles for boats needing much more than that. The smaller rivers are not so deep, but many of them may be navigable for considerable distances. There are no high mountains, properly so called.

SOIL.

The underlying rocks in great part are azole, being conglomerate, syenite, and quartzite. The south shore of Norton Sound, and portions of the Kaviak Peninsula, are basalt and lava. Trachytic rocks are found at several points on the Youkon. There are, on the northeast shores of Norton Sound, abundances of sandstones, and clay beds containing lignite. Sandstone is abundant also on the Youkon, alternating with azole rocks. The superincumbent soil differs in different places. In some localities it is clayey, and in such situations quite frequently covered with sphagnum, which always impoverishes the soil immediately below it. In others it is light and sandy, and over a large extent of country it is the richest alluvial, composed of very fine sand, mud, and vegetable matter, brought down by the river, and forming deposits of indefinite depth.

In some localities fresh-water marl is found in abundance, and is used for mortar or plaster, to whiten the walls of log-houses.

The soil is usually frozen at a depth of three or four feet in ordinary situations. In colder ones it remains icy to within eighteen inches of the surface. This layer of frozen soil is six or eight feet thick; below that depth the soil is destitute of ice, except in very unusual situations.

This singular phenomenon appears to be directly traceable to want of drainage, combined with a non-conducting covering of moss, which prevents the soil from being warmed by the scorching sun of a boreal midsummer. In places where the soil is well drained, and is not covered with moss, as in the large alluvial deposits near the Youkon mouth, I have noticed that the frozen layer is much further below the surface, and in many places appeared to be absent. I have no doubt that in favorable situations, by draining and deep plowing, the ice could, in the course of time, be wholly removed from the soil.

A singular phenomenon on the shores of Kotzebue Sound was first observed by Kotzebue and Chamisso, and is described in the narrative of the voyage of the Rurik, and afterward by Buckland in the appendix to the voyage of the Herald. This consisted of bluffs or high banks, (thirty to sixty feet,) apparently of solid ice, covered with a few feet of vegetable matter and earth, in which a luxuriant vegetation was flourishing.

Kotzebue's description of this singular formation is highly colored; but the main facts were confirmed by Dr. Buckland and his companions, who made a careful examination of the locality, although Captain Beechey had previously reported that Kotzebue had been deceived by snow drifted against the face of the banks and remaining, while in other localities it had melted away.

It is reported by Buckland and later observers that the formation is rapidly disappearing, and the water in the sound is becoming shoaler every day, from the fall of the debris which covers the ice.

No explanation having been offered of this singular phenomenon, I venture to suggest that it may be due to essentially the same causes as the subterranean ice layer, found over a great part of the Youkon Territory.

It is quite possible to conceive of a locality depressed, and so deprived of drainage, that the annual moisture derived from the rain-fall and melting snow would collect between the impervious clayey soil and its sphagnum covering; congeal during the winter, and be prevented from melting during the ensuing summer by that mossy covering, which would thus be gradually raised; the process annually repeated for an indefinite period would form an ice layer which might well deserve the appellation of an "ice cliff," when the encroachments of the sea should have worn away its barriers, and laid it open to the action of the elements.

The lesson that the agriculturist may learn from this curious formation is, that a healthy and luxuriant vegetation may exist in immediate vicinity of permanent ice, bearing its blossoms and maturing its seed as readily as in apparently more favored situations; and hence that a large extent of northern territory long considered valueless may yet furnish to the settler, trader, or fisherman, if not an abundant harvest, at least a very acceptable and not inconsiderable addition to his annual stock of food, besides fish, venison, and game.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Youkon territory in the interior differs from that of the sea-coast, even in localities comparatively adjacent. That of the coast is tempered by the influence of the vast body of water contained in the Behring Sea, and many southern currents bringing warmer water from the Pacific, making the winter climate of the coast much milder than that of the country, even thirty miles into the interior. The summers, on the other hand, are colder than further inland, and the quantity of rain is greater. The following table shows the annual temperature at St. Michael's Redoubt, on the coast of Norton Sound, in latitude 63° 28' north; at the mission of the

Russo-Greek church, on the Youkon River, one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth in latitude 60° 47' north; at Nulato, about six hundred miles from the mouth of the river, in latitude 64° 40' north, or thereabouts; and at Fort Youkon, twelve hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and about latitude 67° 10' north:

	St. Michael's.	Mission.	Nulato.	Fort Youkon.
Mean for spring.....	22.3	19.63	16.3	14.82
Mean for summer.....	53.0	53.34	60.07	62.67
Mean for autumn.....	26.4	26.05	26.07	17.57
Mean for winter.....	8.6	0.95	14.0	23.80
Mean for year.....	29.3	28.15	27.8	16.92

"The mean temperature at Unalaklik, on the east shore of Norton Sound, for the winter of 1866-'67 was 0.33°; but for that of 1867-'68 it was only about -4.0°. The mean annual temperature of the Youkon territory as a whole may be roughly estimated as about +25°. The greatest degree of cold ever known in the territory was seventy degrees below zero, but such cold as this is very rare, and has little effect on the vegetation covered with eight or ten feet of snow. Running water may be found upon all the rivers, and in many springs throughout the year.

"The real opportunity for agriculture in a cold country cannot be deduced from annual mean temperatures alone, but is dependent on the heat of the summer months and the duration of the summer.

"At Fort Youkon I have seen the thermometer at noon, not in the direct rays of the sun, standing at 112°; and I was informed by the commander of the post that several spirit thermometers, graduated up to 120°, had burst under the scorching sun of the arctic midsummer, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by one who has endured it. In midsummer, on the Upper Youkon, the only relief from the intense heat, under which the vegetation attains an almost tropical luxuriance, is the two or three hours while the sun hovers near the northern horizon, and the weary voyager in his canoe blesses the transient coolness of the midnight air.

"The amount of rain-fall cannot be correctly estimated, from want of data. At Nulato the fall of snow from November to April will average eight feet, but often reaches twelve. It is much less on the seaboard. Partly on this account, and also because it is driven seaward by the winds, there is usually, even in spring, very little snow on the coasts near Norton Sound.

"In the interior there is less wind, and the snow lies as it falls among the trees. Toward spring the small ravines, gulleys, and bushes are well filled or covered up, and transportation is easy and pleasant with a good sled and team of dogs. The warm sun at noon melts the snow a little, forming a hard crust. Over this the dog-sleds can go anywhere, making from thirty to fifty miles a day, carrying full one hundred pounds to a dog, and requiring for each dog only one dry fish per diem, which weighs about a pound and a half, and which you can buy for two leaves of tobacco. Seven dogs are the usual number for one team.

"The rain-fall, as has previously been remarked, is much greater on the coast than in the interior. Four days in a week will be rainy in summer at St. Michael's, although the months of May, June, and part of July abound in sunny weather. The last part of July, August, and most of September are very rainy. October brings a change; the winds, usually from the southwest from July to the latter part of September, now are mostly from the north, and though cold, bring fine weather.

"The valley of the Lower Youkon is foggy in the latter part of the summer, but as we go up the river the climate improves, and the short summer at Fort Youkon is dry, hot, and pleasant, only varied by an occasional shower. The great pests in the spring, all along the river, are the mosquitoes, the number of which are beyond belief; but they retire about the middle of July. On the coast they are not so numerous, but linger until the fall.

INHABITANTS.

"The native inhabitants, curiously enough, are divided by the same invisible boundary that marks the vegetation. All along the treeless coast we find the Esquimaux tribes; passing a few miles inland we come to trees and Indian lodges. This holds good all over the Youkon territory. The Esquimaux extend all along the coast and up the principal rivers as far as there are no trees. The Indians populate the interior, but seldom pass the boundary of the woods. In regard to habits, neither perform any agricultural labor whatsoever, and the only vegetables, besides berries, used for food, are the roots of *Heptyarum Mackenzii*, *Polygonum crispum*, and a species of *Arctangelica*, and the leaf stalks of a species of *Rheum* or wild rhubarb.

"A great delicacy among the Esquimaux is the stomach of the reindeer, distended

with willow sprigs, well masticated, and in a half-digested state. This 'gruesome mass' is dried for winter use; when it is mixed with melted suet, oil, and snow, and regarded by the consumers much as we regard curlew, or any other peculiar dainty. It is, no doubt, a powerful antiscorbutic. The Russian settlements in the Youkon territory were few in number. There were four on the Youkon, one on the Kuskoquim River, two on Norton Sound, and one on Bristol Bay. All of these were formerly provided with gardens. The number of Russians in the territory at no time exceeded forty, with double the number of half-breeds, assistants, or workmen. They were all in the employ of the Russian-American Company. Many of them left the country after the purchase, but the greater number remain in the employ of different American trading companies. The Russian-born inhabitants were a very degraded class, almost without exception convicts from Siberia or elsewhere. The creoles or half-breeds are a more intelligent and docile race, but lazy, and given to intoxication whenever stimulants are within their reach.

"*Natural productions.*—The first need of traveler, hunter, or settler, in any country, is timber. With this almost all parts of the Youkon territory are well supplied. Even the treeless coasts of the Arctic Ocean can hardly be said to be an exception, as they are beautifully supplied with driftwood, brought down by the Youkon, Kuskoquim, and other rivers, and distributed by the waves and ocean currents.

"The largest and most valuable tree found in this territory is the white spruce, (*Abies alba*.) This beautiful conifer is found over the whole country, but it is largest and most vigorous in the vicinity of running water. It attains not infrequently the height of sixty to one hundred feet, with a diameter of over three feet near the butt; but the more common size is about thirty or forty feet high, and about eighteen inches at the butt. The wood of this tree is straight-grained, easily cut, white and compact, and while very light, it is also very tough, much more so than the wood of the Oregon pine, (*Abies Douglasii*.) For spars it has no superior, but it is rather too slender for large masts. The bark is used for roofing by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Youkon, and the roots, properly prepared, for sawing their birch canoes and dishes, by the Indians. I have seen log-houses twenty years old, in which many of the logs were quite sound. The unsound logs were said to be those which had been used without being seasoned. These trees decrease in size and grow more sparingly toward Fort Youkon, but are still large enough for most purposes. The unexplored waters of the Tananah River bring down the largest logs in the spring freshets. The number which are annually discharged from the mouth of the Youkon is truly incalculable. It supplies the shores of Behring Sea, the islands, and the Arctic coasts; logs of all sizes lie in winrows, where they are thrown upon the shore by the October southwester.

"The wood is put to manifold uses: houses, Indian lodges, &c., are all constructed of spruce. Soft, fine-grained, and easily cut, the Indians of the Lower Youkon spend their leisure, during the short winter days, in carving dishes, bowls, and other utensils and ornamenting them with red oxide of iron, in patterns, some of which, though far from classical, are very neat.

"Sleds, frames for skin boats, fishing rods, &c., are made by the Esquimaux from spruce, and all their houses and casinos, or dance-houses, are built of it. One of these, on Norton Sound, about thirty by forty feet square, had on each side shelves or seats formed of one plank, four inches thick and thirty-eight inches wide at the smaller end. These enormous planks took six years to make, and were cut out of single logs with small stone adzes.

"The next most important tree is the birch, (*Betula glandulosa*.) This tree rarely grows over eighteen inches in diameter and forty feet high; on one occasion, however, I saw a water-worn log about fifteen feet long, quite decorticated, lying on the river bank near Nuklukahyet, on the Upper Youkon, which was twenty-four inches in diameter at one end and twenty-eight at the other. This is the only hardwood tree in the Youkon Territory, and is put to a multiplicity of uses. Everything needing a hard and tough wood is constructed of birch. Sleds, snow-shoes, standards for the fish traps, and frames of canoes, which are afterwards covered with its bark, sowed with spruce or tamarack (*Taxus*) roots, and the seams calked with spruce gum. The black birch is also found there, but does not grow so large. The soft new wood of the birch, as well as of the poplar, is cut very fine and mingled with his tobacco by the economical Indian. The squares of certain periwinkle wear birchen hoops around their necks; and neck-rings and wristlets of the same wood, with fantastic devices scratched upon them, are worn as a token of mourning for dead friends by the Tananah Indians.

"Several species of poplar (*Populus balsamifera* and *Populus tremuloides*) abound, the former along the water-side, and the latter on drier uplands. The first-mentioned species grows to a very large size. The trees are frequently two or three feet in diameter and from forty to sixty feet high. The timber is of little value, but the Indians make small boards, for different purposes, out of the soft wood, and use the feathery down from the catkins for making tinder, by rubbing it up with powdered charcoal.

"Willows are the most abundant of trees. They are of all sizes, from the slender

AGRICULTURE.

as practiced by the Aleutes, without any beasts of burden, is in a small way quite successful. Small potatoes are grown without any care whatever except planting and gathering them. The dirt is thrown up in ridges or beds with shovels, holes made with sticks, potatoes dropped in singly and covered up, then left undisturbed by hoe or spade until harvest time. The planting is done during the latter part of May and the first of June, and the digging in September and October. With a little more care turnips of a superior quality are grown. The priest told me that the former bishop brought rye and barley to maturity near the village, but that wheat would not thrive. In the rich valleys before mentioned many grasses grow with a wild luxuriance and develop fully, but, owing to the mists which prevail, it would be difficult to cure large quantities of hay before the grasses were too old and strong for a prime article. This difficulty could be easily overcome, however, as there is a way of curing hay with salt known to farmers.

The priest has two cows and a bullock, and the agent of Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. a number of sheep and swine; these animals, all in fine condition, provide for themselves in summer, and receive but little care in winter.

INDUSTRY OF NATIVES.

The Aleutes are frequently employed as sailors, and are of great service to vessels loading or discharging cargo. They work faithfully and intelligently for a moderate compensation, the current wages being a dollar a day in coin.

The men perform the outdoor labor, leaving the women to look after the house and children. The traders employ them to prepare their furs for market. They are uniformly kind, friendly, and honest. Locks and keys, when sold among them, are more for ornament than security.

INTEMPERANCE.

Like most other Indians, most of them have an appetite for ardent spirits, and before our government prohibited the importation of liquor into the Territory great bargains in furs were made with them for all manner of oil compounds by those who boast of this now. I do not think they obtained any liquors from traders during my residence in Unalaska; but each "prasnik" or holiday many men and women were drunk from the effects of quass. This quass is a fermented liquor made by themselves from flour, sugar, and a kind of whortleberry which grows on every hillside. In winter dried apples and raisins are used in place of the berries. This has a sour and, to me, nauseating taste. Those who use it drink it by the quart and get very drunk, but I am glad to say this intemperance is by no means universal, there being many sober, steady men among them. Having already mentioned prasniks I will here say a word concerning their

RELIGION.

All the Aleutes, as far as I have seen, are devoted members of the Greek church. Many of them come fifteen or twenty miles in their bidarkas, or skin canoes, (the universal means of transportation,) to attend church service on certain holidays. The priest at Houlouk, an educated Aleute, pays an annual visit to all the islands of the group, and also to those of St. Paul and St. George. In former times these voyages were performed in bidarkas, five or six of which, lashed together like a raft and propelled by oar and sail, he informs me made a safe but not always convenient means of conveyance. During the remainder of the year resident or "second" priests on the various islands attend to the pastoral duties. Latterly he has paid his annual visits in the vessels of the Russian-American Fur Company, and still later, in those belonging to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

EDUCATION.

I am not aware of any effort being made in Unalaska in this direction at present, except in individual cases. The Russians had an established system for the education of the Aleutes, but it has fallen into disuse. Most of them read and write, (Russian,) and many are good arithmeticians.

The Aleutes generally learn very readily. One that I employed as house servant soon acquired enough English to act as interpreter on many occasions. He also displayed great skill in teaching me the rudiments of the Russian language. Give them to understand American institutions, and they are better fitted to exercise all the rights of American citizens than many who are admitted daily to citizenship.

FURS.

The only articles of commerce at present obtained in and exported from Unalaska are the skins of the sea-otter, fur-seal, and fox. Foxes, however, are not very plentiful, and are, I believe, of the uniform races. They are captured in winter. But few of the fur-seal are taken, either. Some of them come into the bay every year during the months of October and November and are captured. They have no "rookeries" or landing places on this island, and when in the bay seem to have lost their reckoning while on their way from St. Paul or St. George to no one knows where. The well-known imperial fur of Russia, (the sea-otter, is the chief export of Unalaska, and, in fact, of all the Aleutian islands. These animals are captured during the summer and autumn. Hunting parties of from ten to forty men go out in bidarkas and are gone from three to eight weeks. When a party comes up with an otter, if he is not asleep, (when he is killed at once,) they dispose of their forces in such a manner as to keep him under water as much as possible. This is effected by throwing darts (or spears) at him every time he appears on the surface. These darts are so arranged that the point readily loosens from the staff, but is still fast to it by a long strong cord. By this arrangement when the animal is struck the staff acts as a buoy when he dives and much embarrasses his movements; when at last he is so worried as to lie passively on the surface he is dispatched by a stroke on the head with a club. I know of one man of a party of twenty who returned from a three weeks' excursion with fifteen skins for which he received from fifteen to fifty dollars coin each. He was one of their most skillful hunters, and owing to the opposition to trade in Houlouk his twenty-one days' work paid extremely well.

FISHERIES.

Fish of many kinds are abundant, the most important of which are the cod and salmon, but they have not yet become an article of commerce.

The Aleutes have only been accustomed to labor under the direction of white men, and so far the whites have found the fur trade more profitable than the fisheries; but when the fur trade begins to be overdone, and the Aleutes Americanized, the fisheries are bound to be developed, and to rival, if not surpass, those of the Atlantic coast.

"Salmon are the commonest of common food" with the Aleutes. At one draught of the United States revenue cutter Lincoln's seine, while she lay in the harbor last June, two thousand five hundred salmon and herrings were taken. The herrings of this place are pronounced by judges to be of a superior quality, but I am told the salmon are inferior to those found in many parts of the Territory. A party of Americans attempted the cod fishing last summer, but owing to a lack of proper appliances, and the great distance of the "banks" from Houlouk, they abandoned the undertaking when they had caught about two tons. The fish were excellent.

During the months of June, July and August whales of the variety known as the humpback come into the harbor in great numbers. Nine were killed last summer by the natives, in their frail bidarkas, with glass pointed lances. These points are chipped from broken bottles, and the lance is made after the manner of the otter spear, though somewhat heavier and minus the cord. They pull close to the whale and throw the lance into him with great force, near his vitals; the point quits the staff as soon as it strikes, and they trust to the action of the whale's muscles to drive it home. One that has been well struck will (to use a whaler's expression) turn flukes in two or three days. Besides those killed by the natives five more were taken by a part of the crew of the barque Monticello, as she lay at anchor in the harbor, without a practical whaler among them. I understand that certain parties in San Francisco intend to put up try-works near Houlouk, next summer, and make a business of whale fishing in the harbor. The enterprise will be a paying one.

HARBOR COMMERCE.

Houlouk, with the best harbor in Alaska Territory, and its not severe climate, lying in the direct route from San Francisco to all the important islands, bays, and rivers of the north, is the true commercial centre of the Territory. The commodious harbor, sheltered on all sides by lofty mountains, affords a secure anchorage to all kinds of shipping. At one time last summer eight vessels lay at anchor, and there was still room for twice as many more. More custom house business was done there last summer than all the rest of the ports of the Territory together. Every sea captain whom I met there wondered that Sitka, which is one hundred and ten miles out of the line of trade, and has no harbor at all, should be preferred before Houlouk as the port of entry for the new collection district.

With many good wishes for the future prosperity of Houlouk and its inhabitants, I am, sir, very respectfully,

L. A. LAORANGE.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. William H. Dall, in his account of these Aleutian Islands, says: "These islands are merely the prolongation of the Alaskan range of mountains. Many of them contain volcanic peaks, some still in a state of moderate activity. Slight shocks of earthquake are common, but many years have elapsed since any material damage was done to life or property by volcanic action. Most of the islands have harbors, many of them safe and commodious. The soil is much of it rich, consisting of vegetable mold and dark-colored clays, with here and there light calcareous loam, formed by the decomposition of tertiary strata rich in fossils. In many places the growth of sphagnum, indicating want of drainage, prevails over the perennial grasses natural to the soil, but the remedy is self-evident. "On some places the soil is formed of decomposed volcanic products, such as ash and pumice. Much of this is rich and productive.

"CLIMATE.

"The climate of the islands is moist and warm. The greatest cold recorded in five years by Father Veniaminof in Unalaska was zero of Fahrenheit. This occurred only once. The greatest height of the mercury was seventy-seven degrees of Fahrenheit. The following table will show the range of the thermometer and the relative frequency of good and bad weather:

"Thermometer.

Year.	7 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	Extreme heat.	Extreme cold.	Range.
1830.....	55	33	31	77	0	77
1831.....	32	49	34	64	7	57
1832.....	39	42	34	77	7	70
1833.....	38	41	36	76	5	71
Average five years.....	37	43.5	36	71	0	77

"Weather, average of seven years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Days all clear.....	11	9	3	4	2	6	0	5	2	2	3	6	53
Days half clear, half cloudy.....	111	86	113	104	105	93	113	103	107	115	84	116	1283
Days all cloudy or foggy, with or without snow, rain, or hail.....	93	103	102	101	104	102	99	106	101	100	119	93	1215

"These observations were taken in Houlouk by Rev. Father Innocentius Veniaminof, now or lately Bishop of Kamshatka. He notices that, from October to April, the prevalent winds are north and west; and from April to October, south and west. The thermometer is lowest in January and March, the highest in July and August. At this point it may not be superfluous to insert, as a means of comparison, a few statistics in regard to a very similar country, which has, however, been under cultivation for centuries. It will serve to show what human industry and careful application of experience may do with a country colder and more barren and nearly as rainy as the Aleutian and northern Sitkan districts of Alaska. I refer to the highlands of Scotland, and the Hoirides, whose 'Scotch mists' have become proverbial.

"Aiton* has ascribed the more rainy and cold climate of Scotland to the accumulations of sphagnum: 'Thirty-two and a half ounces of dry moss soil will retain without fluidity eighteen ounces of water; while thirty-nine ounces of the richest garden mold will only retain eighteen and a half ounces. Moss is also more retentive of cold than any other soil. Frost is often found to continue in deep mosses (in Scotland) until after the middle of summer. Hence the effect of mossy accumulations in rendering the climate colder.'

"Dr. Graham, of Aberfoyle, referring to the western district of Scotland, says that Ayrshire is very moist and damp, with a mild and temperate climate.

"Dumfriesshire is visited with frequent and heavy rains. Dumbartonshire has the same character. Argyleshire is considered the most rainy county of Scotland.

"The vapors of the ocean are attracted by its lofty mountains, and the clouds discharge themselves in torrents on the valleys.† The winters are for the most part mild and temperate, but the summers are frequently rainy and cold. The climate of the Zetland Isles resembles in most respects that of the Orkneys. Though the sky is inclement and the air moist, it is far from unhealthy. The rain continues not only for

* Treatise on Peat-moss, &c. See Edinburgh Encyclopedia, p. 738, vol. xvi. † Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. xvi, p. 739.

hours but for days; nay, even for weeks if the wind blow from the west, &c. Substitute Alaska for Scotland, and the description would be equally accurate.

"Mean temperature of Inverness."

	Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
1831.....	47.81	33.50	44.91	55.31	49.90
1832.....	48.02	33.11	47.22	57.79	47.59

"At Drymen, in Stirlingshire, the average for fourteen years was two hundred and five days, more or less rainy, per annum; the average on the island of Unalaska was one hundred and fifty for seven years, according to Veniaminof. The average rain-fall in Stirlingshire was about forty-three inches; in Unalaska, was forty-four inches, (approximate.)

"Let us now examine the productions of this country, so nearly agreeing in temperature and rain-fall with what we know of the Aleutian district. It may reasonably prove an approximate index to what time may bring to pass in our new Territory."

"Agricultural statistics of the Highlands of Scotland, and islands, in 1854 and 1856.

	Occupants.		Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of barley.		Bushels of oats.	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	
Argyle.....	1,620	7,315	12,394	58,595	46,213	893,323	705,373	
Arran.....	152	4,373	4,685	1,974	619	43,139	42,151	
Galloway.....	504	4,614	5,607	9,549	7,609	748,215	613,789	
Inverness.....	740	17,573	37,514	93,100	61,957	457,244	363,176	
Orkney.....	232	1-0	293	5,727	2,745	238,722	258,789	
Zetland.....	23	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	
Ross and Cromarty.....	873	230,179	243,018	264,112	204,417	620,035	453,042	
Sutherland.....	141	10,183	8,885	51,936	35,739	24,637	80,136	
Total.....	4,340	224,447	393,729	483,193	392,726	2,593,733	2,567,871	

	Bushels of rye.		Bush. of beans and peas.		Cwt. of turnips.		Cwt. of potatoes.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Argyle.....	65,144	39,093	15,147	21,641	81,907	103,444	10,504	26,412
Arran.....	7,090	4,633	4,499	3,525	6,497	4,314	671	1,493
Galloway.....	93,924	76,292	113,416	139,577	84,584	73,919	6,519	5,931
Inverness.....	23,068	22,256	2,572	3,227	39,250	42,536	6,539	6,261
Orkney.....	102,162	103,528	312	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
Zetland.....	4,694	6,167	8,273	21,894	169,135	163,231	17,221	20,876
Ross and Cromarty.....	1,053	2,693	1-0	1-0	32,632	22,761	1,540	1,833
Sutherland.....	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
Total.....	335,059	256,631	30,737	52,332	551,231	592,699	51,337	74,782

	Acres of Swedish turnips.		Acres of carrots.		Acres of cabbage.		Acres of fax.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Argyle.....	23	31	24	17	21	24	26	15
Arran.....	22	10	41	1	7	5	121	7
Galloway.....	25	17	4	2	10	9	7	15
Inverness.....	19	17	4	2	35	26	2	3
Orkney.....	2	4	1	1	23	35	1	1
Zetland.....	3	1	1	1	6	7	3	1
Ross and Cromarty.....	23	13	4	1	2	2	3	1
Sutherland.....	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
Total.....	111	77	431	34	123	117	491	36

* Lat. 57° 30'—Kadiak is precisely the same. † These statistics are official, from the Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, vol. xv, 1856.

	Acres of grass and hay.		Horses.	Cows and oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.
	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.
Argyle.....	36,151	40,304	8,542	60,378	514,023	3,458
Arran.....	3,602	2,583	2,367	3,010	25,630	360
Calthness.....	19,043	18,076	801	14,653	60,447	1,140
Inverness.....	15,313	14,326	3,465	24,081	267,094	1,667
Orkney.....	4,534	5,297	2,137	8,122	10,815	1,337
Zetland.....	232	535	1	1,570	5,845	20
Ross and Cromarty.....	19,641	20,491	4,414	16,190	258,015	4,557
Sutherland.....	3,936	4,410	914	3,642	200,553	350
Total.....	102,272	108,062	24,090	131,318	1,973,028	13,128

"It will be noted from these statistics that the quantity of potatoes and also the quantity of wheat is small, when compared with the other root crops or cereals.

"The small Highland cattle are well known, and, like the small Siberian stock, admirably suited to such a climate and country. They produce tender, well-flavored beef, and extremely rich cream and butter.

"The climate of Scotland furnishes a very complete parallel with that of the Aleutian district of Alaska. The eastern coast, defended from the vapors of the Atlantic currents by its sheltering mountains, is much drier, and the extremes of temperature are greater than on the western coast and the islands, resembling the eastern part of Cook's Inlet in this respect, and the interior of Alaska generally.

"Veniaminof states that in Unalaska the greatest number of perfectly clear days are in January, February, and June, and usually follow a northerly wind. The barometer ranges from 27.415 inches to 29.437 inches, and, on the average, is highest in December and lowest in July; rising with a north and falling with a south wind.

INHABITANTS.

"The inhabitants of these islands are the Aleutes; true Esquimaux by descent but altered by an insular life, isolated from other tribes, and changed by long contact with the Russians. They all nominally belong to the Greek Catholic faith, and practice the rites of that religion. Many can read and write the ecclesiastical or old Slavonic characters, which they have been taught by the priests.

"They are faithful, docile, enduring, hardy, but lazy, phlegmatic, and great drunkards. They make good sailors but poor farmers, and chiefly occupy themselves in hunting and fishing. There are, perhaps, in all, fifteen hundred of them, male and female; and it can be said, to their credit, that for honesty they far surpass the majority of civilized communities.

VEGETATION.

"There is no timber of any kind larger than a shrub on these islands, but there does not appear to be any good reason why trees, if properly planted and drained, should not flourish. A few spruces were, in 1805, transplanted from Sitka, or Kadlak, to Unalaska. They lived, but were not cared for, or the situation was unfavorable, as they have increased very little in size since that time, according to Chamisso. The grasses in this climate, warmer than that of the Yukon territory and drier than the Sitkan district, attain an unwonted luxuriance. For example, Unalaska, in the vicinity of Captains' Harbor, abounds in grasses, with a climate better adapted for hay than that of the coast of Oregon. The cattle were remarkably fat, and the beef very tender and delicate; rarely surpassed by any well-fed stock. Milk was abundant. The good and available arable land lies chiefly near the coast, formed by the meeting and mingling of the detritus from mountain and valley with the sea sand, which formed a remarkably rich and genial soil, well suited for garden and root crop culture. It occurs to us that many choice sunny hillsides here would produce good crops under the thrifty hand of enterprise. They are already cleared for the plow. Where grainlike grasses grow and mature well, it seems fair to infer that oats and barley would thrive, provided they were fall-sown, like the native grasses. This is abundantly verified by reference to the collections. Several of these grasses had already (September) matured and cast their seed before we arrived, showing sufficient length of season. Indeed no grain will yield more than half a crop of poor quality, (on the Pacific slope,) when spring-sown, whether north or south.

* See report of Dr. A. Kellogg on the Botany of Alaska, H. Ex. Doc. 177, 40th Congress, second session, page 218.

"The Russians affirm, with confirmation by later visitors, that potatoes are cultivated in almost every Aleutian village; and Veniaminof states that at the village in Isanotsky Strait, they have raised them and preserved the seed for planting, since the beginning of this century; the inhabitants of this village by so doing having escaped the effects of several severe famines, which visited their less provident and industrious neighbors.

"Wild peas grow in great luxuriance near Unalaska Bay, and, according to Mr. Davidson, might be advantageously cultivated. This species, the *Lathyrus maritimus* of botanists, grows and flourishes as far north as latitude 61°. The productions of all the islands to the westward resemble those of Unalaska.

"In September, says Dr. Kellogg, the turnips here were large and of excellent quality; carrots, parsnips, and cabbages lacked careful attention, but were good. Wild parsnips are abundant and edible through all these islands.

"From the reports of Dr. Kellogg and others there appears to be no doubt that cattle can be advantageously kept in the Aleutian district, providing competent farmers will take the matter in hand. Hogs were placed on one of the islands near Chamisso Reef in 1825, and fattened on the wild parsnips and other native plants, multiplying rapidly. They were afterwards destroyed."

APPENDIX R.

Report of a board of officers held at Sitka, Alaska, by virtue of the following order, viz:

COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL OF JAMES C. PARKER FOR THE MURDER OF A CHILKAHT INDIAN.

"Special Order No. 22.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
"Sitka, Alaska Territory, April 1, 1863.

"A board of officers, to consist of, first, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, storekeeper United States Army, will assemble at the post of Sitka at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, the 21 instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the shooting of a Chilkah Indian at that post on or about the 17th day of March last.

"The board will determine, if possible, the parties doing the shooting, all the circumstances which led to the same, and whether or not the act was justifiable.

"The board will examine all the witnesses under oath, and make a full report in writing to these headquarters.

"By command of Brevet Major General Davis:

"SAMUEL B. MCINTIRE,
"1st Lieut. Second Artillery and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. A. G."

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,
April 2, 1863.

The board met pursuant to the above order. Present: first, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. DENNISON, commanding post, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

By the board:

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. William H. Dennison, brevet lieutenant colonel United States Army, commanding post of Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Please state whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkah Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th day of March, 1860.—A. I do.

Q. Please state all the circumstances of the case so far as you know.—A. Between two and three weeks ago, in the day, an Indian was shot at this post. I was in the sutler's store at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Parker, who is employed in the store, came in very much excited, and asked Mr. Southan where his rifle was. Mr. Southan asked Mr. Parker to the purport as to whether he had seen the Indian. Mr. Parker replied that he had. While Mr. Parker was looking around for the rifle and changing his shoes, Mr. Southan told him two or three times not to take the rifle.

Some one else sitting by the stove told Mr. Parker to take the pistol instead of the rifle. Mr. Parker said the pistol was not sure enough; "I am going to take the rifle to bring the Indian back." He took the Henry rifle, went out of the front door, and walked up toward the Indian market-house, and came back in about ten minutes. Mr. Southan asked him if he had gotten the Indian. Mr. Parker replied that "that was a very hard question to ask a man." Sitka Jack told me during that afternoon that it was a Chilkat that was shot.

Q. Did you hear the report of the rifle?—A. I did not hear the report of the rifle during the time of Mr. Parker's departure from the sutler's store.

Q. Did you understand, from the tenor of Mr. Parker's remarks and his manner in the store, that he intended killing the Indian, or that he merely wished to use the Henry rifle to intimidate the Indian with, so as to cause him to come back with him?—A. From Mr. Parker's actions and language I was under the impression that he would shoot the Indian if he got an opportunity.

Q. Do you know what was the original cause of Mr. Parker's excitement and apparent animosity against the Indian, which it has been said he was after with the Henry rifle?—A. The cause, as I understood it at the time, was the fact that the Indian having broken a glass in the showcase at the sutler's store.

Q. Did you leave the store between the time Mr. Parker left the store with the Henry rifle and the time he came back and made the reply to Mr. Southan's question as to whether he (Mr. Parker) had got the Indian or not?—A. I did not.

Q. Were you in the store when the glass was broken in the showcase?—A. I was not.

Q. Do you know whether any one but Mr. Parker was after the Indian who has been reported to have been shot?—A. None to my knowledge.

Q. Did you as commanding officer take action in this case; if any, what?—A. I took none more than to investigate and satisfy myself that no soldier of my command was engaged in the shooting.

Q. Was the case ever reported officially to you; if so, at what time?—A. The case was never reported to me officially.

Mr. SOUTHAN was called, who having heard the order convening the court read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. T. K. Southan, merchant, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Please state whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869.—A. I do not; I know nothing whatever about it.

Q. Please state if any damage was done at your store, on or about March 17, by an Indian or Indians; what such damage was, if any, and the amount of the same.—A. About that time I was absent from the store, and on coming in was told that an Indian in attempting to steal had broken a showcase; the actual damage to the showcase was trifling.

Q. Was any action taken by you or any of your employes with a view to punishment of the Indian who did this damage?—A. None by myself, nor none by my employes, with a view to punishment, that I am aware of.

Q. Is there a man in your employ by the name of Parker?—A. There is.

Q. Did Mr. Parker ask you for your Henry rifle at any time during the day on the 17th of March last, for the purpose of going after an Indian with it?—A. He did.

Q. What Indian did he say this was?—A. He said he was in pursuit of the Indian who had broken the showcase.

Q. Did he, as you understood it, take the rifle with him for the purpose of punishing the Indian when he found him, or in order to force him by intimidation to come back with him?—A. I understood him to take the rifle for self-protection in making the arrest, as he would probably be compelled to go to the village to make the arrest.

Q. Did Mr. Parker take the responsibility of making the arrest himself, or had he instructions to do so.—A. He took the responsibility himself.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Parker shot the Indian referred to?—A. I do not.

Q. Were you out of the store from the time you say you came in and were told about the showcase, until Mr. Parker came back to the store after going away with the Henry rifle?—A. I was not.

Q. Did Mr. Parker tell you after he came back, that he had shot the Indian that he was after?—A. He did not.

Q. If it was deemed proper to arrest this Indian, why was not the military authority called upon to make the arrest?—A. I cannot answer the question. I do not know.

Q. Do you recollect who were in the store at the time Mr. Parker came after the rifle?—A. Colonel Dennison, and, I think, Charles Klueck.

The board adjourned at quarter past twelve o'clock p. m., to meet again at eleven o'clock a. m. to-morrow, the 3d instant.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,
April 3, 1869—11 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: First, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read, Private JOHN MCKENZIE, Company F, Ninth Infantry, called, and having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, residence, and occupation.—Answer. John McKenzie, Company F, Ninth United States Infantry, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Do you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian on or about the 17th of March, 1869?—A. I don't know anything more than I saw a man chasing an Indian with a gun.

Q. State all the circumstances of the case so far as you know.—A. I saw a man about half a month ago, about four o'clock in the afternoon—James C. Parker. I saw him chase the Indian, and heard him singing out to the sentinel to stop him, and saw him come back and go up stairs, take his rifle and go out; where to I don't know.

Q. Which direction did Mr. Parker take when you saw him go away with his rifle?—A. Back towards the garden.

Q. Was any one with Parker at this time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you next see Parker, and what were you about in the mean time?—A. I saw him about twenty minutes afterward laying the foundation of a kitchen at the time.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired after you saw Mr. Parker go out with his rifle; and if so, in what direction?—A. I heard a shot fired; I thought it was outside the stockade here.

Q. After hearing the shot, did you see Mr. Parker returning to the store, and did you hear him make any remarks?—A. I saw him return to the store; I heard him make no remarks.

Q. Did Mr. Parker return to the store from the direction from which the rifle was fired, and from what you could judge of the distance from you to where the rifle was fired, did sufficient time elapse for Mr. Parker to come from there to the store?—A. Yes, I should judge so.

Q. Did you hear any expression of opinion from any one as to who shot the Indian; and if so, state who told you of it?—A. I first heard that a soldier, and then heard that J. C. Parker shot the Indian, but can't tell who.

Q. Have you heard of any one who saw the shot fired that killed the Indian?—A. I have not.

Private JOHN FERRITER, Battery H, Second Artillery, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. John Ferriter, Battery H, Second United States Artillery, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. I was sentinel on post over the magazine at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of March last. While I was walking my post an Indian ran past me toward the stockade, and Mr. Parker, an employe of the post trader of the post of Sitka, who was running after the Indian, called to me to stop the Indian. I called to the Indian to stop, but he ran on, when Mr. Parker said let him go. He then went back toward the store. Shortly after I heard two shots fired, apparently from the opposite of the stockade, and in a few moments saw Mr. Parker coming from that direction. I asked him if he had shot the Indian. He said, "O no, that would not do." I did not see Mr. Parker go out with the rifle, but saw him come back; neither did I hear any one call out after the shots. I could not see from my post to where the shots appeared to be fired.

ABEL G. TRIPP called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. Abel G. Tripp, carpenter, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. On or about the 17th of March I was in the sutler's store; was shown the showcase, and was told an Indian had just broken it and run out. I went out, and on returning toward the store, a few minutes after, I saw Mr. Parker going off toward the Indian market at a quick gait with a gun on his shoulder. Circumstances

led me to think that he was after the Indian. I was anxious to see what the result would be, and went into the store to learn, about ten or fifteen minutes afterward. I asked him, "Jim, did you find him?" He said "yes." Said I, "Why didn't you bring him in?" He replied "he never did bring one in." I asked him, "What did you do?" He said, "I gave him a damned good kicking." That is all I know about the matter.

A Chilkat Indian, KATWOUSEK, the brother of the Indian killed on or about the 17th of March, 1869, being called made the following statement:

I heard shots fired and went into the sutler's store to find my brother, who I supposed might be there, as I wanted to purchase something; not finding him there, I went to the Indian village, where I found my brother lying in one of the Indian houses, shot. He asked whether I had met a man with a red beard, and carrying a rifle? I said I had. I met him near the store coming in with a rifle on his shoulder, sweating very much and blowing as if he had been running or had been exerting himself very much. He said, that is the man who shot me. This man I recognized to be the man who is in the sutler's store, Mr. Parker. I never went to the place where my brother was shot, as there is a soldier on guard within plain sight, who I was afraid might shoot me. My brother said that the shots were fired at him in rear of the Greek church on the hill near the stockade, and that he had come there after having been pursued by Mr. Parker, before he had any gun, to rest, and as he was sitting on some boards resting, Mr. Parker came around the end of the church; that he started to run and was shot while again attempting to escape, and was struck at the first fire, the two other shots missing. No Indians know more than this, but all of the Indians in the village know as much; as my brother told them all about it after he was shot. I did not see the shot fired nor do I know of any one who did.

KATEESATIN, another Indian, corroborated the statement of Katwousek.

Dr. A. H. HOFF, United States Army, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. Alexander H. Hoff, captain and assistant surgeon United States Army, Sitka, Alaska Territory.

Q. Was there a Chilkat Indian brought to your hospital (hospital of the post of Sitka) wounded by gunshot some time in the month of March last?—A. There was; said to be a Chilkat.

Q. State as nearly as you can the date of said admission of Indian.—A. About the 18th of the month; by reference I can give you the exact date.

Q. Was this the only Indian suffering from gunshot wound admitted into the hospital after the 17th day of March last up to the present time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did this Indian express to you, through any interpreter, how he was wounded?—A. He did not.

Q. What became of the wounded Indian?—A. He died on the 29th of March.

Q. Did he die from the effects of the gunshot wound?—A. He did.

Question. Do you know if this was the Indian said to have been shot at this post on or about March 17th?—A. Yes; I heard an Indian had been shot at this time and supposed this to be the one.

Private ALONZO RAMSEY, battery H, Second Artillery, called, who, having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. Alonzo Ramsey, battery H, Second Artillery, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know any of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka, on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. Same day the Indian was shot, I saw the Indian running through the garden out toward the magazine. Parker was running after him, or appeared to be; he hallooed to the sentinel at that post to stop him. The sentinel did not stop him, and Parker came back to the sutler's store. The next I saw of Parker he was going into the sutler's store; the last I saw Parker was outside the stockade. About fifteen minutes after he started off from there toward the lake; he disappeared behind the hill going in that direction; a few minutes afterward I heard three shots fired and saw the smoke.

Q. What called your attention to Mr. Parker outside of the stockade?—A. I happened to be looking over that way.

Q. Where were you standing when you lost sight of Parker and heard the shots?—A. I was standing just outside of the fence, inside of Major Bell's kitchen.

Q. Was the smoke that you saw to the right or left of the church?—A. To the right of the church.

Q. Did you suppose from the direction of the smoke that Parker had discharged his rifle?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Parker coming back to the post trader's after you heard the shots referred to?—A. No, sir.

The board adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock p. m., to meet again on Monday the 6th instant, at half past ten o'clock a. m.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,
April 5, 1869—10.30 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: 1st. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; 2d. Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary subsistence United States Army; 3d. Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

The proceedings of Saturday, April 3, 1869, having been read, Mr. CHARLES KINKEAD called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn:

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. C. A. Kinkead, merchant, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Do you know whether there was a showcase broken by an Indian in the sutler's store of the post of Sitka on or about the 17th day of March last?—A. I do.

Q. Was it in your opinion broken accidentally, or for the purpose of stealing from it?—A. It was evidently broken intentionally, as an iron bar was sticking in it, inserted between the wood and glass, and it must have taken some time to work at it and break it.

Q. Do you know if it was done by the Indian who was afterward shot on the same day?—A. No; I can't tell you that.

The investigation here closed.

After a careful examination of the witnesses who have been called before the board, the board has not been able to determine, further than through the inferences of circumstantial evidence, who shot the Chilkat Indian referred to in Special Order No. 22, Headquarters Department of Alaska, April 1, 1869.

This circumstantial evidence points to an employe of the post trader, Mr. Parker, as the person who did the shooting; the breaking of a showcase for the purpose of stealing being, as far as the board can determine, the circumstance which led to the shooting, and the board is of the opinion that if there were no more reasons for shooting than those brought out in evidence, that the act was not justifiable.

GEO. H. WEEKS,

Bet. Lieut. Col. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.

W. H. BELL,

Bet. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.

GEO. H. A. DIMPFEL,

Captain and M. S. K. U. S. A.

There being no farther business before it, the board adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. H. WEEKS,

Bet. Lieut. Col. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.

W. H. BELL,

Bet. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.

G. H. A. DIMPFEL,

Captain and M. S. K.

APPENDIX B.

UNRELIABILITY OF THE CHARTS OF THE SEAS OF ALASKA.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEWBERN,
MERRY ISLAND, ALASKA TERRITORY,
November 1, 1869.

SIR: I find you using charts of three different nationalities for your guidance on the coast of Alaska: American, English, and Russian.

Which of these three is the most reliable?—Answer. The English, though these are taken from Vancouver's survey and from the Russian charts.

I have an American chart issued from the Hydrographic Office of Washington, called sheet No. 2, published in 1868, purporting to be "from the most recent British and American surveys;" but I find it to be incorrect, as for example: in latitude 52° 26', longitude 146° 05' west, there is an island named "Middleton" on the English Admiralty chart of the Arctic Ocean published in 1833, and on the Russian chart, published in 1847, which is wholly omitted on the American chart; the island is about ten miles long and five miles wide, and lay directly in our course from an anchorage south of Montague Island to Cape Edgecombe, Sitka Harbor. On my recent voyage if I had

had the corresponding sheet, with Sitka on it, I should have used the American chart, thinking it was published officially by my government in 1868 it was to be relied on.

If I had done so I should have lost the vessel, as the island lays low and the night was dark.

Question. Are the Russian or English charts sufficiently accurate for safe navigation in these seas? Answer. They are not as accurate as other charts on well-surveyed coasts. With caution they can be used successfully. The English charts are chiefly taken from Vancouver's survey in 1792, corrected from the Russian charts.

W. FREEMAN, JR.,

Commanding U. S. Quartermaster Steamer Newbern.

W. FREEMAN, JR.,

Captain U. S. Quartermaster Steamer Newbern.

APPENDIX T.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The Hon. William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, said in a recent speech delivered by him at that place: It is a needless task to detail or expatiate on the resources of Alaska, either in its minerals, fisheries, furs, or timber. It is enough to say that the whole Territory is one vast forest of yellow cedar, pine, hemlock, and spruce, the greatest portion of largest growth, and almost everywhere accessible for commercial purposes. The fur trade alone has been for more than half a century a prolific source of wealth to the Russian-American Company, and its importance is now more than ever manifest when we remember the fact that upward of fifty vessels have been engaged in it the present year. And it is still more manifest when we recall the excitement which has agitated the people of San Francisco, through its board of trade, and Congress, in contentions which have arisen out of the protective legislation to be given the fur-seal interests on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. The commerce in this source of revenue alone is estimated from two hundred to five hundred thousand dollars a year.

The fisheries are immense. Nowhere on the face of the globe are they excelled in number, variety, or quality. The flocks of Norway, the banks of Newfoundland, or the shores of Labrador offer no comparison. Those great staples of commerce and mainstays of subsistence, the cod, the halibut, the salmon, and the herring, are on this coast myriads. The fishing stations already established in this Territory, the immense quantities caught by the Russians and the Indians, demonstrate how abundant is the salmon. And lately additional testimony comes to us from numerous persons affirming as solemn truth that at Cook's Inlet the salmon average in weight sixty pounds, and many of them weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. From two to four fill a barrel. And Mr. T. G. Murphy only last week brought down from there on the Newbern a barrel full, containing only four. This must satisfy the most incredulous.

San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific coast, imitating New York, has become Argus-eyed and Briarlan-armed, and is rapidly drawing into itself the wealth of this Territory. Her capitalists are already engaged in the ice and fur trades. This present season she has had more than fifty fishing boats off Behring Straits in the cod fishery, and all of them have returned home or to the Sandwich Islands, loaded down. So plenty are they that three and four are often caught on one hook. The halibut and the herring fisheries have not been entered into; but the testimony of their prolificness is ample, and the statements made by reliable men are astonishing. And speaking of the cod fisheries, one fact is important to be remembered. The banks extending all along the coast from Kadlak to Behring Straits and to the frozen ocean are shallow as compared with those of Newfoundland, the water on the Alaska banks averaging only from twenty to fifty fathoms, while those of the former average from sixty to one hundred and twenty fathoms. And here is another fact, just reported to me, which I cannot forbear mentioning. At Kadlak, Henry Richard and Thomas Buelo, fishermen, caught alone, with hook and line, within the last six months, twenty-two thousand cod. This statement is undeniable, and it speaks a volume. And now I dismiss this branch of the subject, remarking merely that the whole coast of Alaska to Portland Canal in the south to the Polar Ocean in the north, embracing, including the islands, twenty-six thousand miles of sea frontage, is one grand reservoir of fish, sufficient to employ thousands of men in supplying the demand constantly growing, and soon to increase immensely, by the peopling of Washington Territory, Oregon, and California, and the embryo States now upbuilding all along the great continental highway, from the west to the east, as well as the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan.

Of minerals, I can only say that, from the earliest history of this Territory to the present day, the existence of gold, silver, copper, iron, marble and coal has been constantly attested. We have the undeniable authority of eminent scientific officials and the statements of strangers temporarily visiting this coast.

Since the Territory has been within American jurisdiction, we have ocular proof of the existence of all these minerals, and that, too, in almost every part of the country. Close to Sitka are mountains of marble, and good specimens of cinnabar have been found here. Back of Sitka, at Kake and Kootzouov, are coal mines, no one knows how extensive. At Tarkow and Chilkahk the coal crops out in abundance, and to the westward of Sitka it is the testimony of all the traders that coal can be found almost at any place one chooses to land.

Almost every week miners or Indians bring in samples of gold. It has come from Prince William's Land, the Sikkine, the Chilkahk, the Tarkow, and the Copper rivers, and from Cook's Inlet and Keney.

Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, while at Chilkahk making observations of the eclipse, on the 7th of last August, found that the needle to his compass pointed constantly wrong, and soon learned the fact that he was near a mountain of iron some two thousand feet high, which attracted the magnet wherever used, from its base to summit. And a further examination showed that this mountain was only one of a range similar in character, and extending fully thirty miles; and, as if nature had anticipated its uses to man, a coal mine was found near by.

And so I might continue, but I must hasten to a close. However, before leaving this portion of my remarks, I desire to give you an exhibit of our commerce since the 18th of October, 1867, as furnished by the custom authorities at this port. You will remember that it does not by any means give a full statement, as, since the passage of the custom act of July 23, 1863, vessels bound to the westward have been permitted to clear direct from ports below, to Kadlak, Cook's Inlet, and Unalaska. Therefore, a traffic very considerable in value is omitted.

Number of vessels arrived from date of cession to August 6, 1869.

From—	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	28	4,495
Portland, Oregon	3	350
Port Townsend	2	42
San Francisco	31	6,720
Sandwich Islands	3	625
Asiatic coast	3	522
Total	71	13,339

Number of vessels cleared from date of cession to August 6, 1869.

For—	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria, British Columbia	26	6,776
San Francisco	23	4,539
London	3	2,638
Port Townsend	5	2,170
Portland, Oregon	2	301
Asiatic coast	5	911
Whaling	2	514
Total	67	22,371

Imports, from October, 1867, to August, 1869, \$34,672 99. Exports, same time, \$592,750 32. Furs exported, as near as can be ascertained, \$150,000.

The records of the custom-house show that more than three-fourths of this commerce transpired during the first year of our occupation of the country.

APPENDIX U.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco on the fur-seal and other commercial interests in Alaska Territory.

The Chamber met last evening in their room in the Merchants' Exchange building. President Otis in the chair.

Mr. Wise, chairman of the Committee on the Alaska Fur Trade, reported as follows: "The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 17th of February, 1869, to consider what legislation by Congress is necessary to protect the fur-seal trade of the

islands within the Territory of Alaska, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

"Your committee find that the Russian-American Fur Company reported to have taken, during the years 1866 and 1867, from the islands of Unalaska, Omega, St. Michael, Atka, Adak, Kadlak, and Cook's Inlet, 7,370 muskrats, 553 lynx, 6,735 martens, 236 bears, 18,476 weasels, 6,738 foxes, 2,765 land otters, and 3,905 sea-otters, which we have valued at \$350,000. They took from the islands of St. Paul and St. George 137,913 fur-seals and 3,657 foxes, which we have also valued at \$900,000, based upon the admission of those who are largely interested in the fur trade, and upon the recent sales in the European markets. We find, then, the total value of the furs taken by the Russian-American Fur Company from the islands named during the years 1866 and 1867 to be \$1,250,000, an annual average of \$625,000; besides, the seal oil, in the opinion of your committee, is worth, at the very lowest estimate, \$75,000 per annum after leaving seal enough to supply food for the natives, to say nothing about the very rich fertilizing deposits from the decomposed bones and flesh of the seals for more than forty years.

"We have been informed by more disinterested testimony that these furs are worth more money, but we have been guided by those who are interested, and you will observe that, under the most favorable aspect, this is a very important trade, which can doubtless be increased under American enterprise and fair competition without diminishing the number of the fur-bearing animals.

"The fur trade is the only wealth of the country at present available, and should, therefore, be carefully guarded, and left open to all American vessels, under proper restrictions, to encourage the development of other interests. The fisheries, for instance, are very extensive, and a voyage for furs, if unsuccessful, might prove profitable on the fishing banks. The fur trade is the stimulant to go there, and once there other interests would attract attention. But without some inducement ship-masters would hardly undertake the hazards of such a tedious voyage, and often a very perilous one.

"The protection of the fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals can be afforded without any such monopoly as is proposed by the bill reported to have passed Congress.

"So far as we have been able to learn, fur-seals only require special protection, though some provision is necessary to prevent the use of fire-arms in taking sea-otters, and to define the seasons for taking any and all fur-bearing animals. Fire-arms must not be used either in killing seals, for they will leave and not return; nor will it do to kill them near their rookeries, where the carcasses would be exposed, for the same result would follow. They must be driven in the cool of the evening to the interior, and taken with clubs the following morning, with as little noise as possible.

"The seals arrive at the islands early in the spring, and should not be interfered with until the end of the breeding season—the last of summer or the beginning of fall. The sealing season should, therefore, commence in September, and continue until they leave, early in November. The only legislation, therefore, necessary is to define the months in which seals may be taken, to prohibit the use of fire-arms on the islands or upon the waters adjacent, and to prohibit the killing of females at any season of the year and the young under one year old.

"With such good regulations and restrictions we can see no good reason for limiting the number of seals that may be taken annually to one hundred thousand, (100,000,) as proposed. The limit creates a monopoly, which appears to be the object of the bill alluded to. If more than one hundred thousand (100,000) males over one year old can be taken, why not allow it, for we cannot see how it would diminish the seals. Besides, it is much easier to enforce a law protecting the young and the females with competition than without it. An inspector, with only one company to deal with, would be less apt to attend strictly to his duties than if he had the eye of a large fleet of vessels upon him. If competition were allowed, all would be interested in having the law complied with; but, monopolize the trade, and every vessel not interested, visiting those waters, would have to be watched, which would be almost impossible, and would use ill-got means, if any opportunity offered, of taking furs without sparing either the young or the females. If there were no opportunity, how easy it would be to fire guns in the vicinity of the islands to frighten away the seals; and who doubts the result?

"The seals originally frequented the islands of Behring and Copper, still under the jurisdiction of Russia, and were driven from them to the islands of St. Paul and St. George by some such action as we have indicated, and might return or go elsewhere if disturbed in their present rookeries.

"The bill before Congress (reported to have become a law) prohibits the use of fire-arms, and killing females, and males less than one year old, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But it provides that the Secretary shall divide the island of St. Paul into three sections and St. George into one section, and that the exclusive right of taking seals from either section for a term of years shall be sold to the highest bidder, designating, too, what class of bidders shall have the rights to compete for this trade, viz: managing owners of American vessels, and only those whom the Secretary may deem competent to fulfill their engagements. Now, it is well known that there are four organized companies, and that one or all of them have made con-

tracts with the natives for a period of three years. The Secretary would be virtually limited, under the terms of the bill, to consider their bids, because they would be deemed more competent to carry out their contracts.

"We have ascertained, however, that Americans can easily learn in a very short time how to take seals as well as the natives; but if the bill in question becomes a law, the Secretary would very likely look to existing contracts with the natives, and an act of Congress would virtually give the monopoly of the fur trade of the islands of Alaska to a single company, or, what we rather suspect, four companies in combination. The effect would be to render the trade of no value to San Francisco or any other American port. It would give a few individuals the control of the market of furs who could, at pleasure, increase the cost to consumers.

"The manufacturing monopoly has heretofore been enjoyed by parties in England, through a permanent arrangement made many years ago with the Russian-American Fur Company, to purchase all their fur-seal skins taken from year to year. This same condition would very likely continue with the lessees of the government, both on account of their superior skill in manufacturing, acquired by long experience through the arrangement alluded to, and because monopolists can afford to pay a higher price for the skins. The skins would then, in all likelihood, be shipped directly to England or to this port only in transit, and no opportunity offered to the enterprise and skill of our citizens to engage in the manufacture of such luxuries, upon which enormous profits are always realized. We must submit to have them exported and to pay foreign labor a large profit upon all we consume.

"We have been told that we have not the skill to manufacture fur-seal skins in this country, which can only be exported to find a market. The fact is, we have had no opportunity to acquire skill during the monopoly enjoyed in England through the arrangement with the Russian-American Fur Company. The same result will again follow if the government leases the islands, and no market will be found in the United States, and we will be obliged to import manufactured furs from England at a heavy cost and expense, besides the addition of our import duty.

"View this as we may, we must feel the ill effects of such a policy; and for what purpose? To enrich a few and keep back the development of the country for an indefinite period. The only inducement now to go there is the interest in question; and, if open to competition, many vessels will be fitted out at this and other ports, and the furs in return exposed for sale in our home markets, and eventually the entire and very important trade of that country will be enjoyed by our own citizens. We are, therefore, deeply interested in securing the passage of a law allowing public competition, which can be done under instructions amply protecting the seals.

"The Territory of Alaska was acquired by purchase at a cost of \$7,000,000 to the federal government, and we do not deem it just to our citizens generally to give a single company, or any number of companies, the control of this trade, valued at \$700,000 annually, which, in our judgment, can easily be increased double the amount. This trade is really the key to the whole country, and controls the fur trade on the mainland, which is also very valuable, and about which we have said nothing. The object of our government should be to develop the country, and to encourage our citizens to go there, by all means in its power; and the unrestricted competition in this trade would best promote that object; any other policy would retard or prevent all enterprises connected with Alaska. We recommend, then, the abolition of all restrictions not necessary to protect the young and the female seals; and with this end in view we submit, as a part of this report, the draught of a bill which will afford ample protection—at the same time open trade to American enterprise and industry.

"We regret, in conclusion, that our limited time would not allow an extended inquiry into the undeveloped resources of Alaska; though, from the incidental knowledge which we have acquired in our investigations relative to the fur trade of our islands, we are persuaded that its resources are far more extensive and important than generally believed. We think that the government ought to extend its aid to encourage emigration; and we therefore recommend the Chamber to evoke Congress to establish, at an early day, a territorial government over that country. And we would also advise the appointment of another committee to collect information, and to report as soon as convenient, for the purpose of attracting public attention to a territory which, if properly developed, will prove to be a very valuable acquisition."

The report is signed by the committee, consisting of J. H. Wise, C. T. Fay, L. Everding, I. P. Rankin, and Washington Bartlett. The report was received and the committee discharged.

side of Alaska. It is true that the Russian-American Company were behind the age in the art of modern inventions. They know but little about the implements used by our American fishermen, trappers, or miners; yet, in their rude way of managing their affairs, the Russian-American Company sent millions of dollars from Alaska to the different parts of the world.

In inventions, in implements, in competitor, and we might add, of every undertaking, they were far behind the times.

APPENDIX X.

LAW OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE FUR-SEALS.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, marton, sable, or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said Territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in the violation of this act shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any of such mink, marton, sable, or other fur-bearing animals, except fur-seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

APPENDIX Z.

Census of the Indian village (Stikine) at Wrangell, Alaska.

Houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
First.....	5	5	4	5	Seventeenth.....	8	10	1	1
Second.....	4	4	1	1	Eighteenth.....	5	5	3	3
Third.....	7	11	1	10	Nineteenth.....	5	5	2	2
Fourth.....	4	6	1	1	Twentieth.....	1	7	7	1
Fifth.....	10	9	0	10	Twenty-first.....	5	5	1	0
Sixth.....	3	3	4	0	Twenty-second.....	1	3	1	0
Seventh.....	1	1	1	1	Twenty-third.....	5	7	1	1
Eighth.....	6	7	6	4	Twenty-fourth.....	5	8	1	0
Ninth.....	3	4	3	0	Twenty-fifth.....	8	10	1	1
Tenth.....	5	7	0	3	Twenty-sixth.....	6	9	2	4
Eleventh.....	5	5	0	4	Twenty-seventh.....	1	2	3	7
Twelfth.....	2	2	1	0	Twenty-eighth.....	1	5	1	2
Thirteenth.....	9	9	0	10	Twenty-ninth.....	5	10	1	0
Fourteenth.....	2	2	1	1	Thirtieth.....	3	4	5	0
Fifteenth.....	2	2	1	1	Thirty-first.....	3	3	2	2
Sixteenth.....	2	4	3	3	Thirty-second.....	2	6	2	2
					Total.....	159	163	77	80
Men.....	159								
Women and children.....	349								
Total.....	508								

INDEX.

	Page.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.....	3
SPECIAL COMMISSION UNDER FOURTH SECTION ACT OF CONGRESS APRIL 10, 1869.	
A. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the commission, May 20, 1869.....	43
B. Executive order relative to the powers and duties of the commission, June 3, 1869.....	44
C. Report of the Commission, November 23, 1869.....	45
C 1. Report of sub-committee of the commission, with appendixes, October 20, 1869.....	51
C 2. Letter of John V. Farwell to the commission, November 4, 1869.....	68
C 3. Report of Vincent Colyer to the commission, on the tribes in the Indian territory west of Arkansas, Arizona, and New Mexico, with appendixes.....	70
D. Report of Vincent Colyer to the commission, on Alaska.....	533
E. Letter to the commission from Inspector General Marcy.....	110
COMMITTEES OF FRIENDS.	
F. Report of B. Hallowell relative to the northern superintendency, October 11, 1869.....	110
G. Report of J. Butler and A. Pugh relative to the central superintendency, September 23, 1869.....	121
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.	
No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenny, superintendent.....	134
No. 2. Annual report of Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, U. S. A., superintendent.....	133
No. 3. Letter of Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, U. S. A., relative to the Nisqually reservation.....	137
No. 4. Annual report of H. Wilson, agent Yakama agency.....	138
No. 5. Annual report of O. S. Klug, agent S'Klallam agency.....	140
No. 6. Annual report of Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, U. S. A., agent S'Klallam agency.....	141
No. 7. Annual report of Brevet Captain George D. Hill, U. S. A., agent Tulallip agency.....	142
No. 8. Annual report of C. C. Chivouse, school-teacher Tulallip agency.....	140
No. 9. Annual report of Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, U. S. A., agent Bnakah agency.....	147
No. 10. Annual report of H. Winsor, agent Quinalt agency.....	143
No. 11. Annual report of Brevet Major Thomas H. Hay, agent Quinalt agency.....	149
No. 12. Annual report of G. A. Henry, school-teacher Quinalt agency.....	150
No. 13. Annual report of G. Ward, farmer in charge of Chehalis reserve.....	150
No. 14. Annual report of C. W. Klug, farmer in charge of Fort Colville.....	151
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.	
No. 15. Annual report of A. B. Meacham, superintendent.....	153
No. 16. Annual report of W. H. Barnhart, agent Umatilla agency.....	157
No. 17. Annual report of John Smith, agent Warm Springs agency.....	160
No. 18. Annual report of Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell, U. S. A., agent Warm Springs agency.....	162
No. 19. Annual report of Thomas F. Smith, school-teacher Warm Springs agency.....	163
No. 20. Annual report of G. Lafollet, agent Grande Ronde agency.....	165
No. 21. Annual report of W. R. Dunbar, school-teacher Grande Ronde agency.....	169
No. 22. Annual report of H. Simpson, agent Siletz agency.....	170
No. 23. Annual report of W. J. Shipley, school-teacher Siletz agency.....	173
No. 24. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent Alsea agency.....	175
No. 25. Annual report of L. Applegate, sub-agent Klamath agency.....	176
No. 26. Annual report of R. B. Hutton, school-teacher Klamath agency.....	177
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.	
No. 27. Annual report of H. C. Whiting, superintendent.....	177
No. 28. Annual report of Brevet Major General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., superintendent.....	185
No. 29. Annual report of Lieutenant J. S. Styles, U. S. A., agent Round Valley reservation.....	188
No. 30. Annual report of Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding, U. S. A., agent Hoopa Valley reservation.....	190
No. 31. Annual report of G. Malby, agent Tule River reservation.....	191
No. 32. Annual report of Lieutenant G. H. Purvell, U. S. A., agent Tule River reservation.....	193
No. 33. Annual report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special agent Mission Indians.....	193
No. 34. Special report of B. C. Whiting relative to removal of Smith River Indians.....	182
No. 35. Special report of Brevet Major General McIntosh relative to Mission Indians.....	190
NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.	
No. 36. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent.....	203
No. 37. Annual report of Captain R. N. Fenton, U. S. A., special agent for southern Utes.....	203
ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.	
No. 38. Annual report of Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, U. S. A., superintendent.....	204
No. 39. Annual report of L. Ruggles, special agent for Pima and other tribes.....	208
No. 40. Annual report of J. Foulge, special agent Colorado River reservation.....	213
No. 41. Report of Lieutenant Colonel R. Jones, U. S. A., relative to the tribes in Arizona.....	214

REF0063757

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent.....	236
No. 43. Annual report of Brevet Colonel J. E. Bartolotte, U. S. A., superintendent.....	239
No. 44. Annual report of P. Dadds, agent Utah Valley agency.....	242
No. 45. Annual report of Lieutenant G. W. Graham, U. S. A., agent Utah Valley agency.....	244

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 46. Annual report of J. M. Gallegos, superintendent.....	244
No. 47. Annual report of Major William Clinton, U. S. A., superintendent.....	245
No. 48. Annual report of P. F. Bennett, U. S. A., agent for Navajo agency.....	247
No. 49. Annual report of E. B. Hamilton, agent for Chinleto agency.....	253
No. 50. Annual report of J. Ayres, agent for Abiquiu agency.....	249
No. 51. Annual report of Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, U. S. A., agent for Abiquiu agency.....	244
No. 52. Annual report of L. Labadie, agent for Mesabero Apache agency.....	241
No. 53. Annual report of Lieutenant A. G. Hennessy, U. S. A., agent for Mesabero Apache agency.....	245
No. 54. Annual report of J. Ayres, agent for Gila Apache agency.....	247
No. 55. Annual report of Lieutenant C. E. Drew, U. S. A., agent for Gila Apache agency.....	248
No. 56. Annual report of D. C. Kelley, school-teacher, Nez Percé agency.....	249
No. 57. Annual report of Lieutenant George E. Ford, U. S. A., special agent for Pueblo Indians.....	250
No. 58. Letter of Secretary of War and report of General N. H. Davis, assistant inspector general U. S. A., relative to Indians about Fort Lowell.....	251
No. 59. Proclamation of Governor W. A. Pile.....	257

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 60. Annual report of late Governor A. C. Hunt, <i>ex-officio</i> superintendent.....	257
No. 61. Annual report of Governor E. M. McCook, <i>ex-officio</i> superintendent.....	261
No. 62. Annual report of D. C. Oakes, agent Lower agency.....	261
No. 63. Annual report of Lieutenant C. T. Spoor, U. S. A., agent Lower agency.....	265
No. 64. Report of Governor E. M. McCook relative to location of agency for Tabogauche and other tribes.....	267
No. 65. Report of D. C. Oakes relative to location of agency on White River.....	269

WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 66. Annual report of Governor J. A. Campbell, <i>ex-officio</i> superintendent.....	270
No. 67. Annual report of L. Mann, agent for Bannacks and Shoshones.....	273
No. 68. Annual report of Captain J. H. Patterson, U. S. A., agent for Bannacks and Shoshones.....	275

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69. Annual report of late Governor D. W. Ballard, <i>ex-officio</i> superintendent.....	276
No. 70. Annual report of Colonel Do Floyd Jones, U. S. A., superintendent.....	277
No. 71. Annual report of Robert Newell, agent Nez Percé agency.....	279
No. 72. Annual report of D. C. Kelley, school-teacher, Nez Percé agency.....	283
No. 73. Annual report of Lieutenant J. W. Wham, U. S. A., agent Nez Percé agency.....	284
No. 74. Annual report of Charles F. Powell, special agent Fort Hall agency.....	286
No. 75. Annual report of Lieutenant W. H. Danilson, U. S. A., special agent Fort Hall agency.....	287

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 76. Annual report of Brevet Major General Alfred Sully, U. S. A., superintendent.....	289
No. 77. Annual report of M. M. McCauley, agent Flathead reservation.....	294
No. 78. Annual report of Brevet Major A. S. Galloway, U. S. A., agent Flathead reservation.....	296
No. 79. Annual report of A. S. Reed, acting agent for Crow and Gros Ventres.....	298
No. 80. Annual report of F. D. Pease, acting agent for Blackfoot nation.....	300

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 81. Annual report of Governor J. A. Burbank, <i>ex-officio</i> superintendent.....	301
No. 82. Annual report of P. H. Couger, agent for Yankton Sioux.....	306
No. 83. Annual report of Captain W. J. Brostom, U. S. A., agent for Yankton Sioux.....	309
No. 84. Annual report of Brevet Major William H. Hugo, U. S. A., agent for Poncas.....	306
No. 85. Annual report of Captain W. Clifford, U. S. A., agent for Arickarees and others.....	313
No. 86. Annual report of Brevet Captain William H. French, Jr., U. S. A., agent for Sioux and Crow Creek agency.....	312
No. 87. Annual report of Brevet Major G. M. Randall, U. S. A., agent for Cheyenne River agency.....	314
No. 88. Annual report of Captain De Witt O. Poole, U. S. A., agent for Whitestone Creek agency.....	315
No. 89. Annual report of Brevet Major J. N. Hearn, U. S. A., agent for Grand River agency.....	318
No. 90. Annual report of J. W. Daniels, agent for Lake Traverse agency.....	330
No. 91. Annual report of B. Thompson, agent for Lake Traverse agency.....	332
No. 92. Annual report of E. E. Whipple, in charge of Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux.....	336
No. 93. Report of Brevet Major D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., relative to Indian tribes in Dakota.....	339
No. 94. Report of J. W. Daniels, agent, relative to Indians at Devil's Lake.....	331

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 95. Annual report of Samuel M. Janney, superintendent.....	339
No. 96. Annual report of A. M. Janney, agent for Santee Sioux.....	340
No. 97. Annual report of L. D. Hinman, missionary for Santee Sioux.....	342
No. 98. Annual report of E. B. Foul, school-teacher for Santee Sioux.....	343
No. 99. Annual report of E. Painter, agent for Omaha Indians.....	343
No. 100. Annual report of W. Hamilton, school-teacher for Omaha Indians.....	345

No. 101. Annual report of H. White, agent for Winnebago Indians.....	347
No. 102. Annual report of S. Averill, school-teacher for Winnebago Indians.....	347
No. 103. Annual report of J. M. Toth, agent for Pawnee Indians.....	348
No. 104. Annual report of E. G. Platt, school-teacher for Pawnee Indians.....	349
No. 105. Annual report of A. L. Green, agent-teacher for Pawnee Indians.....	351
No. 106. Annual report of T. Lightfoot, agent for Iowa and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	353
No. 107. Annual report of M. B. Lightfoot, school-teacher for Iowa.....	355

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 108. Annual report of Enoch Hoag, superintendent.....	356
No. 109. Annual report of Albert Wilby, agent for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi and others.....	362
No. 110. Annual report of J. Bond, school-teacher for Sacs and Foxes.....	361
No. 111. Annual report of E. G. Adams, agent for Kickapoo.....	363
No. 112. Annual report of J. H. Platt, agent for Shawnees.....	370
No. 113. Annual report of E. P. Adams, school-teacher for Kickapoo.....	371
No. 114. Annual report of J. H. Platt, agent for Delaware and Wyandottes.....	372
No. 115. Annual report of R. L. Roberts, agent for Shawnees.....	375
No. 116. Annual report of M. Stubbs, agent for Kaws.....	376
No. 117. Annual report of James Stanley, agent for Peorias, Miamies, and others.....	377
No. 118. Annual report of B. Darlington, agent for Osages and other tribes.....	378
No. 119. Annual report of L. Tatum, agent for Kiowas and Arapahoes.....	380
No. 120. Report of E. Hoag, superintendent, relative to Osage treaty of 1825.....	383
No. 121. Report of Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., in charge of hostile Indians.....	387

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 122. Annual report of L. N. Robinson, superintendent.....	396
No. 123. Annual report of Brevet Major J. N. Craig, U. S. A., agent for Choctaws.....	402
No. 124. Annual report of E. B. Leo Flory, superintendent of schools for Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	407
No. 125. Annual report of J. W. Dunn, agent for Creeks.....	409
No. 126. Annual report of Captain F. A. Felt, U. S. A., agent for Creeks.....	411
No. 127. Annual report of G. A. Reynolds, agent for Creeks.....	414
No. 128. Annual report of Captain T. A. Baldwin, U. S. A., agent for Seminoles.....	415
No. 129. Annual report of J. R. Ramsey, superintendent of schools for Seminoles.....	419

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 130. Annual report of Brevet Captain J. J. S. Hasler, U. S. A., agent for Chickapows of the Mississippi.....	423
No. 131. Annual report of S. G. Wright, teacher for Chickapows of the Mississippi.....	425
No. 132. Annual report of A. Whittelsey, agent for Chickapows of Lake Superior.....	427
No. 133. Annual report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John H. Knight, U. S. A., agent for Chickapows of Lake Superior.....	428
No. 134. Annual report of Brevet Major J. W. Long, U. S. A., agent for Indians in Michigan.....	433
No. 135. Annual report of Lieutenant J. A. Manley, U. S. A., agent for Oneidas and other tribes in Wisconsin.....	437
No. 136. Annual report of J. Stingerland, teacher for Stockbridges, Wisconsin.....	439
No. 137. Annual report of E. A. Goodlough, teacher for Oneidas, Wisconsin.....	440
No. 138. Annual report of J. Howell, teacher for Oneidas, Wisconsin.....	440
No. 139. Report of Captain E. R. Ames, U. S. A., agent for Indians in New York.....	441
No. 140. Report of trustees of the Thomas Orphan Asylum, New York.....	444
No. 141. Annual report of Captain D. A. Griffith, U. S. A., agent for Winnebagoes and Pottawatomes in Wisconsin.....	445
No. 142. Annual report of L. Clark, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.....	446
No. 143. Annual report of Lieutenant F. T. Garrety, U. S. A., agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.....	448

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 144. Letter of Brevet Major General E. Hatch, U. S. A., relative to Kickapoo in Mexico.....	451
No. 145. Circular letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to superintendents and agents.....	452
No. 146. Report of special agent, S. H. Swetland, relative to payment of North Carolina Cherokees.....	459

STATISTICS.

No. 147. Population of the various Indian tribes.....	460
No. 148. Education.....	462
No. 149. Agriculture.....	465
No. 150. Indian trust funds.....	481
No. 151. Indian trust-land sales.....	501
No. 152. Liabilities of the United States.....	514