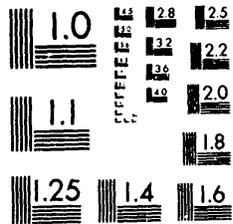
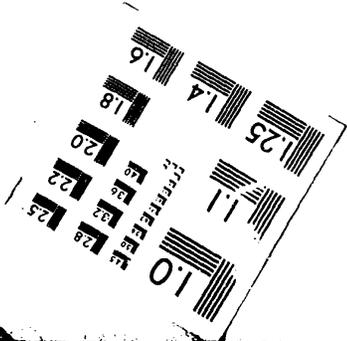


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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1909



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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 18, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the seventy-eighth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs, covering the period July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

The resignation of my predecessor, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, took effect on the 18th day of June, 1909. On the 19th day of June I took the oath of office as commissioner. As the administration of the service thus changed hands in the last month of the fiscal year, the events recorded in this report fall almost entirely within Mr. Leupp's term. I have tried, therefore, to make the record largely a simple statement of fact, uncolored by my own views. For whatever there may be here in the way of indications of future work I alone am responsible.

As to the lines of policy which the bureau will follow, I prefer to let the coming year speak for itself; but here I would record the debt which I feel I owe to Commissioner Leupp in his having turned over to me a service to which he has contributed undying qualities through his love of truth, his fearlessness in working for the end as he saw it, his unbounded energy in handling details, and his intense personal loyalty both to the office staff and to the field force. These qualities in him have quickened the service in a way which will contribute daily to the success any successor might achieve.

The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact perhaps better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through 26 States, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller States of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately \$85,000,000, of which \$62,000,000 belong to the tribes; \$13,000,000 belong to

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individual Indians; and approximately \$10,000,000 are contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works, and forests is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of over 5,000 employees, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States. Whether in the schoolroom or on the irrigation ditch, whether in leasing part of an allotment or in the issuance of a patent in fee or in the use of individual or tribal funds, the one test to be brought to the business aspect of the case is, Will doing this and the way of doing it educate the child or the woman or the man for citizenship?

The first division of the Indian Office is therefore naturally called the Education Division, and the first function of this division is to formulate general plans in response to needs continually arising. The details of this work are handled in the administration section. Some of the tasks now before this section are briefly outlined and results given in the following pages; and after these follows the work of the other divisions of the service, all together marking out the scope of the task to which under your direction I am applying this fundamental idea of education.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

HEALTH.

The physical well-being of the Indian in his transition from the life of a barbarian athlete to that of an average laborer, mechanic, or tradesman is an essential consideration in all plans. This has not been sufficiently recognized in the past, and, instead of the schools turning out well-balanced, healthy graduates, many have returned to their reservations improperly equipped for hard work as laborers or tradesmen.

I consider the physician appointed to care for the health of adult Indians and children as next to the superintendent in importance. In 1905, the total cost of physicians and medical supplies for the Indian Service was \$122,000; for this fiscal year, \$166,810. These figures but indicate the strenuous campaign which has been inaugurated to improve this branch of the service.

Tuberculosis stands at the head of the diseases which afflict the Indian. It is on the increase. We are fighting it by treatment and by prevention. The boarding schools, by changing the pupils from an outdoor to an indoor life, and sometimes by overcrowding in the dormitories, have been charged with its spread and development. On the other hand, the susceptibility of the Indians to pulmonary and scrofulous troubles, the unhygienic conditions in their homes, and changing relations are largely responsible.

To get accurate information of the extent to which tuberculosis exists at schools and on the reservations and to devise ways and means for its prevention and treatment, Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., an expert in the treatment of this disease, was appointed medical supervisor. Doctor Murphy has made a thorough investigation of several of the larger schools and of some of the Indian reservations. His expert examination of pupils and other Indians has given the office an invaluable mass of data on which to base its campaign.

In addition to statistical work of this character, the medical supervisor has rendered important service in drawing the attention of the medical staff to the necessity for a complete understanding of the physical requirements of the Indian, and then in adapting our educational work to the paramount consideration of his health. He has secured a better classification of tubercular affections, a more exact segregation of affected pupils on the basis of the degree of infection with which each is suffering, improvement in sleeping conditions and the addition of sleeping porches to hospitals for outdoor treatment at the schools, closer surveillance of the physical health of pupils, a more intelligent comprehension of diseases by the children themselves, and a more rigid accountability of examining physicians in passing pupils for transfer from reservation to nonreservation schools.

Trachoma, an eye disease, has been found prevalent among the Indians of the Southwest. Within the last few years it has made rapid progress among both whites and Indians. At several schools it existed to so alarming an extent that Congress, on the appeal of this office, gave \$12,000 for the purpose of its investigation and treatment. This enabled the immediate employment of a skilled surgeon and specialist, a special nurse, and an active campaign against the disease. Unfortunately, medical science has not given us a complete solution of the problems involved in this terrible affliction of the human eye, but enough is known of its character and treatment to enable us to make a good fight.

Recreation of pupils and a proper balancing of work and play in the several schools has been made an important part of the health programme, and the Indian's inherited need of fresh air has been met by encouraging football, baseball, basket ball, and other forms of outdoor amusement.

Some of the particular lines of attack which will be pushed in this vigorous battle are:

1. Better nourishment.
2. More sanitary conditions in schoolrooms, dormitories, laundries, etc.
3. A complete sterilization of dishes.
4. A revision of the methods of sweeping and dusting.
5. A complete fumigation of all schools and school books.

6. The establishment of a traveling health exhibit, especially with reference to proper methods of combating tubercular diseases.
7. A systematic teaching in the schoolroom of physical development and care of the health of each individual pupil.
8. The distribution of a pamphlet on the disease of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure.
9. The establishment of camps for tuberculosis patients.
10. More sanitary homes for Indians, especially with reference to ventilation.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Indians are given the preference of appointment to all positions in the Indian Service which they are competent to fill. Graduates of the larger Indian schools are not infrequently, on successful noncompetitive examinations for various positions, such as teacher, clerk, seamstress, farmer, etc., given suitable appointments. Some have risen to be superintendents and have been successful. Many of those in subordinate positions have gained for themselves the commendation of their superior officers; others have merited and received promotion. The majority of minor positions at schools and agencies are excepted from examination and many are filled by Indians. It is while serving in such capacities that some of the Indians acquire the experience and skill which fit them for more responsible places. Of the 5,091 employees of the Indian Service 1,662 are Indians.

HELP FROM INDIANS.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian, is a conspicuous example of an Indian who has proven equal to a task usually assigned to white employees. He is a great factor in the development of his own race and of invaluable assistance to the Government as supervisor of Indian employment. His duty requires the finding of work for Indians and the finding of Indians for the work. He has been so successful that, beginning alone three years ago, it has been necessary to give him assistants located at different points in the Indian country. Under his intelligent supervision hundreds of Indians have been placed at work on railroads, irrigation ditches, in beet fields, and sundry employments for which their strength and abilities are equal. He is a type of Indian that the office is striving to develop—a self-supporting, self-respecting, useful American citizen. His life is an example to his race, and I am happy to say many others are following it. Some, whose marked abilities have been hitherto employed not to the benefit of their fellows, will, I feel sure, sooner or later grasp the opportunity of rendering them assistance.

The Blackfeet Indians in Montana, who had never been considered good workers, were employed on an irrigation project on the

reservation and made an excellent showing. Many of the tools they were required to use were entirely new to them, but they gave surprising evidence of their ability to adapt themselves to the new conditions. For the season 1908 the number of men employed rose from 16 in July to 86 in October, and their earnings were \$17,455.17.

An unexpected development growing out of the desertion of their reservation in Utah by a band of the Utes and their going to South Dakota was that, after they left the tract of land on which they were temporarily located in South Dakota, they were induced by Mr. Dagenett to go to work on the Burlington Railroad in South Dakota. Contrary to expectations, they proved to be very satisfactory laborers, quiet, tractable, and for some time well satisfied with the work. They earned a considerable sum of money and the training they received had a very salutary effect.

The employment of Indians about Rocky Ford, Colo., continued during the year. A large part of these were boys from the Indian schools of the Southwest. They were placed in the homes of farmers, treated as members of the family, and given a small compensation, averaging about \$4 per month for work in the beet fields. They gave so good an account of themselves that many were reemployed at the end of the contract period at from \$12 to \$14 per month. Many other Indians with their families were also brought to Rocky Ford, as the employers prefer them to Mexicans and pay them more money than would be paid to Mexicans for the same class of service. During the thinning season in the beet fields, last spring, beginning on May 20, there were 230 Indian beet thinners, representing the Apaches, Pueblos, Navajos, Moquis, Zunis, Pimas, Pspagoes, and Cheyennes, in addition to 59 Indian apprentice boys. Over 40 Indians were employed on the Jocko irrigation project on the Flathead Reservation during June.

Superintendent Lorenzo D. Creel, of the Nevada Training School, in charge of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was reported by Supervisor Hatwood Hall as having every able-bodied man at work on his land. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is employing a large number of Indians on track work and in the shops and round houses at division terminals. About 80 Indians are employed as skilled laborers in the shops of this company at from \$3 to \$3.90 per day. The company prefers them to Mexicans and pays Indians for track work \$1.25 per day and Mexicans \$1.

On the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin the number of Indians employed in logging and mill operations was 100 in July, 1908, which number rose to 339 in March, 1909, since which time there was a small decrease in number, as follows: April, 251; May, 242; and June, 264, which decrease is probably due to a per capita payment made in May.

The reclamation work at Roosevelt and Yuma, Ariz., continues to furnish employment for Pimas, Papagoes, Mohaves, Yumas, and Apaches.

URGING THE SIOUX TO FARM.

The results in inducing the Sioux to cultivate their lands are as great as could be expected among a class of Indians who have never engaged in regular labor. Under the plans of the commercial agent 355 Indians started in to raise crops. Of these, 226 were guaranteed a market at good prices for whatever they raised. The rest were excluded from the guarantee provision on account of being self-supporting otherwise. One hundred and four of the 226, through lack of energy in the care of their crops, produced practically nothing. The area put in cultivation by the 226 Indians was about 1,920 acres, including gardens. Excluding the gardens, the land was cultivated as follows: Corn, 1,533 acres; oats, 139 acres; potatoes, 84 acres; flax, 40 acres; wheat, 58 acres.

Most of these crops were not cultivated as energetically as they would have been by white men and the products were correspondingly less. Nevertheless, there were produced 26,384 bushels of corn, 2,196 bushels of oats, 3,119 bushels of potatoes, 225 bushels of flax, 647 bushels of wheat, of a total value of \$17,482.94.

Through the need of having animals capable of being used for plowing in the spring, some of the Indians were induced to feed teams through the winter, an innovation for them, the custom being to turn out the live stock in the fall and allow them to shift for themselves until they are needed the next season. The result in the efficiency of the teams last spring will undoubtedly encourage many other Indians to do likewise. This experiment in the Sioux country has proved sufficiently successful to justify its extension to other reservations.

It may be said in connection with this project that during the past year, on account of the uniformly high prices obtained by the Indian farmers, in no instance was it necessary, as a result of guaranteeing the sale of the farm products at fair prices, to expend any part of the fund hypothecated for the use of the commercial agent, Mr. Phillips.

WORK OF FARMERS AND FIELD MATRONS.

The duties of the Indian farmer are manifold. Primarily, his work is to show the Indians how to improve their allotments and to utilize the soil to the best advantage. To this end he must spend much of his time with them on their land. He instructs the Indians as to the care of their stock, assists in marketing their surplus crops, supervises the investment of the proceeds or of any funds to their credit, oversees the construction of their houses, settles their disputes,

and protects their rights—in fact, he stands ready at all times to serve their interests as occasion demands.

His duties, therefore, like those of a conscientious teacher, are without boundary, although he does not lose sight of the fact that he is to instruct and encourage the Indians in a specific direction and arouse them to independent effort. At such of the smaller agencies as are not provided with a farmer these duties form an important part of the work of the superintendent.

What the farmer does for the Indian men the field matron accomplishes for the Indian women. She visits the Indian women in their homes, giving them counsel and encouragement, showing them how to keep their houses clean and orderly and make them more attractive; how to prepare and serve meals, make butter, care for milk, etc.; how to care for their children and the sick; how to cut, make, and mend garments; how to wash and iron, and do the innumerable other things which present themselves in the life of a housewife. Besides, she is expected to exert her influence to improve their moral welfare and to impress upon the parents the importance of educating their children and training them to lives of industry. The value to the service of conscientious employees of this class is inestimable.

The industrial training on the reservation of which the farmer and the field matron are the dynamos, together with the stockman, the carpenter, the blacksmith, and many others, I regard as a matter of the first importance. Bringing this work to the highest possible state of perfection now will save thousands of Indians from economic death and the other deaths which follow. I am, therefore, organizing and pushing this work in every possible way.

FARMING.

Farming, sometimes combined with stock raising, is the chief industry at many agencies, and that commendable progress has been made along agricultural lines is evidenced by reports from superintendents.

At the Volcan Reservation in California every family cultivates a few acres of land, some of them having fine fields of grain. They all own horses, and many have small herds of cattle. Dairying is carried on by one family, which derives a considerable income therefrom; and two other families are making preparations to engage in dairying in the near future.

At the Lummi Reservation in Washington there has been continual and marked advancement along agricultural lines. Many of the Indians are deriving entire support from farming and have supplied themselves with all necessary equipment for the work.

The farmer in charge of the Swinomish Reservation in the same State says that the farming done by the Indians in his district will

compare favorably with that done by the whites, and that generally they use up-to-date methods in seeding and harvesting crops.

The Indians at the Pima Agency, Ariz., have improved their methods of farming during the last year, and the wheat harvest is fully 50 per cent greater than ever before. Part of this improvement is due to the instruction given them by the additional farmer and part to their own increasing industry.

The Indians enrolled at the Pala Agency are making rapid strides in agricultural work. Their crops were bountiful, the harvest being much more than was necessary for their own subsistence, and the present year promises still better results. As the available land is limited, a crop of barley is sown in January or February and harvested for hay in May or June, and then corn and other crops are planted and brought to maturity by careful cultivation and irrigation. With the object of providing forage for cattle during the dry season, an experiment with spineless cactus was undertaken. Sixty-four cuttings were obtained from Dr. David Griffiths, assistant agriculturist at Chico, Cal. Sixty had made gratifying growth, but the dry season was not advanced far enough to warrant a statement as to the success of the undertaking.

Farming interests have been advanced also at the Otoe Agency, Okla. A number of the Indians have done exceptionally well in cultivating their crops, some of the fields being equal to any in that locality. The planting of fruit trees, shade trees, alfalfa, and the building of good fences were encouraging, and there was a desire shown on the part of many to improve their property in every way. The superintendent believes that these Indians can be entirely self-supporting in a few years if they receive the necessary assistance. Although they own but little stock, more of them are beginning to take an interest in stock raising, and are attempting to raise corn for forage.

The superintendent of the Piate Indians at the Nevada Agency writes:

The progress of the Piate Indians under my charge has also been gratifying in the extreme. Every Indian for whom I have been able to secure land with water to work, and their efforts are productive of good crops, the best ever grown upon this reservation. Every able-bodied Indian is self-supporting. In fact, there are no loafers on the reservation. * * *

With additional irrigating facilities, so that 2,000 acres more land can be irrigated and the Indians at Wadsworth as well as those at outlying towns can be furnished land, the entire band of Piates belonging to the Nevada Agency could soon be self-supporting. With the additional irrigating canal finished, then the Indians should secure their allotments. When that event takes place, the Indian will come to his own in Nevada.

At Martineck Reservation the development of water will enable the Indians to put under cultivation about 300 acres of additional land,

and if this work could be continued for the next three or four years the superintendent believes that the Indians of this section will be second to none.

A greater number of Indians are cultivating land at the Fort Hall Agency in Idaho than at any time before in the history of the tribe. This is partly due to the fact that nearly 500 Indians from the Lemhi Reservation have settled among them and are working hard to obtain little farms where they intend to make their homes.

Most of the Indians on the Flathead Reservation are engaged in farming and stock raising for a livelihood. Many of them are fencing their allotments and putting substantial improvements thereon. Some have nice orchards. Nearly all have several head of both cattle and horses, and a few have fair-sized herds of stock.

During the year many Indians on the Crow Creek Reservation have taken up farming and broken up a part of their allotments. In most cases the crops have been properly looked after and the results encouraging to the Indians. Stock raising has progressed, and the Indians realize that proper care of their cattle will furnish them support when other means fail.

At Crow Agency the Indians have taken more interest in the farms and gardens than ever before. Their home surroundings evidence a progress that is very noticeable to the people who are familiar with the past of the Crows. The superintendent writes:

The annual agricultural fair does great good in inspiring the Indians to emulation. It has attracted people from all parts of the country and been highly praised by the press. The scheme is simply to bring the Indians individually and by districts into competition with each other in exhibiting the products raised by themselves on their farms. Cash prizes are given for the best of stock, poultry, farm, and garden exhibits made. The agricultural hall the past three seasons at the fair has been a most attractive place and has great interest for the friend who is interested in the Indians' progress and welfare.

Accompanying the superintendent's report is a list of the able-bodied Indians, together with an interesting statement of the property each possesses.

On account of the anticipated opening of a part of the Cheyenne River Reservation the Indians have been busy making improvements on their allotments, building fences, etc. One of the duties of the farmers is to see that sufficient forage is put up by the Indians to feed their stock during the winter, as the reservation is essentially a stock-raising country. While farming is in its infancy there, many of the Indians already raise more potatoes and other vegetables than are required for their immediate wants, and the earnings from the surplus serve as an incentive to others to gather a few dollars in the same manner, with the result that there has been an increase in the garden acreage.

At Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency planting this year is double that of last, there being about 4,000 acres under cultivation. Superintendent Shell writes:

The agricultural exhibit held at the school last September was very successful and probably had much to do with the increased acreage this year. If the Indian can only retain possession of his land there is little to fear that he will not be able to support himself. * * *

I have made a personal record of each able-bodied Indian, showing how much land he is cultivating, where he is working, and how well he is caring for his crops. This is a valuable record to which to refer when an Indian asks for special favors.

All this, however, is only one side of the picture. On all these reservations much more remains to be done, and in many other parts of the Indian country progress along these lines has hardly begun.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Congress appropriated for the current year \$40,000 for suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson has had eight special deputies, and has employed various local constables, police officers, and others to cover special assignments in their neighborhoods.

During the year there were 1,091 arrests, 354 indictments, and 548 convictions, the convictions being as follows:

Convictions obtained in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|----|
| California..... | 163 | Nebraska..... | 25 |
| Arizona..... | 173 | Utah..... | 14 |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | Washington..... | 13 |
| Iowa..... | 21 | New York..... | 3 |
| Oklahoma..... | 49 | South Dakota..... | 4 |
| Montana..... | 21 | Wyoming..... | 4 |
| Idaho..... | 20 | Oregon..... | 4 |
| New Mexico..... | 12 | Colorado..... | 1 |
| Nevada..... | 13 | Illinois..... | 1 |

The following table will be of interest as showing the causes of arrests and convictions:

Classification of arrests and convictions in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffic.

| Charge. | Arrests. | Convictions. |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Selling liquor to Indians or introducing liquor into the Indian country..... | 622 | 249 |
| Drunk, etc..... | 198 | 124 |
| Selling without license..... | 64 | 26 |
| Public..... | 6 | 0 |
| Selling liquor on Sunday..... | 6 | 0 |
| Violating revenue law..... | 4 | 1 |
| Transporting liquor unlawfully..... | 2 | 0 |
| Introducing liquor into Indian country..... | 2 | 0 |
| Violating section 2149..... | 2 | 0 |
| | 1,073 | 400 |

Seizures were as follows:

| | Value. |
|--------------|--------|
| Whisky..... | 5,370 |
| Beer..... | 40,068 |
| Wine..... | 1,504 |
| Alcohol..... | 109 |
| Bitters..... | 80 |

In the early stages of his work in this field Mr. Johnson found it impossible to obtain the cooperation of state officials in many localities in preventing the violation of the liquor laws, but during the past year he presented the Indian problem to many local officials in various States in this way: That the Indian is located in the county and will continue to live there. Even though they are not now taxpayers, they or their children soon will be; but whether they shall be industrious, progressive, desirable citizens, bearing their fair share of the burdens of government, will largely be determined through the solution of the question as to whether intoxicants shall be kept from them; that if they remain sober they will ultimately take up agricultural pursuits, their lands will be subject to taxation, and they will become self-supporting; but if, on the other hand, intoxicants and other demoralizing influences are allowed to do their complete work, the Indian will become instead a public charge, a factor of disorder, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the community. Many county attorneys and other county officials have seen the force of his argument, and instead of being a hindrance to him they have become allies, and his work is being greatly aided through the cooperation that he has obtained in this manner.

The same line of argument resulted in obtaining new and much more drastic laws regarding the sale of liquor to Indians from the legislatures of the States of Nebraska and Washington. A bill of similar character passed the house of representatives of the Wisconsin legislature, and had been reported favorably by the committee of the senate which had it in charge, but it was defeated during the last hours of the session. Through enlisting the cooperation of the local officials, nine saloons that had been opened upon the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., were closed, and a considerable number of saloons have been closed for the same reason in various States of the West.

Large portions of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska were formerly Indian territory. When these lands were ceded to the United States provisions were included in each treaty prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within these areas until such time as this prohibition was removed by act of Congress or by the President.

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The following articles from the various treaties with Indian tribes indicate the territory covered by these provisions:

Article 5 of the treaty with Sioux-Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, of July 23, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 949), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 6 of the treaty with Sioux-Mdewakanton and Wahpeton bands, of August 5, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 954), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), provides that:

No spirituous liquors shall be made, sold, or used on any of the lands herein cut apart for the residence of the Indians, and the sale of the same shall be prohibited in the Territory hereby ceded, until otherwise ordered by the President.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1165), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors, in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States; until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Winnebago, of February 27, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1172), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall continue and be in force within the country herein provided to be selected as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force within the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa-Red Lake and Pembina bands, of October 2, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 667), provides that:

The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 17 of the agreement with Yankton Sioux, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 314), provides that:

No intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants shall ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands by this agreement ceded and sold to the United States, nor upon any

other lands within or comprising the reservations of the Yankton Sioux or Dakota Indians as described in the treaty between the said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to the said Indians. The penalty for the violation of this provision shall be such as Congress may prescribe in the act ratifying this agreement.

Article 9 of the agreement with the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326), provides that:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained, and those allotted to the said Nez Perce Indians shall be subject, for a period of twenty-five years, to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Perce Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

These provisions have not been modified to any extent by either Congress or the President of the United States; and, therefore, they remain in full force.

The office is acting upon the policy that these treaty provisions were made for the protection of the Indians, and their aid will be invoked to whatever extent is necessary. In parts of this territory where there are no Indians, or where Indians infrequently visit, the office has no reason for seeking to enforce these treaty provisions; and even in places in close proximity to Indian reservations or at places frequently visited by Indians their aid will hardly be needed if local officials, supported by a strong public sentiment, will enforce state laws, which are generally ample for the protection of the Indians.

I desire to express my appreciation of the great general interest that is being manifested by the best people of each community toward the protection of the Indians from the traffic in liquor.

For a number of years complaints have been made by Indian agents and superintendents of the pernicious results of the use of the product of a cactus variously known as peyote, mescal bean, mescal button, Japanese button, or Wak-we, a powerful narcotic, having physical effects upon the user similar to those of cocaine or hasheesh. This cactus grows in the form of a radish or parsnip, rounded at the top, with indented center. Its botanical name is *Lophophora*. About an inch or more of the top is cut off, and when dried in the sun the blossom becomes cottony in appearance and results in the Spanish name for the caterpillar, peyote. Except that it is a member of the same botanical family, the peyote has no connection with the brewed liquor from the agave, or century plant, known as mescal. Neither should it be confounded with the other larger cactus growing in the form of a beet, known as mescal, which is cooked and eaten by the Apache Indians, who are called from their use of it *Mescaleros*. The peyote is used in two forms: The dried product is chewed and swallowed or distilled in water and the infusion drunk. The time within which it takes effect is dependent on the amount used. In large

quantities the effect is almost immediate. In most instances it produces nausea, followed by stupor, in which all sorts of beautiful visions are experienced, accompanied by great elevation of spirit and a feeling of good will toward all mankind. Apparently for the purpose of justifying the use of this narcotic, a religious cult has been built up based on its use. It is claimed by the Indian devotees that the white man can not obtain the benefits of the use of the narcotic which comes to the Indians.

The peyote has been the subject of study by a number of scientists, among them Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has experimented upon himself and has described the sensations produced. In 1897 the Smithsonian Institution published a paper on the subject by Havelock Ellis, entitled "Mescal, A New Artificial Paradise."

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department analyzed the article and found that it contained four alkaloidal constituents, anhalonine, mescaline, anhalonidine, and lophophora. Aside from these, two other elements were isolated which were called pelletine and anhalamine. The analyses which have been made, the elements described being taken into consideration, do not explain to the scientific mind the effect produced on the user, but this is also true of other substances. The action on the nerves is so intense that in some instances persons who were in poor physical condition and indulged to a considerable extent died. Only one case has been reported to the office where an apparently healthy person died from its use.

The effects of the indulgence last longer in the use of peyote than in the use of alcohol, the taking of a small amount affecting the user for not less than thirty-six hours afterwards. The mind apparently becomes clear after the visions have departed, but lassitude continues. The persistent use of peyote deprives the user of both mental and physical vigor. It does not move the person who is under its influence to violence, as is the case with alcohol, and for that reason some well-meaning men have suggested that its sale be not interdicted because of its removing the appetite for alcoholic liquors, resulting in many instances in a turbulent and riotous drunkard becoming a quiet, inoffensive person. However, since its use is injurious to the mind and bodily strength, and will even cause death, the office can not permit such a practice to continue. The Indians claim that the peyote is valuable for its medicinal qualities and as a specific for various forms of disease. Physicians who have had it under observation, however, say it has no medicinal properties and that Indians who for a period used it for all sorts of ailments have abandoned it and returned to other drugs and medicines.

In May Chief Special Officer Johnson visited Laredo, Tex., the source of the supply of peyote, bought up the entire supply in the market, destroyed it, and obtained from the wholesale dealers agreements that they would no longer continue in the traffic.

SCHOOLS.

Three hundred and three government schools were conducted during the year, a net increase of 22. The number of mission schools not under contract was 51, a decrease of 2. The mission schools under contract numbered 8, as last year, making a total of 363 schools—an increase of 20 over 1908. Table 2 gives the details.

The government schools fall into three classes: Nonreservation, reservation boarding, and day schools.

Twenty-seven nonreservation boarding schools are in operation, an increase of 1 over the number last year, the new school at Bismarck, N. Dak., having been opened on December 1, 1908. The enrollment in these schools was 9,252, a decrease of 85, with an average attendance of 8,032, a decrease of 228. The details are shown in Table 3.

A wise use of the facilities of these nonreservation schools naturally limits their enrollment to pupils who are old enough and strong enough to enter the industrial classes without danger to their health, and who will not need the constant, individual care of matrons. Accordingly circular instructions were issued as follows:

Pupils under 14 who have been properly transferred to nonreservation schools either within a State or Territory, or in a distant State or Territory, will not be recalled, but may be continued in the nonreservation school or returned to it in the fall if home on a summer visit; but no others shall be accepted; and no nonreservation superintendent may count in his average attendance pupils under 14 who are transferred from a reservation after the receipt of this circular, unless by special authority from the office; and this authority will be given only when the school facilities on the reservation are insufficient or the reservation superintendent makes the transfer, in which case the authority should be obtained from the office. Even in such contingency the law limits the choice to some school within the State or Territory if transportation is to be paid by the Government.

In the appropriation act for 1910, in approval of this economic purpose, Congress provided as follows:

Provided, That no pupil under the age of 14 years shall be transported at government expense to an Indian school beyond the limits of the State or Territory in which the parents of such children reside or of an adjoining State or Territory.

The association of white and Indian children in school is a step of vital importance in working out the industrial and social salvation of Indians. In the act approved March 3, 1909, Congress said:

Provided further, That hereafter white children may, under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be admitted to Indian schools on the payment of tuition fees at a rate to be fixed in said rules: *Provided further*, That all tuition fees paid for white children on enrollment shall be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer to reimburse the funds out of which the school is supported.

Five white pupils have been admitted to one of the boarding schools under this authority, and it is expected that the plan will also be put into operation, in an experimental way, this year on the Fort

Lapwai Reservation, Idaho, in the combination of the public school with the Indian school, whereby Indian pupils will be placed in classes in the Lapwai school and white children from the town in classes at the Indian school. This enables a better grading of both schools. As it will be a reciprocal arrangement, no tuition will be charged by either party.

The admission of white children to the Indian day schools on the payment of an appropriate tuition fee has been allowed for several years, with good results.

So far the records show the following enrollment of white children in Indian schools:

Enrollment of white children in Indian schools.

| | Highest enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Omaha..... | 3 | 1 |
| Felton (day)..... | 9 | 5 |
| Great Nemaha (day)..... | 17 | 8 |
| See and Fox (day; Kickapoo)..... | 30 | 9 |
| Deedhead (day; Standing Rock)..... | 1 | 1 |
| Wakpala (day; Standing Rock)..... | 0 | 1 |
| | 66 | 4 |
| Omaha..... | 9 | |

Note.—Omaha day school was in session only fifteen days, closing October 4, 1908.

The value of this intermingling in the schools must not be considered merely from the point of view of school work. In the Indian country Indians and whites will inevitably have to live closely together, and every effort should be made to bring about a state of real neighborliness. It has already been proved that where the children of both races have learned to know each other the relations between the parents are greatly improved, and the whole community becomes more harmonious.

The reservation boarding schools numbered 82, a decrease of 6 from last year. The schools discontinued were Potawatomi, Kansas; Winnebago, Nebraska; Arapahoe, Oklahoma; and Panguitch, Utah. Flathead, Montana, Fort Berthold, North Dakota, and Siletz, Oregon, were changed from boarding to day schools. A new school was opened at Leupp, Ariz., on January 4, 1909. These boarding schools show a total enrollment of 10,988, an increase of 83; with an average attendance of 9,236, a decrease of 337. For details see Table 4.

The number of day schools was increased from 167 to 194. Flathead, Mont., Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and Siletz, Oreg., already mentioned, were changed from boarding to day schools; Grand Portage and Normantown, in Minnesota (La Pointe Agency, Wis.), and

Potter Valley, Cal., were reopened. Twenty-four new schools were added, as follows:

New day schools opened.

| State. | Reservation. | School. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Arizona..... | Fort Apache..... | East Fork. |
| Do..... | Kalbar..... | Kalbar. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Roosvelt. |
| California..... | Cabazon and Augustine..... | Cabazon. |
| Iowa..... | See and Fox..... | Meequakie. |
| Kansas..... | Potawatomi..... | Blandin. |
| Minnesota..... | Leech Lake..... | Old Agency. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Squaw Point. |
| Montana..... | Blackfoot..... | Burl. |
| Do..... | Flathead..... | Canas. |
| Do..... | Fort Belknap..... | Lodgepole. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Milk River. |
| Do..... | Tongue River..... | Birney. |
| Nevada..... | Nevada..... | Fallon. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Wadsworth. |
| New Mexico..... | Jicarilla..... | Jicarilla. |
| North Dakota..... | Standing Rock..... | Wakpala. |
| Oklahoma..... | Ponca..... | Tonkawa. |
| Oregon..... | Klamath..... | Modoc Point. |
| Washington..... | Colville..... | Batsaby. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Monaghan. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Neeplem. |
| Do..... | Do..... | San Poll. |
| Do..... | Do..... | Walkers Prairie. |

Three day schools were discontinued, as follows:

Day schools discontinued.

| State. | Reservation. | School. |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Montana..... | Blackfoot..... | Willow Creek. |
| Nebraska..... | Omaha..... | Omaha. |
| Washington..... | Puyallup..... | Chehalis. |

This gives a net increase of 27 day schools. The capacity of the 194 day schools was 6,723; the enrollment was 6,286, an increase of 751, and the average attendance 4,274, an increase of 300. (See Table 5.)

It will be noted that as the attendance in the nonreservation and reservation boarding schools slowly decreases the attendance in day schools slowly increases. This is as it should be—an increase in the schools nearest the Indians' homes at the expense of those most distant therefrom. As long as Indian schools remain some local boarding schools and some nonreservation schools will be needed. In my judgment, just which ones shall live the longest is a matter easily demonstrated, if each class of school and each school in each class is judged by results. The usefulness of any school, however, can be only partly determined by what is seen at the school, and every school should make it a matter of first importance to follow up its graduates, see what they are doing, and govern itself accordingly.

With the work of these day schools, good as it is in many respects, I am far from satisfied. They are sometimes merely a place for the

school-teacher and his wife to live, and the school work, both in the classroom and in the garden, is merely incidental. This is not by any means wholly the fault of the teacher and his wife. It can be largely charged to our method of allotments, and the office is already making some radical changes in allotment work, which will be mentioned further on.

There are in course of construction about 24 other day schools, the larger number of which will be opened the coming fall.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts were made during the year with 9 public schools for 114 Indian pupils, an increase over last year of 83. They are in the States of California, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah. The number of pupils enrolled was 114; the average attendance 62, an increase over the previous year of 90 in the enrollment and 48 in the average attendance.

Wherever application is made for government aid for public schools having Indian children in attendance the office agrees to enter into contract for the Indian pupils at the same rate per capita as that allowed by the State or county for white children. (See Table 6.)

The number contracted for, however, does not represent all the Indian pupils in attendance at public schools, as many are admitted without cost to the Government. During the last year the office joined with public-school authorities in some places in opening schools on reservations, the expense of maintenance being divided; that is, the Government provided the necessary buildings, and the white patrons the teacher and equipment, or vice versa.

Reports from all public schools which admit Indians on equal terms with whites have not been received. Reports have been received from 106 public and 1 private school, showing a total enrollment of 818, and an average attendance of 571 Indian pupils.

Table 7 exhibits these schools in detail.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are 43 mission boarding schools not under contract. One new school was opened at Globe, Ariz.; 5 were discontinued—St. Anthony's at San Diego, Cal.; St. Mary's at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.; Methvin, in Oklahoma; Lincoln Institute, in Pennsylvania, and Zoar, at Mattoon, Wis. The mission day schools number 8, an increase of 2. St. Luke and Mount Scott, both in Oklahoma, were opened during the year. The capacity of the boarding schools was 4,580, the enrollment 3,250, and the average attendance 2,687; for the day schools the capacity was 504, the enrollment 434, and the average attendance 292.

The number of contract mission boarding schools was 8, the same as last year, with a capacity of 1,105, enrollment 1,050, and average attendance 919.

The number of mission schools under each denomination was as follows: Roman Catholic, 36; Episcopal, 5; Presbyterian, 5; Congregational, 2; Methodist, 3; Evangelical Lutheran, 2; Lutheran, 1; Baptist, 1; Christian Reformed, 1; Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1, and undenominational, 1; in all, 59. (See Table 8.)

On July 1, 1908, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested contracts for the fiscal year 1909 for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, 150 pupils; St. Mary's, Quapaw Reservation, 9 pupils; St. Labre's, Tongue River Reservation, 60 pupils; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Reservation, 200 pupils; St. Francis' Mission, Rosebud Reservation, 250 pupils; Immaculate Conception, Crow Creek Reservation, 50 pupils; and for 6 pupils from Lower Brulé Reservation, 25 pupils from Cheyenne River Reservation, and 7 pupils from Yankton Reservation, to attend the Immaculate Conception School on the Crow Creek Reservation.

All the foregoing contracts were to be at the rate of \$108 per capita per annum; also for St. Louis's, Osage Agency, 75 pupils, and St. John's, Osage Agency, 65 pupils, to be at \$125 per capita.

There being no trust or treaty funds of the Yanktons or Cheyenne River Sioux for making contracts as requested, the bureau was so advised. Supplemental petitions were sent to the Menominee, Tongue River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé agencies, for the addition and elimination of signatures, as provided in the original five-year petition presented last year to these Indians.

Based on the original and supplemental petitions and requests from the Osage tribal council and the Quapaw national council, all the contracts requested by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions were made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. (See Table 9.)

EDUCATION, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Educational work among the Five Civilized Tribes has been promoted by the advent of statehood and the consequent organization of the entire region formerly known as Indian Territory into permanent school districts. The State was, however, on account of non-taxable land, unable to provide adequate school facilities for the entire scholastic population, and in order that the education of the Indian children might not suffer, Congress again appropriated \$300,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools, making provision, as usual, "for the attendance of children of parents other than Indian blood therein" (35 Stat. L., 70).

Without this aid many districts would have been powerless to maintain schools for a longer period than two or three months; with it, over 1,200 schools have been conducted for the usual term in rural districts. In all cases an effort was made to use the fund in places where, for want of sufficient taxable property, the people were unable fairly to maintain free schools.

The tribal boarding schools have had a progressive year. An unusually large attendance was reported, and the percentage of full bloods enrolled reached a high mark, indicating that these people are awakening to the advantages offered.

The boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation have been reduced by one, because of the purchase by the State of the female seminary at Talequah, a transfer which has resulted in the conversion of the Cherokee Male Seminary into a coeducational school. (For details see Table 11.)

DISPOSITION OF SCHOOLS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, made a grant to the several States as follows:

Panguitch School, Orton, Utah, to the State of Utah.
Morris School (nonreservation), Minnesota, to the State of Minnesota.
Chamberlain, South Dakota, to the State of South Dakota.
Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Grand Junction, Colorado, to the State of Colorado.

In each case the provisions under which the grant may be made are that the institution of learning shall be maintained; "that Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to such school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils;" and "that this grant shall be effected at any time before July 1, 1910, if, before that date, the governor of the State * * * files an acceptance thereof with the Secretary of the Interior, accepting for State said property upon the terms and conditions herein prescribed."

The governors of Utah and Minnesota promptly signified their acceptance, and preparations are in process for the transfer of the property.

The governor of South Dakota declined the offer of the Chamberlain School. In this case a provision was made for the sale of the plant, as follows:

If said property is not accepted by the State of South Dakota, as heretofore provided, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dispose of and convey the real estate, buildings, and fixtures of the Chamberlain School for a price not less than twenty-six thousand dollars, upon condition that the property shall continue to be maintained and operated as an educational institution, and that the children of Indian parents shall have the same privilege of education as white children, but with tuition free: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and directed to dispose, by sale or transfer to other schools, of such property as is not covered by the transfer of the realty, buildings, and fixtures.

Preparation for the advertising of the property was in process at the close of the year.

Up to the close of the fiscal year, no formal acceptance was received from Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, of the school plants at Fort Lewis and Grand Junction.

REPORT ON CANTON INSANE ASYLUM.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1909 there were 61 patients—32 males and 29 females. During the year 11 patients were received—8 males and 3 females, making a total of 72. Seven patients died—4 males and 3 females, and 5 were discharged—3 males and 2 females. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year 1909 was 60—33 males and 27 females.

This institution is greatly overcrowded, and there are many applications for admission, for which there are no vacancies. Most of the cases now in the asylum are chronic, with poor chance of recovery. This prevents the admission and treatment of acute cases, and makes the record of recoveries compare unfavorably with that of other asylums for the insane.

Dr. H. R. Hummer, superintendent and physician, in his annual report, says, in part:

The general physical health of patients and employees has been quite good. The tuberculosis problem has been given careful consideration.

Whenever practicable, every patient is out of doors. As many as can be managed are encouraged to assist in the gardening. A few patients occupy much of their time with beadwork, sewing, and a little basket making. Generally speaking, they all appear contented.

COOPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS WORK.

Almost all the Christian denominations of the United States have missions in the Indian country, and the Indian Office cooperates gladly, impartially, and with increasing effectiveness with each and all.

While the Government can take no direct part in religious training, I believe it is bound to see that its school system and its relations generally to its wards do not stand in the way of their getting a religious training. Within the schools each child should have the fullest possible benefits of the denomination to which he or his parents belong, and on the reservation the work of different denominations which are there should be made as easy as possible.

The Government, in the person of each employee, should cooperate with religious denominations in avoiding the dangers which may come with proselyting.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Congress has never enacted legislation more beneficial to the individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes than section 6 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), commonly called the "restrictions bill," providing for the appointment of local representatives of the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into and investigate the conduct of guardians or curators having in charge the estates of minors and to advise without charge any allottee having restricted lands of all their legal rights thereto. Eighteen appointees, called district agents, three of whom are supervising district agents, have been assigned to various places among the Five Civilized Tribes, covering 40 counties in Oklahoma, and three additional district agents have been appointed in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes, pursuant to the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804). The district agents for the Five Civilized Tribes have intrusted to them the interests of over 101,000 Indians—approximately one-third of all the Indians in the United States. About 36,000 allottees still have restricted lands, thus giving each agent approximately 2,400 restricted Indians whose affairs are almost wholly within the jurisdiction of the department through its local officers. It can readily be seen that additional district agents are needed. In probate matters so far handled a saving has been accomplished for minor allottees of not less than \$300,000. In lease matters the district agents have saved to allottees, conservatively estimated, \$200,000 by collecting rentals in arrears, by procuring renewals of rental contracts at advanced rates, by preventing inequitable contracts, and by securing the cancellation of such contracts. The district agents have established cordial personal relations with the "Snake Indians" in the Creek Nation and the "Night Hawks" in the Cherokee Nation, who have been opposed to allotments in severalty of the tribal lands, and have induced many such Indians to accept patents to their lands, and have also gained the confidence of the full bloods, who refuse to consummate business transactions of importance before consulting the district agent. They have been an invaluable aid to the Department of Justice in procuring data and making investigations. Intruder cases are heard by them. During the year 3,855 applications for removal of restrictions were investigated and passed upon. When the restrictions of an allottee have been removed conditionally, his lands are advertised for sale through the office of the district agent, who conducts the details necessary to the opening of the bids, collection of the purchase price, execution, approval, and delivery of the deed from allottee to purchaser, and disbursement of the proceeds of sale. He saves thousands of dollars to allottees in lawyers' fees.

It is the consensus of opinion of not only the Indians but of the people of eastern Oklahoma that the district agency idea is the most practical legislation enacted for the benefit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for many years. The amount saved to allottees by reason of the district agency work for the fiscal year is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

The three district agents appointed outside of the Five Civilized Tribes under authority contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804), have been assigned to districts provided for them in western Oklahoma. The duties performed by these agents among the Indians of their respective districts are similar in all respects to those performed by agents for the Five Civilized Tribes.

In order that the work among the Five Civilized Tribes may not be crippled and that the work of district agents among the Indians in western Oklahoma may be continued in accordance with the intention of Congress, it would appear that an additional appropriation of \$12,000 should be procured to make up the loss to the Five Civilized Tribes entailed in employing the three agents in the outside districts.

INDIAN RUINS.

Reports received from all the reservations of the Southwest in regard to the preservation of prehistoric ruins show that no depredations have been committed during the year.

The Smithsonian Institution, through its scientists, is making a study of many of these ruins. Excavations are being carried on, and the habits and modes of life of the builders is being given the most painstaking investigation.

ECONOMIES.

Appropriations made for the Indian establishment during the last ten years are as follows:

Appropriations for Indian Service, fiscal years 1901-1910.

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1901..... | \$9,403,035.47 |
| 1902..... | 9,973,012.00 |
| 1903..... | 10,119,574.00 |
| 1904..... | 9,366,381.56 |
| 1905..... | 10,312,667.91 |
| 1906..... | 13,404,615.56 |
| 1907..... | 9,648,757.14 |
| 1908..... | 11,837,731.79 |
| 1909..... | 9,783,915.13 |
| 1910..... | 11,891,732.46 |

Approximate obligations on the part of the Government to the Indians amounting to \$1,202,758 remain to be capitalized. When

this is done one of the largest factors which make for unevenness in appropriations from year to year will be eliminated, and, after a careful review of the situation, I believe that the needed appropriations by Congress will show a steady diminution from year to year. This is not only good from the point of view of the Treasury, but it is good for the Indians. They will be getting more and more on their feet, and the slow and kindly withdrawal of government support in one form or another going on at the same time will tend to increase their feelings of self-confidence. I would point out here a few of the ways in which economies may begin at once, in each case of mutual advantage to the Indians and the Treasury.

Last year Congress appropriated an aggregate of \$665,500 for gratuities in 28 separate appropriations. If Congress will lump this into one sum, or even divide them up into a few large lumps, I will take \$640,000 and make such report of the expenditures to Congress as will show as good or better results than were gained with the larger amounts.

Table 51 shows the increase of the work in the Indian Office during the last ten years and the size of the force in each year. Up to the present, better organization and improved methods have enabled the office not only to keep pace with the work, but to-day it is substantially current—a situation new in its history. That the steady increase due to the change from tribal relations to individualistic relations has reached a point where something more than organization and improved methods will have to be used to meet it, is shown by the fact that from February 1 to June 30, 1909, the aggregate overtime of employees of the office was equal to the time of one additional clerk for seven hundred and twenty-three days of seven hours each, or nearly the time of six additional clerks during the period stated. The work done under such pressure can not be done in a way to produce the best results most cheaply. An increase of 8 clerks would do away with the necessity of overtime, and more than pay for itself in the better direction of economic use of money in the field. By the same reasoning, higher salaries to superintendents in the field would result in a wiser and speedier handling of local business.

Of nonreservation schools, I believe that both Congress and the office should demand at least some approach to self-support, and the appropriations for their benefit could gradually be cut down. It seems to me a condition not capable of explanation that a big school in a fertile section of the country, and equipped to teach trades or stock raising, should not make a substantial income if it is doing its work right.

WORK OF THE APPOINTMENTS SECTION.

Table 12 gives the names and number of positions authorized for the Indian Service, together with the range of salaries therefor. It should be borne in mind that very few employees are receiving the maximum salaries, and that the average pay is much nearer the minimum.

That all its various employees must be educators has been kept in mind constantly in providing the personnel for the Indian Service.

For a number of years most of the positions have been in the classified service. The executive classification order of October 9, 1908, had the effect of classifying substantially all the positions which had remained unclassified up to that date, so that now only a very few positions of minor or special character are excepted from the requirements of the civil-service rules. A constantly higher grade of employe are becoming available through civil-service examinations. I hope this will be especially true with reference to the positions of farmer and additional farmer. I should like to scatter through our service graduates of the agricultural colleges of which the Western States are justly proud.

WORK OF THE PEDAGOGIC SECTION.

SCHOOLROOM METHODS AND EQUIPMENT.

The methods employed by the Indian school-teachers, the equipment of their schoolrooms, and the text-books used should all be of the very highest order. Pupils trained under these circumstances and with these helps may readily transfer to white schools and there acquit themselves creditably. In order that this can be accomplished at all times and at all places, no Indian school, in equipment and methods of instruction, can have a standard of attainment less complete or less modern than that of the very best schools of the State.

In order to bring about a closer relationship between the two school systems, it may be necessary to rearrange, slightly, the present course of study, in order to make that in each school conform closely to that adopted by the schools of the State in which the Indian school is situated. This, however, is not to be done by sacrificing the industrial work. Indian teachers not only owe it to themselves to aspire to a closer relationship with that larger body of educators, but they also owe it to their pupils who may properly be expected in the future, for obvious, laudable reasons, to seek transfers to state schools.

The present list of text-books for use in the Indian schools has proved to be a very creditable one. That it may be made to embrace the best text-books published, suitable for the Indian Service, additions to it will be made from time to time. The inclusion of a text-

book in this list will depend upon its value as a text for Indian pupils as may be determined tentatively by its careful examination. Whether a text-book will be retained on this list will depend entirely upon its merits as demonstrated by its use in the class rooms.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The course of study for Indian schools has always made provisions for industrial training. In its inception the Indian educational policy was evolved out of that larger educational system that obtained in the United States a half century ago. At the present time, however, the offspring probably leads rather than follows its worthy progenitor in that it attaches even greater value to industrial training. So rapid has been its advancement along these lines and so commendable have been the results, that it has favorably reacted upon the policies of state educational systems. To maintain the efficiency of the work in industrial training, day-school teachers particularly have been urged to make much of their opportunity to acquaint their pupils with the elementary truths relating to every industry represented in any degree at their schools. Gardening, farming, stock raising, the use of tools, housekeeping, etc., should all be accorded great attention.

Much will be expected of day-school teachers. Their little community is the point of contact between the Indians and the whites, between the lower and the higher civilizations, and its position of primal importance must be fully appreciated in order that commensurate results may be obtained. From the day-school plant there should radiate into the Indian world all that is good and suitable for the Indians' advancement. Efforts properly initiated here lead to satisfactory results all along the future lines of work in behalf of the Indians; mistakes made here, likewise have equally lasting evil results. Teachers in the day schools, who are frequently man and wife, should be in sympathy with their work and capable of adapting themselves to their environments. Those who are tactless or unresourceful as to means and methods of accomplishing their purposes will have but meager success in these positions.

WORK OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

Projects completed and under contract for 1908-9, and representing an expenditure of nearly \$400,000, range from a small one-room day-school building to a complete boarding-school plant of six buildings at Chin Lee, Ariz., and one of ten buildings at Puyallup, Wash.

Included in this list are dormitories, schoolhouses, assembly halls, mess halls, gymnasiums, hospitals, laundries, warehouses, pump and gas houses, barns, jails, saw and grist mills, ice making and high and

low pressure steam heating plants, water and sewer systems, septic tanks, electric lighting plants, and various miscellaneous projects comprising additions and repairs to old buildings, fire escapes, bridges and cement sidewalks.

While a general style of construction characterizes the various buildings, yet the requirements of geographical location and environment has compelled a variation in the design of the buildings and in the selection of building materials. Hence, stone, brick, frame, concrete, adobe, or a combination of these materials has been used where local conditions have made such a combination advantageous.

No architectural elaboration appears in the buildings, but the majority show well proportioned exteriors, and all are characterized by substantial and neat construction.

Special care has been exercised in providing thorough ventilation and heating for the buildings, and the plumbing equipment, wherever installed, follows the best approved methods devised to secure the most sanitary results.

To meet the requirements of localities subject to extremely high temperatures and sand storms, there have been erected several buildings in which the use of wire screening, with protective canvas curtains, has been effectively employed.

As adjuncts to the methods employed in the regular scholastic work for the instruction of pupils, the erection of these buildings is of the highest industrial value, for they afford object lessons in all kinds of construction and also of the methods employed in installing water and lighting systems, steam heating, plumbing, and gas fitting. In many instances the actual work pertaining to these trades has been done by the pupils in a manner that suffers nothing in comparison with work done by white hands.

Considerable effort is being made to improve construction, and new methods are adopted when their cost is not prohibitive.

Among the improvements recently introduced is a system of ventilation, devised in this office, which has doubled the efficiency of the system formerly used without materially increasing the cost of either installation or operation.

The value of school and agency buildings throughout the service is approximately \$14,000,000. The office force consists of four men with salaries aggregating \$5,800 and two supervisors of field work. When the amount of work necessary to lay and execute wise plans for keeping a plant of this size, scattered through so many States and climates, is taken into account, the difficulties under which the office works are obvious. This is a good example of a place where strengthening the force would undoubtedly lead to better results and large economies. (For details of the year's work, see Table 13.)

WORK OF THE PURCHASE SECTION.

EARLIER DATE FOR ESTIMATES.

Heretofore January 10 was the time designated for the presentation by agents and superintendents of their annual estimates for goods and supplies for the ensuing fiscal year. In view of the fact that a great amount of work had to be done in the way of revision, scheduling, etc., after the receipt of the estimates in this office, and before proposal blanks could be printed and distributed—thereby necessitating the letting of contracts for clothing, shoes, and other articles that had to be manufactured, later in the calendar year than was deemed advisable—it was decided to set an earlier date for the presentation of these estimates. This year November 1 was the time named for the receipt of estimates in this office, and the dates of the annual lettings were advanced accordingly. This change permits of ample time for the manufacture of clothing, shoes, etc., contracted for, and the delivery of the articles at destination before the rainy season, when many of the roads leading to agencies and schools become impassable.

REVISION OF SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES.

As the estimates of medical supplies, instruments, etc., allowed for the service was in need of revision in order to bring the list of articles up to date, several physicians in the service were instructed to go to the Chicago Indian warehouse, make a careful examination of the medical estimate blank, erase therefrom such articles as, in their opinion, were obsolete; and insert therein such additional drugs, instruments, etc., deemed essential for the good of the service. Many changes in the list were accordingly made by this committee of physicians; as a result, greater efficiency in the treatment of patients than ever before will doubtless result this year with these additional drugs and improved means.

NEW FORM FOR GETTING AUTHORITIES.

A new form of blank has been devised on which superintendents are expected to submit all requests for open-market expenditures and a corresponding form on which to ask approval of vouchers covering exigency purchases.

These blanks are more specific than those they displace, but are so prepared as to facilitate action on the requests themselves, guarantee greater accuracy in the accounting branch of the office, and reduce to a minimum the opportunity for mistakes in indicating appropriations.

Blanks have also been prepared on which to order supplies through the several warehouses, and to notify superintendents of orders so given, thereby decreasing and also simplifying correspondence.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

During the fiscal year just closed efforts have been made to utilize to the greatest possible extent the stock of surplus government property accumulated at the several Indian schools.

To this end each superintendent was requested to make a report on each article of surplus property at his school, using one card for each item, showing the article itself, quantity on hand, when purchased, its present condition, and estimated value, together with such description as would enable the office to determine the best means and places to dispose of the property.

The property has been classified and is being transferred to such points in the service as can use it to advantage.

LIVE STOCK.

A better grade of live stock was purchased for the Indians of the various reservations, notably Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock agencies, on account of the fact that the service cooperated with the Bureau of Animal Industry in making all purchases. Dr. R. H. Treacy, of Bismarck, N. Dak., was in immediate charge of the work of inspection of these animals, and his representatives, who were experienced veterinarians, assisted the superintendents in charge of these agencies in the work of purchasing and inspecting the stock.

On April 27, 1909, after due advertisement, bids were opened for 926 mares to be delivered at the Cheyenne River Agency, 260 mares at Standing Rock Agency, 88 mares at Rosebud Agency, and 126 mares at Pine Ridge Agency. The bids in the case of the mares for Cheyenne River ranged from \$153 to \$179.50 each; on those for Rosebud, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; on those for Pine Ridge, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; and on those for Standing Rock, from \$137.50 to \$185.50.

These prices being considered too high, readvertisement and re-opening of bids was ordered for this class of animals, and, on June 2, 1909, bids were opened and contracts awarded at the following figures: At Cheyenne River, \$141.19, \$146.19, \$151.87, and \$151.90 each; at Standing Rock, \$131.94; at Rosebud, \$141.19; at Pine Ridge, \$134.75, \$137, and \$137.19; thereby effecting a saving of approximately \$7,000.

CLOTHING.

Heretofore clothing was purchased in accordance with printed specifications only. Now, however, the office has adopted the plan of having made standard samples of the desired garments which are placed on exhibition at the warehouses handling this class of goods, for the information and guidance of prospective bidders, who may now see

exactly what is wanted by the department, and not have to depend entirely on their own interpretation or construction of the printed specifications. In connection with the standard samples specifications are printed in the proposal blank, as formerly, which helps to make clearer to the bidder what is desired.

CUTTING OUT RATIONS.

Rations continue to be issued at several agencies but, generally speaking, to a steadily decreasing extent, i. e.:

Rations issued, fiscal years 1900, 1905, and 1909.

| Fiscal year. | Beef. | Flour. | Coffee. | Sugar. |
|--------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1900..... | 25,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 217,000 | 633,000 |
| 1905..... | 10,500,000 | 2,630,000 | 118,000 | 192,000 |
| 1909..... | 9,400,000 | 1,990,000 | 118,000 | 185,000 |

WAREHOUSES.

The Indian Service has five warehouses, located at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco. One only is needed.

The bulk of the purchases should be shipped direct from the factory or store after government inspection. Already considerable tonnage is shipped from St. Paul, Duluth, Kansas City, and Sioux City. This is a step in the right direction.

A great saving in the cost of inspection and better inspection would be gained.

Statistics showing in figures the amount of work accomplished by and the cost of maintenance of each warehouse during the fiscal year 1909 will be found in Table 14.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation enters largely into almost every purchase made for the Indian Service, whether the amount involved be great or small. The cost prices of the article, or articles, at the delivery points specified by the several vendors, plus the freight charges to the final destinations, are carefully considered by the office force, including the transportation branch thereof, before an award is made. This applies not only to open-market purchases, but likewise to formal proposals out of which contracts result, in those instances where articles satisfactory in grade are offered at similar or varying prices at different delivery points.

On all shipments made for this service regular tariff less land-grant rates apply, unless specially reduced rates are offered by the transportation company. By reason of the application of the reduction

on account of land grant, the service is considerably benefited. Other reduced rates are given it only when shipments of large proportions (such as wagons, coal, etc.) are made in car lots, and then only when the traffic is competitive.

While the actual shipping of the goods and supplies is done as a rule by the warehouse superintendents, the routing is controlled by the office. Competitive traffic, unless special rates are obtained or some other consideration makes it expedient to ship a certain class of goods by a particular route, is divided equitably between competing lines, based on the tonnage moving to each point during the fiscal year preceding the one for which the shipping instructions are prepared. These data are used for the reason that the tonnage for the current year is, on account of the nature of the supplies to be shipped, in many instances not available. When it is practicable to do so, supplies, such as cereals, dried fruit, sugar, etc., are shipped in carload lots to certain distributing points throughout the country, and there are reshipped to their ultimate destinations by representatives of the Indian Office.

Between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909, the purchase section handled 664 formal contracts involving the sum of \$3,248,976.61; made 6,451 purchases in the open market to the amount of \$3,714,215.32; and 3,927 other expenditures in the sum of \$1,802,431.01 were passed on. In addition thereto 54 per capita payments amounting to \$3,343,490.02 were authorized, \$225,362.90 were spent in the transportation of goods and supplies, and \$9,676.12 for passenger transportation. A consideration of the aggregate amount of these authorizations (\$12,844,151.98) indicates something of the work of the office.

WORK OF THE POPULATION SECTION.

COOPERATION WITH CENSUS BUREAU.

The plans as already outlined for the federal census of 1910 contemplate the supervision by the Census Office of the enumeration of all Indians under the jurisdiction of this office.

The clerk in charge of the statistical section of the office has been in conference with the officials of the Census Office, and with the Bureau of American Ethnology, with a view to working out a plan by which a brief history of the various tribes can be compiled, describing their condition as they existed in the savage state, their progress in its various stages toward enlightenment and civilization, and their conditions as they now exist.

Plans are under way to have this historical review written by ethnologists located in various parts of the country. These will be men who have made a special study of Indian conditions, etc., and

it is understood that they will be appointed as special agents by the Census Office in order to compile this work, which it is believed will be eagerly sought by the public, and will contain much interesting and accurate data concerning the aborigines of this country.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBE ROLLS.

The affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, composed of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of Indians, and occupying old Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma, are under the immediate charge of J. George Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., as the local representative of the Secretary of the Interior.

Congress provided in the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 804), for the winding up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes by July 1, 1910. By the proviso to section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), Congress had already declared "that the rolls of the tribes affected by this act shall be fully completed on or before the 4th day of March, 1907; and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any persons after said date," and under section 1 of the same act it was enacted that all applications for enrollment in either one of the Five Civilized Tribes must have been made prior to December 1, 1905.

No adequate conception was had of the magnitude of the work required of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes when it was provided in the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), that applications of all persons who may apply for citizenship in any of said nations must be made within three months after the passage of the act and must be heard and determined within ninety days after the application. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had the right of appeal to the United States district court, and the judgment of that court was final. Thereafter Congress by the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), known as the "Curtis Act," provided for substantially making anew a correct roll of citizens of the several tribes. These rolls when made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior were to be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent. Thereafter Congress by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), created the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court with appellate jurisdiction over all judgments of the courts in Indian Territory rendered under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, admitting persons to citizenship in either the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. Provision was here made for a test suit, to be filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, known as the "Riddle case," which sought the annulment and vacation of all decisions of the United

States courts where proceedings extended to a trial de novo of the question of citizenship instead of being confined to a review of the action of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes upon the papers and evidence submitted to such commission. Thereafter Congress by the subsequent acts of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), and April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), providing for the reopening of the citizenship rolls for the admission of new-born children of citizens to the rolls of the several tribes.

The persistency shown by rejected claimants to citizenship in seeking relief through new legislation by Congress or in resorting to the courts to enforce their demands have thus operated to prolong the work pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cherokee intermarriage cases of Red Bird et al., decided November 5, 1906 (203 U. S., 76), nullified months of work already done toward enrollment of white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens by blood; and the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1220), provided for the appraisal and sale of improvements owned by these intermarried white claimants to citizenship.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of November 30, 1908, in the John E. Goldsby case (211 U. S., 249), denying the right of the Secretary to strike a name without notice from an approved citizenship roll, required a review of all cases of similar status to determine whether they came within the purview of that decision and in consequence the readjustment of allotments already canceled.

The Muskrat case, now pending, involving the right of minor Cherokees enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), the Moses Whitmire case, now pending for a rehearing in the Court of Claims which will affect the right of enrollment of about 1,500 rejected freedmen claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and the case of J. E. Fleming, et. al., now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of Choctaw freedmen to be transferred from the roll of Choctaws by blood and to be allotted lands of equal acreage with blood citizens, will affect several thousand freedmen similarly situated, and further retard the completion of the work in connection with the Five Civilized Tribes. Many contest cases await the final adjudication of the above cases, 323 cases awaiting the decision in the Muskrat case alone. Many other cases of lesser importance in the courts have served to prolong the work. When it is remembered that the Five Civilized Tribes occupy an area of 19,525,966.36 acres of land to be allotted in severalty among 101,469 enrolled members—more than one-third of the Indian population of the United States—it can readily be seen that the task assigned the Dawes Commission was a stupendous one. Instead of taking six months to finish their work as originally intended, the task has taken over thirteen years of continuous work.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

There are two distinct classes of per capita payments made to Indians.

1. Annual, semiannual, or quarterly payments of interest growing out of tribal trust funds or of moneys derived from the sale of timber, grazing and mining privileges on tribal lands, and from miscellaneous sources. These periodical payments, commonly known as annuity payments, are in most cases provided for by treaty stipulations or by specific authority of Congress.

2. Payments of parts of the principal of the tribal trust funds held in the Treasury to the credit of the respective tribes, or of funds specifically appropriated by Congress to pay the Indians for lands ceded to the Government by them, or to pay judgments of the Court of Claims in their favor, etc.

The policy of the office with respect to these payments is to consider each case on its own merits, where the law does not actually require payment to be made in cash, to determine whether the interests of the Indians concerned would not be better promoted by expending their money in the purchase of stock or agricultural implements and to assist them in improving their allotments, or in some other manner for their benefit, rather than to pay the money to them, in cash, knowing that much of it is likely to be squandered in frivolous and often harmful ways. It is the aim of the office to make the Indians realize the actual value of their money to themselves and their families, and to encourage them to use it only in such ways and for such purposes as will best promote their individual welfare. (See Table 15.)

HANDLING OF FUNDS FROM LOVE TRACT.

In the last annual report of the commissioner reference was made to the plan approved by the department for the deposit in the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., of the funds received from the sale of a part of the "Love tract," belonging to the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, until such time as the money could be disbursed per capita to the Indians.

Under date of March 12, 1909, the department approved a pay roll prepared by the superintendent of the Cherokee School for a \$20 per capita payment to the members of the band, and on the same day granted authority for the expenditure of the sum of \$37,840 from the funds mentioned in making the payment. The payment was made by the superintendent under special instructions from the office dated March 20, 1909.

The office has been informed by an inspector who recently visited the school that the money distributed to the Indians in this payment

was in most cases wisely used by them for the benefit of themselves and their families, and that he was able to discover only a few cases in which the Indians had squandered or misused any part of the money received by them in this payment.

PAYMENTS TO COLVILLE INDIANS.

By the act approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377), Congress directed that the sum of \$1,500,000 be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in Washington in payment for the lands ceded by them to the United States by their agreement of May 9, 1891, the said sum to be subject at all times to appropriation by Congress and payment to the Indians.

Three installments of this money, of \$300,000 each, have been appropriated by Congress, and out of the money appropriated there has been paid to certain attorneys for services rendered the Indians the sum of \$60,000, as provided in the act. There is, therefore, now available for payment to the Indians, or expenditure for their benefit as may be decided, the sum of \$840,000.

For handling this money so as to insure to each participant the greatest possible benefit from its use a general plan has been formulated which it is believed will tend greatly to improve the condition of these Indian citizens.

The plan in brief is as follows: To withdraw the money from the Treasury, where it now stands to the credit of the tribe, and place it in bonded depositories in the State of Washington to the credit of the individual members. The bank accounts will then be turned over to the owners, or drawn upon for their benefit, as may prove best in each case.

The roll of Indians entitled to share in these funds is now being made.

PAYMENT OF INDIANS' SHARES OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem capable of managing his or her affairs, and to cause to be apportioned and allotted to such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which such Indian is a member; the amount so allotted and apportioned to be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury and to be thereafter subject to the order of such Indian; no apportionment or allotment, however, to be made to any Indian until he shall have first made an application therefor.

The act similarly authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay his share to any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident.

Regulations to put into effect the provisions of this act were approved by the department on January 25, 1908. Applications for individual shares of tribal trust funds have been approved, as shown in Table 16.

In order to enable the office to more accurately and definitely determine the competency of Indian applicants for their shares of the tribal trust funds under this act, the regulations were amended in several particulars. The changes took effect on May 1, 1909.

Only a very few applications were received under the new regulations up to the close of the fiscal year, but it is believed that this class of work can be handled much more expeditiously and wisely under the new regulations than has been possible heretofore.

HANDLING OF TRUST FUNDS BY MINORS.

For the past three years the shares of minors in trust-fund payments have been paid to such parents and other persons having the care and support of children as are shown to be morally and mentally competent to expend the money in a proper manner.

Extraordinary care has been taken in the selection of persons to whom such funds have been paid, and in no case has complaint been made that the money paid to such persons has been squandered. On the contrary, the office has every reason to believe that the money has been used wisely by those to whom it was paid for the sole benefit of the minors.

The object of the office in paying, as a rule, to other than legal guardians is to avoid the costs of guardianship and to enable minors to receive the full benefits of their small funds.

COMMUTATION OF PERPETUAL ANNUITIES.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), provides:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to send a special Indian agent, or other representative of his office, to visit any Indian tribe for the purpose of negotiating and entering into a written agreement with such tribe for the commutation of the perpetual annuities due under treaty stipulations, to be subject to the approval of Congress; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall transmit to Congress said agreements with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Under this authority special agents of the office have visited the Six Nations of New York Indians, the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Pawnees of Oklahoma, the Pottawatomies of Kansas and Wisconsin, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma and Iowa.

Agreements have been concluded with the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Pottawatomies; and negotiations are pending with the Pawnees.

These agreements will be submitted to Congress for its consideration, in accordance with the provision of law above quoted, at the beginning of the next regular session; and if the agreements are ratified and the necessary appropriations made, no further steps will be necessary to clear the old accounts of the tribes mentioned off the books of the office.

In addition to the above there are two other tribes still receiving perpetual annuities with whom no negotiations have yet been commenced, viz, the Choctaws of Oklahoma and the Senecas of New York. Strong efforts will be made during the current fiscal year to complete agreements with these tribes.

This is work of great importance, as not until these annuities are commuted and the actual cash deposited in the Treasury of the United States can the process of segregating these funds to the credit of individual Indians begin. Perpetual annuities form a strong tribal bond and a bar to individual progress. They keep the eyes of the Indians turned toward the Treasury of the United States instead of on the allotment of land, on day labor, or on a trade.

To clean up this branch of the work will mean the appropriation by Congress of approximately \$1,202,758; but when this is done Congress will have substantially closed its account with treaty fiscal obligations.

WORK OF THE ALLOTMENT SECTION.

ALLOTMENTS.

At Pala, in Southern California, the office is adopting a new method of allotment, which it believes should be extended as far as practicable to all reservations. When the subject of allotting the Pala Indians was first taken up, the usual procedure was proposed of dividing their reservation into a certain number of areas, giving each Indian one of these plots. The Indians were living in a village with small gardens around each house and larger gardens in close proximity in the valley of the creek, and they shared the grazing lands out on the hillsides. The allotment plan was changed to preserve this normal way of living.

On the Umatilla Reservation, when the allotments were made, no attention was paid to the places where the Indians were living, which was mostly in their wickiups along the bottoms of the Umatilla River. On allotments so made the Indians were expected to scatter out. Naturally, as a rule they did not. In the Sioux country the situation is similar. There, as far as can still be done,

I wish to pick out the better agricultural areas along the creeks and establish Indian townsites there, giving to each Indian room enough for his house and a small garden, allotting him a further part of his allotment in the second quality of agricultural land a little farther out, and the rest in grazing land beyond that. Superintendent Carroll, at Mescalero, discovered this common-sense plan independently of the office, and deserves great credit for this and other plans he is initiating.

Procedure along these lines will go far to put an end to the old cry "the Indians will not live on their allotments." Each of these little townsites will naturally group itself around a day school. It will be a good center for church work. The relations between the Indian and the trader, sure to become established there, will improve. The boy who has learned carpentering and blacksmithing, returning from the nonreservation school, will find work awaiting him.

The status of the allotment work in the field briefly summed up, is as follows (Table 17):

Mogai, Ariz.—Special Allotting Agent Mathew M. Murphy has been making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). The act provides for allotments in such areas as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. On February 28, 1909, the department authorized an allotment of 40 acres of agricultural and 320 acres of grazing lands to be made to each Indian entitled. Tentative allotments have been made to some 456 Indians, and it is believed the work will be completed within a few months.

Navajo extension (Arizona and New Mexico).—Executive orders of November 9, 1907, and January 28, 1908, extended the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation over certain lands in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Special Allotting Agents William M. Peterson and Joseph G. Kent have been engaged during the past year in making allotments to the Navajo Indians within this extension. They have completed allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 of grazing lands to some 1,667 Indians. On December 1, 1908, the allotments within that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian, west, having been completed, the President, by executive order of December 30, 1908, restored the surplus unallotted lands there to the public domain. Allotments within the extension west of the first guide meridian, in New Mexico, have been practically completed, and it is expected that the surplus lands in this part of the extension will be restored to the public domain by executive order in the near future.

Pala, Cal.—This reservation contains about 4,000 acres, composed of irrigable, agricultural, grazing, and waste lands. There are

about 195 Indians on the reservation entitled to allotments, and Special Allotting Agent Levi W. Green has been subdividing the lands in such manner as to allot them pro rata, which will give about 20 acres to each Indian.

Round Valley, Cal.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), authorizes allotments of agricultural lands to the Indians on this reservation, and conferred on the President authority to reserve lands for grazing purposes for the use of the tribe in common, to be allotted to the Indians in severalty at such time and in such quantities as the President might determine. Under this act allotments of 5, 8, and 10 acres each of agricultural land were made to some 619 Indians, and about 37,000 acres of grazing land were reserved for the use of the tribe in common. On April 1, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Horace J. Johnson took up the work of allotting pro rata the lands reserved for use of the Indians in common. Each Indian will receive approximately 50 acres.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—Allotments of 160 acres each to approximately 647 Indians on this reservation have been completed. On June 24, 1909, a commission, consisting of M. F. Nourse, George O. Dart, and Willis O. Wheeler, was appointed to classify and appraise the surplus lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 335). The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened to entry the surplus lands on this as well as the Spokane and Flathead reservations.

White Earth, Minn.—On June 3, 1909, a supplemental schedule of original allotments to Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), together with schedules of additional allotments under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), were received. The original allotments made to 215 Indians, comprise 16,921.41 acres, and the additional allotments to 271 Indians, cover 19,629.37 acres.

On May 15, 1909, Mr. Darwin S. Hall, one of the members of the former Chippewa commission, was reinstated, for the purpose of completing the removal of the Chippewa Indians to the White Earth Reservation and making allotments to them there under the provisions of the acts mentioned.

Blackfeet, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent Charles E. Roblin has been engaged in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), and has completed allotments to some 657 Indians. Under the act and the instructions to the allotting agent the allotments will consist of 40 acres of irrigable land and 280 acres of grazing land, or, in lieu thereof, 320 acres of grazing land, at the option of the allottee. Owing to the latitude of this reservation, it is impossible to do any field work there during the winter season, which lasts approximately

from November 1 to April 1. Necessarily the work will progress more slowly there than on a reservation where the entire twelve months can be devoted to field work. As there are over 2,000 Indians on this reservation to be allotted, it will take at least a year, if not longer, to complete the work.

Flathead, Mont.—The allotting work on this reservation was completed during the fiscal year 1908. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 2,390 Indians. The appraisal of the surplus land under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), was completed by the commission appointed for this purpose on November 7, 1908. Delay in opening the surplus land has been due, in part, to the location of the final boundary lines of the National Bison Range authorized by the acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1051). On June 10, 1909, the President approved a schedule reserving 18,521.35 acres for the National Bison Range in accordance with the provisions of the acts mentioned. The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened the surplus lands on this reservation to settlement.

Fort Peck, Mont.—This reservation is being surveyed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, preparatory to making allotments in severalty under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), and the work will begin there shortly. Its latitude will prevent active field work except during the summer months. Owing to the number of Indians entitled to allotments, it will take two years, if not longer, to complete the work there.

Carson Sink, Nev.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1907 referred to the plan of canceling some 196 allotments to Piute Indians on the public domain in the Carson Sink Valley and reallotting them 10 acres each of irrigable land within what is known as the Truckee-Carson project. The details of the plan have been adjusted, and on June 5, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Wm. B. Sams was instructed to proceed to Fallon, Nev., for the purpose of assigning allotments of 10 acres each within this project to the Indians entitled.

Jicarilla, N. Mex.—The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), authorizes the reallotment of lands on this reservation in quantities not exceeding 10 acres of agricultural and 640 acres of grazing lands to each Indian entitled. Special Allotting Agent Ralph Aspaas has been engaged in this work and has completed allotments to 795 Indians. The work there will be completed in the near future.

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John P. Young has been making allotments of 80 acres each to the Indians on the reservation, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1032). He has made allotments to some 388 Indians, and recent reports from him indicate that the work will be completed shortly.

Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Allotments on this as well as other Sioux reservations in North and South Dakota, under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), vary in area from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land, according to the status of the allottee and character of the land selected in allotment. Prior to June 30, 1908, allotments were approved to about 2,494 Indians on this reservation. Since that date allotments in the field have been made to 1,275 Indians.

The act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), provides for opening a part of this and the Cheyenne River Reservation. Commissioners to appraise the surplus unallotted lands are at work on each reservation, and when completed the opening will be held under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Osage, Okla.—The last annual report of my predecessor refers to the first, second, and third selections by members of the Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. On June 29, 1908, the Osage allotting commission took up the work of the final division of the Osage lands. In this division each member of the tribe received approximately 179.50 acres. This, added to the three selections, gives each member of the tribe approximately 659.51 acres.

Klamath, Oreg.—Special Allotting Agent Hiram F. White has practically completed the work of making allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land to the Indian children on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 260). The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), provides for the removal of the Modoc Indians in Oklahoma to the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., and the making of allotments to them there. This will delay the completion of the allotment work on the Klamath Reservation.

Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—(See remarks on Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.) Being one of the "Sioux reservations," allotments range from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land. Under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), allotments have been made to some 1,764 Indians. Special Allotting Agent John D. Deets has completed the work of making allotments within that part of the reservation to be opened under the act of May 29, 1908 (25 Stat. L., 460). The commission to appraise the surplus lands, appointed by the President on May 24, 1909, has practically completed its work, and the surplus lands will be disposed of under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Two thousand six hundred and four Indians on this reservation have had allotments of 80, 160, 320, or 640 acres of land under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L.,

898), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), approved to them previously. Special Allotting Agent Charles H. Bates is engaged in the continuation of this work, and since the report of my predecessor, has made allotments in the field to 1,257 Indians, in addition to those heretofore approved. As there are over 6,000 Indians on the reservation it will take at least two years, if not longer, to complete the work.

Rosebud, S. Dak.—This reservation has been diminished very rapidly within the last few years by various acts of Congress. Since July 1, 1908, Special Allotting Agent John H. Scriven has made allotments ranging from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land to some 1,480 Indians. The work there is progressing satisfactorily, and probably will be completed within the next twelve months.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres each, to the Indians on this reservation, are to be made under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). Owing to the delay in procuring returns from the surveys within this reservation, the actual work of making allotments in severalty has not begun. It is believed, however, that conditions will be such as to justify the placing of an allotting agent on this reservation at an early date. As there are over 2,500 Indians to be allotted, it will require at least two years to complete this work.

Quinaielt, Wash.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1908 invited attention to the difficulties encountered in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation, due principally to the heavy growth of timber and underbrush. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been approved previously to some 468 Indians. Special Allotting Agent Finch R. Aroher has made allotments in the field to 121 additional Indians. There is every prospect of the work on this reservation being completed at an early date.

Spokane, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 637 Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458). On May 11, 1909, a commission, consisting of Clair Hunt and M. F. Nourse, began appraising the surplus lands, and completed this work on June 15, 1909. Mr. Hunt was the special allotting agent who made the allotments on this reservation, and owing to the very satisfactory manner in which he handled this work and the information gained by him during its progress regarding the character of the surplus lands he was placed on the commission to appraise the unallotted lands. His work in making allotments to the Indians and appraising the unallotted lands was done with accuracy and dispatch.

By proclamation dated May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands on the Spokane Reservation.

Nonreservation.—Special Allotting Agents William Williams and George A. Keepers have been engaged in making allotments to Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794). The allotments comprise 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. Mr. Williams has made allotments to some 487 Indians in the Mojave Valley, Arizona, and Special Allotting Agent Keepers has made allotments to 732 Navajo Indians in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

EQUALIZATION OF CREEK ALLOTMENTS.

The Creek national council on April 22, 1909, rejected the proposed equalization of Creek allotments as provided in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-805), fixing \$800 as the standard value of a Creek allotment.

The Creeks contend that the provision of the above act fixing the standard value of a Creek allotment at \$800 is in violation of the original Creek agreement of March 8, 1900, approved by Congress March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creeks May 25, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), wherein it was agreed that:

One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$6.50 per acre, shall constitute the standard value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values.

The supplemental Creek agreement approved by Congress June 30, 1902, and ratified by the Creeks July 26, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provided further:

If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which is \$6.50 per acre he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and moneys equal in value to his allotment.

The Creeks claim that pursuant to above agreements 15,784 Creek citizens, including freedmen, were enrolled as entitled to allotments of the standard value of \$1,040 fixed by above agreements, and many members have received allotments valued at \$1,040 as their equal share of the whole in value. The contention is made that Congress by subsequent acts providing for the enrollment of 2,918 new-born Creek children, requiring as allotments for them 466,880 acres of tribal lands of the value of \$6.50 per acre, entailed a loss to the Creek Nation equal to \$3,034,720, thus necessitating the reduction of the standard value of an allotment from \$1,040 to \$800 to each allottee as proposed by Congress in the act of March 3, 1909, which loss the United States Government guaranteed to make good.

The Creek national council on November 5, 1908, by resolution, petitioned Congress to appropriate \$4,000,000 to equalize Creek allotments, and on same day authorized a committee to enter into

a contract with the law firms of Messrs. Butler & Vale, and Messrs. Kappler & Merrillat, of Washington, D. C., on a basis of 10 per cent of amount of recovery, to enforce the demand of the Creek Nation that the United States distribute to each citizen of the Creek Nation lands and money equal in value to \$1,040, but no executive action thereon was taken.

On November 4, 1904, the Creek national council passed the following resolution:

Whereas the tribal relations of the Muskogee Nation do not expire until March 4, 1906, and,

Whereas all children born to the citizens of said nation, so long as said tribal relations shall exist are in truth and fact citizens in the fullest sense of the word, and are in conscience and equity entitled to all the rights and benefits by virtue of such birth and citizenship, and,

Whereas there will be a vast amount of surplus land when the present plan of allotting will have been finally closed, estimated to be as much as 500,000 acres, and,

Whereas it is a part of the unwritten as well as the written history of the country that the Creek Nation regard with sacred solemnity their every obligation, implied as well as declared, be it

Resolved by the national council of the Muskogee Nation, That the delegation or commission elected at this session of the national council be directed to request and vigorously urge the Congress of the United States to make all the necessary provisions for the selecting and allotting of 160 acres of land to each and every Creek citizen born since the 25th day of May, 1901, and living up to and including the 4th day of March, 1906.

Adopted November 3, 1904.

Concurred in Nov. 4, 1904.

ALEX DAVIS, *Spt. H. of W.*
MILDRED CHILDERS, *Clerk.*

JAMES SMITH, *Pres't H. Kings.*
SAM GRAYSON, *Clerk.*

Notwithstanding such request, the Creek council by resolution of November 5, 1908, declared "that the Government of the United States is directly responsible for this state of affairs and should indemnify the Creek Nation for such deficit." The Creek council having "vigorously urged" Congress to add new-born children to the roll, it is believed that no liability attaches to the Government to make good any deficiency that may arise. Over three and a quarter millions of dollars of Creek tribal funds now on deposit in the United States Treasury and moneys yet to accrue from the sale of tribal property may be made available to equalize Creek allotments on a basis of \$1,040 as the standard value of an allotment.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION OF ALLOTMENTS IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provided:

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 315 intruder cases were on hand. During the year 249 were filed, 292 were heard and disposed of, 41 intruders were removed by Indian police, 24 cases were submitted to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the institution of suits to cancel instruments, and 280 were referred to field men and district agents for adjustment; 274 cases remain to be disposed of.

These cases are being transferred as rapidly as possible to district agents under the immediate direction of the superintendent of the Union Agency, and these agents have been very successful in adjusting matters between the parties.

A number of complaints have been made against rejected freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, but no action has been taken, as the department has directed that rejected freedmen are not to be removed until final disposition is made of their case by the Court of Claims.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 76), appropriated \$50,000 additional for the purchase of lands, water, and water rights for the Indians of California, making a total appropriation of \$150,000 for the benefit of these Indians.

The services of Chas. E. Kelsey have been continued as special agent for the California Indians to complete the work of investigating and reporting upon suitable and available sites for these needy bands, and Table 19 shows the purchase of lands authorized during the year just ended.

In some instances the office was fortunate enough to be able to buy the lands wanted by the Indians, and which they had been occupying for many years.

One Wilburn Reed erroneously located on the San Pasqual Reservation and erected improvements thereon valued at about \$5,000. The lands had been brought into a high state of cultivation, and as these improvements were on Indian lands to which he had no title he offered to relinquish all improvements thereon for \$1,500. The department granted the authority, and the improvements were purchased for use of the San Pasqual Indians. A further expenditure of \$300 was made to purchase the improvements of T. H. Cromer on the San Pasqual Reservation.

WORK OF THE USES SECTION.

LEASES AND PERMITS FOR GRAZING STOCK ON INDIAN TRIBAL LANDS.

During the past year new methods in regard to letting Indian tribal lands for grazing purposes have been put into operation.

Broadly speaking, the revisions made insure a stricter regard for the rights of the Indians by lessees and permittees, protect more

fully Indian allotments situated within grazing districts from encroachments, and provide for the return to the Indian owners of all stock led astray by the stock of lessees and permittees. Under the new forms, sworn statements are required to be made in June and December of each year, setting forth the number and kind of stock grazed under the lease or permit. Penalties are provided for in cases where a greater number of stock is grazed than that for which a lease or permit is granted. Forfeiture of the lease or permit may be declared where the lessee or permittee cuts timber, or uses the lands for other than grazing purposes, or commits any waste thereon.

Grazing privileges are let under the sealed-bid plan, the bids to be received and opened in the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., on some fixed day in the month of August of each year, the contracts to begin to run February 1 following.

This gives both the prospective lessee and the outgoing man, if there is a change of holders, time to make effective business plans. The dates are changed in a few instances to fit peculiar conditions of pasturing.

By reason of the rapid change in conditions and the rapid increase in the value of grazing privileges, it is the intention of the office to limit future leases to a period not exceeding three years.

Tables 21 and 22 show what was done in the matter of grazing permits and leases last year.

LEASES ON ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the last annual report 961 Indians represented as being competent to transact their own business affairs have been permitted to manage or lease their allotments without departmental supervision.

Under departmental authority of February 18, 1909, this privilege is limited to one year.

If good results are shown, the privilege extends from year to year. By this means it is expected to give the allottee practical experience in business matters and prepare him to manage successfully his own affairs on the expiration of the trust period.

Regulations to govern leases of Osage allotments in Oklahoma were approved on April 21, 1909.

Table 23 shows in detail the number of Indians at each agency who have been permitted to lease their lands without departmental control.

Table 24 shows the number of farming and grazing leases approved on the different reservations during the last fiscal year.

Table 25 shows the mining leases approved on the various reservations during the year.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Cooperation between this office and the Bureau of Animal Industry continued during the year. The experts of that bureau were of great assistance to the office in the purchase of blooded stock. One outbreak of glanders was dealt with, as were outbreaks of other less important diseases on various Indian reservations. A large number of school and agency herds were subjected to the mallein test for tuberculosis and such animals as disclosed the presence of the disease were killed. Through the suggestions made by representatives of that bureau, the office is being kept informed as to what should be done to improve the herds of the Indians and safeguard them against the excessive losses that have been suffered during previous years.

IRRIGATION.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations, of which \$25,000 was made immediately available, the remainder being for the fiscal year 1909. Special appropriations were made to the amount of \$540,000.

The work of irrigating Indian lands has been carried on in a vigorous manner during the year, and there is given below a summary of the work.

Crow.—The system on this reservation now has 90 miles of main canal, supplying water to 62,689 acres of irrigable land. The total cost of the works to date has been \$914,403.31. During the fiscal year \$41,430.86 was expended, \$6,245.15 of which was paid for Indian labor and teams. The work has been principally in the nature of maintenance, construction of laterals, repair and replacing of bridges, flumes, and other necessary structures.

Fort Hall.—A total of \$290,033.20 was expended during the year in irrigation work on the Fort Hall Reservation, of which amount \$21,529.09 was paid for Indian labor and teams; \$134,201.65 was paid for lands needed for the Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir site. During the year the purchase of all lands held in private ownership was completed, except four tracts which were condemned, and the awards for these lands have been paid. With the exception of the state school lands, all property needed for the reservoir site was acquired. The system has cost to the end of the last fiscal year the total sum of \$512,703.76.

Mission Indians.—Efforts were made to supply water for irrigation purposes to the various Mission reservations in southern California where it was much needed. Work of this character was done during the year on the Campo, Pechanga, Morongo, Palm Springs, Torres, Cabazon, and Soboba reservations, at a cost of \$22,128.42, exclusive of engineering, \$7,159, of which was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Efforts will be continued during the current year to supply these reservations.

Navaho.—On the Navaho Reservation the sum of \$29,936.04 was expended for repairs and further development, of which \$9,132.14 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Plans for the proposed Hogback ditch from the San Juan River were approved, but construction work was not begun; \$15,639.21 was expended on bridges, hauling of materials, etc., and it is expected that the work will begin early in the fiscal year 1910. The approved plans include the construction of a ditch about 12½ miles long, with a capacity of 100 second-feet. There will be under the ditch about 3,900 acres of irrigable land, with the possibility of further extensions. The estimated cost of the work is approximately \$100,000.

Pueblos.—At Taos a small ditch was constructed, 1½ miles long bringing 840 acres under irrigation. The Santa Clara ditch was repaired, and a part of it which was subject to damage at every period of high water was replaced. A small, rock-filled dam was built at Paraje. Other investigations were made, but no construction work done. Total cost of this work was \$5,026.56, of which \$2,176.99 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Tongue River.—\$27,278.33 was expended on the Tongue River system during the year, of which \$10,111.39 was paid for Indian labor and teams. The cost of the system to date has been \$88,783.96. It is estimated that the construction work will be completed by October 31, 1909, and that 1,200 acres will be reclaimed. This system has been very costly, considering the acreage to be irrigated.

Utah.—The total cost of the Uintah system to the end of the fiscal year 1909 was \$524,132.42, and there are 65,720 acres under ditch, with an irrigable area of 98,360 acres. \$137,497.30 was expended during the fiscal year, of which \$6,015.50 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Walker River.—There has been expended on the system now under construction on the Walker River Reservation the sum of \$53,738.05, of which \$31,287.81 was disbursed during the past fiscal year; of the latter amount, \$19,183.20 was paid for Indian labor and teams. 830 acres are now under ditch. It has been estimated that \$25,000 additional will be needed to complete the work, and that this probably can be done before the close of the calendar year 1910.

Wind River.—\$103,458.93 was expended on the Wind River project during the year. Fifteen miles of main ditch and 31.8 miles of laterals were constructed. 10,998 acres were brought under the main ditch and 10,509 under the laterals. \$31,051.19 was paid for Indian teams and labor. 40,559.3 acres are now under ditch, with a total irrigable area of 63,657.3 acres. During the year effort was made to lease the Indian lands under ditch, with the result that at the end of the year

3,900 acres had been leased, and efforts are still being made, with bright prospects of success, to introduce sugar-beet culture.

Yakima.—\$41,767.06 was expended in irrigation work on the Yakima Reservation, of which \$17,807.96 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Approximately 30,000 acres are under irrigation. An effort is being made to induce the allottees on this reservation to agree to sell all in excess of 20 acres of their allotments, under the provisions of the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), and to come in under the proposed Wapato project in contemplation by the Reclamation Service.

Zuni.—Work on the canals of the Zuni irrigation system was begun in June, 1908, and there has been expended since that time \$47,994.46, of which \$36,420.69 was disbursed during the fiscal year 1909. Of the latter amount \$12,547.95 was paid to Indians. Under the present system there are about 3,800 acres, of which 3,200 acres is irrigable land. If funds can be made available, it is expected to have the project completed in time for irrigating all the lands next spring. The total expenditures for the entire Zuni project, including Zuni dam, to June 30, 1909, have been \$372,620.91.

Fort Belknap.—The total amount expended on the Fort Belknap irrigation work during the fiscal year was \$24,333.91, of which \$18,867.91 was paid for Indian teams and labor. There was constructed during the year 13½ miles of canals, laterals, and dikes. The total cost of the work has been \$136,462.32. Fifteen thousand acres are under ditch, with a possible irrigable area of 29,600 acres. The work outlined for this reservation will probably be completed during the year 1912.

Table 26 shows in detail the reservations on which irrigation work has been done during the year, the amounts expended for labor and materials, the amounts paid for Indian labor and teams, and the total cost of all projects to the end of the year.

MINING OPERATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There are 110 coal leases in effect on the segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, covering an area of 100,560 acres; there are 9 asphalt leases in effect, covering 6,400 acres. The coal production on these lands for the year amounted to 2,728,437 tons, while 4,121 tons of asphalt were mined.

The royalties on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Indians amounted to \$214,792.77 for coal and \$3,583.30 for asphalt, a total of \$218,376.07.

During a considerable part of the year several of the largest mines were closed down for the reason that no demand for coal existed,

this probably being due to the finding of oil and gas in large quantities in the same territory. Eight mines were abandoned, 6 of which were small, and 4 mines were opened, leaving a total of 90 mines in operation.

The average number of men and boys over 16 years of age employed during the year was 1,060 above ground and 5,271 below ground.

The total value of coal produced for the year was \$5,721,359.01, the average selling price per ton being \$2.0745. There was no coke produced during the year, while in 1908 there was produced 7,368 tons.

In accordance with the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), an exhaustive investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits of the segregated coal lands has been made. The drilling operations were commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and were completed in June, 1909, 37 holes being drilled, the depth varying from 113 feet to 1,510 feet. A full report thereon has been made by the mining trustees.

Tables 27 and 28 show leases in effect, production of coal and asphalt, and royalties paid since these operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 7,812 producing oil wells, 600 gas wells, including those utilized and unutilized, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 dry or nonproductive wells, all drilled at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000.

It is believed that the Mid-Continent Field, largely composed of lands in Oklahoma, leads other fields of the United States in oil production this year, reports indicating that over 48,000,000 barrels of oil were marketed during the year, a large portion of which was produced from the Glenn Pool in the Creek Nation. This field was not discovered until November, 1905, and attracted no particular attention until March, 1906. There are approximately 1,700 producing wells within the proven territory of the Glenn Pool, which is only about 4 miles square. This field produced up to the end of the fiscal year approximately 53,000,000 barrels of oil, the highest daily production—117,000 barrels—being reached in June, 1907.

It has been reported that the production of this pool in one year has been more than the entire State of Ohio in its largest year, 1896, more than has been produced by Pennsylvania since 1892, and that there is not a dry hole within its proven boundary. It is estimated that there are about 21,000,000 barrels of crude oil now in steel storage in Oklahoma.

Almost all of the production has been under fifteen-year leases made with Creek Indians, owners of the land, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian royalty being from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Oklahoma leads the list of the 15 oil producing States of the Union in the amount of oil produced.

There will be found in the appendix a table (29) showing the oil production from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes during the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

It is estimated that the amount of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1909, was 42,654,403 barrels, of which 35,116,193 barrels are owned by pipe-line companies and 7,538,220 barrels are held by the producers unsold.

OSAGE MINING OPERATIONS.

Oil and gas operations on the Osage Indian Reservation are conducted under what is known as the Edwin B. Foster oil and gas lease of March 16, 1896. This lease, through various assignments, has become the property of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company. The original lease expired by limitation on March 16, 1906, but was extended for a period of ten years by the act of March 3, 1905.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were 807 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 378 nonproducing wells, a total of 1,319 wells.

On June 30, 1909, there were 961 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 436 dry or nonproducing wells, a total of 1,471 wells, an increase for the fiscal year of 95 oil wells and 58 nonproducing wells.

There was produced and run from the reservation during the fiscal year a total of 4,816,462.64 barrels of oil, one-eighth of which was credited to the Osage Nation as royalty and amounted to 602,057.83 barrels, valued at \$245,300.24.

The gas sold from combination wells brought \$1,067.20, of which the Osage Nation received one-eighth as royalty, amounting to \$133.40.

The royalty from regular commercial gas wells amounted to \$2,525.

The total value of oil and gas products for the reservation for the year, therefore, amounted to \$247,958.70.

The development of oil and gas operations on this reservation is now well under way and bids fair to rival that of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the appendix will be found a table (30) showing in detail the production and value of oil produced on the reservation and the companies to whom it was sold.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

There has been an increased demand during the year for the privilege of leasing the tribal and allotted lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., for oil and coal development.

Drilling for oil is progressing at several points on the Shoshone Reservation and oil and asphalt in large quantities and of great value have been found.

One coal mine has been developed near the southern boundary of the reservation, and the royalties from coal produced from this mine during the year amounted to \$13,216.81, a gain of about 80 per cent over last year.

There is now leased and in process of being leased over 50,000 acres of land on this reservation for the development of coal, oil, gas, asphalt, and gypsum, and it is believed that the coming fiscal year will show the reservation to be an oil field of great extent and that within a comparatively short time large returns will come to the Indians in royalties on oil, coal, and asphalt.

GENERAL.

The lands of the Kaibab and Paiute Indians, established under executive order of May 28, 1909, are thought to contain valuable minerals and there has been increasing demand for permission to prospect on these lands.

It has been known for a long time that lignite existed in large quantities on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana, and during the year a well, which was dug at the agency, passed through two veins of lignite, 12 feet each in depth, and a third one of 7 feet.

There is very little market for this class of fuel in that neighborhood because of the lack of transportation facilities, but it is expected that a railroad will be built through the reservation in the near future and that this will furnish the means of easy transportation of this valuable mineral to market.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations were conducted on Indian reservations as follows:

Flathead Reservation.—On the Flathead Reservation in Montana 4,550,730 feet of dead and down timber was logged by Donlan & Russell under their approved contract dated January 2, 1907, for which \$6,713.13 was paid. There is still due from this firm \$157.20 for 393 acres of wood at 40 cents per cord. The John O'Brien Lumber Company paid in \$336.87 for 336,670 feet of dead and down timber cut during the fiscal year 1908.

La Pointe Agency.—Allottees on Indian reservations in Wisconsin under the La Pointe Indian Agency are permitted to dispose of their timber under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109) Allottees in Minnesota under this same agency may sell their timber under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209).

Bad River Reservation.—During the fiscal year 9 contracts were entered into with the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, authorized contractors, by allottees of the Bad River Reservation. One contract was made with this company under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), for timber burned by the forest fires which raged during the summer and fall of 1908 on the unallotted lands of this reservation; 129,397,385 feet of timber was cut from the allotted lands and 33,390,850 feet from the unallotted lands, a total of 162,788,735 feet, which at the contract price represents a value of \$944,639.59.

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation.—Three contracts were made with Signor, Crisler & Co., authorized contractor, by allottees of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. The operations during the year resulted in logging 3,119,865 feet of timber of the contract value of \$8,003.20.

Red Cliff Reservation.—No new contracts were made and no operations were conducted during the year. During the early part of the fiscal year a scale and estimate was made of timber left by Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractor, on allotments the contracts covering which had expired. The contractor was asked to settle for the timber left in violation of the contracts, and the matter is still in controversy, no settlement having been reached. The office has a claim of \$29,937.42 against the contractor for this timber, which is being resisted.

Fond du Lac Reservation.—Nine contracts were approved in favor of Martin Brothers, who were authorized to purchase timber from allottees on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, but no operations were conducted. An effort is being made to have the contractors make additional contracts and remove the timber. One hundred and fifty-six dollars and nineteen cents was collected from the St. Louis River Mercantile Company on account of trespass on four allotments of this reservation, committed in cutting logging roads.

Grand Portage Reservation.—A. V. Johnson, who was authorized to purchase timber from the allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation, Minn., entered into 47 contracts, which were approved; 2,195,365 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$13,012.90.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.—The Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin hold allotments under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and are authorized to sell their timber to J. H. Cushman & Co. During the year 14 contracts expired and 4 extension agreements were approved; 4,888,580 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$10,438.04.

One contract for fire-killed timber on unallotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation was approved under the act of February

16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673); 1,012,220 feet of timber was logged under this contract, valued at \$12,955.75. In addition thereto 17,140 feet of timber was left in the wood, for which the contractors have been asked to pay \$227.05.

Leech Lake Agency.—Allottees under the supervision of the Leech Lake Agency, Minn., are authorized to dispose of their timber by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209). During the year 20 new contracts were approved and 10 contracts expired; 3,677,640 feet of timber was logged, for which \$23,728.86 was received.

Red Lake Reservation.—On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., 2,804,280 feet of fire-killed timber was sold to W. A. Gould under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), for \$25,215.64. In addition thereto the Indians cut for agency use 260,000 feet of dead and down timber, valued at \$1,572; 250,000 feet for their own use, valued at \$1,500; and fence posts, cord wood, etc., from unmerchantable dead and down timber, which sold for \$5,044.86.

Menominee Reservation.—Operations on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin have been conducted during the year under authority of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51). The work thus far, however, has been to a great extent preliminary. A very fine modern sawmill has been constructed at Neopit, Wis., together with offices, dwellings for employees, and a boarding house. A large amount of improvement work was done to place the roads and streams on the reservation in condition to move the timber logged.

The sawmill was started on January 9, 1909, and during the remainder of the fiscal year 12,913,910 feet of lumber were sawed. Only one sale of manufactured lumber has thus far been advertised, and this sale has not been completed, the lumber being now in course of delivery.

At the close of the fiscal year 9,463,900 feet of sawed lumber was on hand at the sawmill yards, the remainder, excluding that which has been delivered on account of the sale referred to, being used for improvements on the reservation in connection with the operations.

The total cost of the logging operations conducted by the Forest Service on the Menominee Reservation to June 30, 1909, exclusive of salaries of Forest Service employees, is \$471,710.24, of which the sum of \$251,877.60 was paid for labor, including deductions for board, medical fees, transportation of laborers, etc.; of this latter amount the sum of \$61,800.66 was paid to Indians for labor.

Ceded Chippewa Indian lands.—During the current fiscal year there was cut from the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin 94,028,725 feet of timber and 125 cords of wood, for which the sum of \$603,124.48 was received. The total amount of timber cut from these lands to July 1, 1909, was 734,218,733 feet and 125 cords of wood, of the value of \$4,779,329.23.

Timber, Choctaw Nation.—To June 30, 1909, there has been allotted in the Choctaw Nation land upon which there are 637,757,390 feet of estimated pine timber, which leaves approximately 575,213,010 feet still unallotted, over 95 per cent of which is located in the lands withdrawn in 1906 for proposed forest reserve. The appraised value of the land and standing pine timber in the proposed forest reserve is as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 1,373,324.62 acres (reserved area), at \$1 per acre..... | \$1,373,324.62 |
| 550,000,000 feet of pine, at 50 cents per M..... | 275,000.00 |

1,648,324.62

The above estimate was made eight years ago, no estimate being made of trees under 8 inches in diameter. Undoubtedly there is now much more pine timber withdrawn from allotment for the proposed forest reserve than as above estimated.

Extensive depredations and the wanton destruction of the forest has been found. The federal grand jury at its June, 1909, session at McAlester, Okla., returned 59 true bills charging certain defendants with unlawful cutting of timber in violation of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 660). The ultimate conviction of the actual violators of the law is greatly to be desired, as such a result will undoubtedly deter others similarly inclined. The pine timber lands reserved from allotments in secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 26 E., and secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 9 S., R. 27 E., Choctaw Nation, are to be appraised in the near future, and regulations will be prepared providing for their sale as provided in section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137). In the summer of 1908 a destructive windstorm blew down a large quantity of timber in townships 8 and 9 south, range 26 and 27 east, amounting to 3,000,000 feet, which was sold to the highest bidder at \$1.05 per thousand feet.

Several sawmills and unauthorized persons occupying the unallotted Choctaw lands have been removed.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT WORK.

The experimental work in agriculture in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department, which was covered by the report of last year, has been going forward at Sacaton, Ariz.

Fifty-five acres of the school farm was turned over to the agricultural experts, and a large number of suitable buildings were constructed, including a greenhouse; irrigation ditches were dug, and the tract in general placed in suitable condition for the experimental work. The result of the experiments is epitomized as follows:

About 34 acres of alfalfa were planted, comprising about 100 different strains of seed, with good results as to some of the varieties. Apricots of a choice variety are making fine growth. Nine varieties of citranges are being tested, some of them promising well. Eight varieties of Navajo corn were planted in 1908, and, in 1909, 13 kinds of Mexican corn and some Pima, Hopi, and Navajo corn. At the end of the growing season in 1908 some of the corn was caught by an early frost before the seed matured. The results obtained from Egyptian cotton were good, about 5,000 pounds of a very fine quality having been gathered. Twelve acres are growing during the present year. Other products being experimented with are as follows: Casabas, or winter melons, dates, figs, 21 varieties of grapes, pecans, pistache, pomegranates, olives, peaches, plums, almonds, and strawberries. The result with Bermuda onions has been especially good, the yield being large and the quality as fine as has ever been produced anywhere.

Nearly all the work has been done by the Indians, and their interest has been very greatly enlisted through what they have seen accomplished on the experimental farm. It has resulted in improved methods on their own tracts.

The experimental farm at Shiprock, N. Mex., comprises 50 acres. The superintendent selected the roughest land on the farm for the purpose of demonstrating to the Indians that rough and uneven land, which they have regarded as incapable of cultivation, can be made to produce good results when properly cultivated. The work during the last year has almost altogether been preparatory, in the form of grading and leveling the land and the digging of ditches. The greenhouse for propagating purposes has been completed. Twenty-one varieties of alfalfa were planted and are doing nicely, and other forage plants are making a good growth. A large variety of vegetables was planted and they were showing up well at latest reports.

Experimental work was opened up on the Colorado River Reservation at Parker, Ariz., during the year, with the assistance of Prof. S. C. Mason and G. P. Rixford, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. At the end of the fiscal year the Egyptian cotton which had been planted was making a fine showing; but the irrigation plant was not completed, and many of the varieties of seeds and plants failed to progress as satisfactorily as they would have if an ample supply of water had been available. This difficulty has been overcome, and it is expected that future results will be as successful as elsewhere. During the season there has been growing on the farm fig cuttings, citranges, peaches, plums, almonds, casabas, radishes, lettuce, mustard, and kohlrabi.

Supt. W. R. Logan of the Fort Belknap Reservation has superintended the construction of an irrigation system on that reservation

having a main canal 22 miles long, with an approximate carrying capacity of 5,000 inches, and a system of laterals which will distribute the water over substantially 24,000 acres of land. The work has been done in accordance with the best irrigation practice, and Indian labor was used almost exclusively. He has been very successful through his influence with the Indians in inducing them to take up agricultural employments in addition to the work on the irrigation system, and has now under cultivation 10,000 acres of land. To reduce to cultivation and plant with various crops such a large area with this class of labor is a notable achievement.

The land is being carefully cultivated this year, so that it may be suitable next year for the planting of sugar beets, which require that it shall be almost wholly free from weeds. The contractors who have a lease of 10,000 acres of land on the reservation for sugar-beet culture are at the present time preparing to take up that industry on a large scale during next year. They have selected a site for their factory and expect that next year they will be able to furnish employment for all able-bodied Indians on the reservation who are not occupied in other pursuits.

Superintendent Logan has definite plans for placing and maintaining under cultivation all of the lands that are susceptible of irrigation from the system which he has constructed. He expects that in a few years these Indians who, but a short time ago, were nomads, will be a highly prosperous self-supporting community.

TRESPASSES ON LANDS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

The suit of A. R. Manby, plaintiff, v. Daniel Martinez et al., defendants, commonly known as the Taos land case, is now pending in the territorial courts of New Mexico. Amended petitions have recently been filed in the case and it is expected that a judicial determination of the subject will be made during the coming year. Appropriate action has been taken to protect the interests of the Pueblo Indians in this matter, as well as their rights to the waters of the Rio Lucero.

Disputes have arisen regarding the north boundary line of a tract of land, known as the Paguate purchase, lying immediately north of the regular Laguna Indian League. The people of Cebolleta have not been satisfied with the survey made in 1878, and it has been found necessary to make a careful investigation to determine the rights of the Indians. A hearing was granted on November 27, 1908, at a council of the Laguna Indians, and there were present several persons from Cebolleta, representing their people. They did not present any valid claim to the disputed land, and in consequence it is now being farmed by the Indians.

In order to settle the matter definitely it may be necessary to order a resurvey, which will establish the title to the land beyond a doubt.

The Indians of the Picuris Pueblo have been disturbed considerably by trespassers on their lands, their most recent complaint being that a road had been built over their reserve. This road was built by the Santa Barbara Coal and Tie Company to avoid the mud of the lowland. It does not interfere with the farming and grazing rights of these Indians, has not caused the destruction of any of their fence, and is a real benefit to them.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Railroad construction across Indian lands has continued active in the Northwest, where industrial development continues to make necessary both the extension of old railroad systems and the building of new or branch lines to tap country recently opened to settlement. All grants of rights of way to railroad companies to Indian reservations and allotted lands, except in Oklahoma, are made according to the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA.

All grants of rights of way and grounds for railway purposes involving Indian lands in Oklahoma are made in accordance with the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). The maps submitted under the provisions of this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior but are filed in this office as a part of the permanent records of the Government.

There has been less railroad construction in Oklahoma the past fiscal year than for many years past.

Table 32 shows rights of way for railroads in Oklahoma filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of railroad construction affecting Indian lands outside of Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1909:

Arizona and California Railroad.—A map of definite location was approved to this company for a spur from its main line to a landing on the Colorado River within the Colorado River Reservation. Tribal damages in the sum of \$40 have been assessed and collected.

On September 14, 1908, there was approved to this line a map of definite location for a distance of 17.074 miles for a branch line of road across the Navajo Reservation, Ariz. Damages are being adjusted at the present time.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—On April 9, 1909, maps of definite location were approved to this company for a distance of 29.86 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, and on May 15,

1909, for a distance of 10.46 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, being the first section south of the Moreau River. On June 4, 1909, maps of definite location for six sections of the company's line across the Standing Rock Reservation were approved, the length of these six sections being 107.03 miles. The adjustment of damages by reason of the construction of this approved line is now in progress, but the schedule has not been submitted by the appraisers.

A map of definite location for 4.155 miles of road across the Quinaielt Reservation was approved in favor of this company November 30, 1908.

On December 8, 1908, permission was granted this company to survey a line of road across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho. Maps of definite location have not been filed for this line.

Damages at the rate of \$10 per acre were assessed to and paid by this company for 13.08 acres selected as station grounds within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The map of this station ground was approved June 29, 1908.

Craig Mountain Railroad.—On May 24, 1909, there was approved a map of definite location for 5½ miles of railway across the Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho, to connect with the Northern Pacific Railway line. Damages resulting from the construction of this line are now being adjusted.

Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southern Railroad.—On July 15, 1908, there was approved a map showing 1.71 acres in the adjustment of the rights of way of this company on its main line to the Menominee Reservation, Wis. On the same date there was approved a map of definite location for a branch line 10.02 miles in length across the Menominee Reservation, Wis. Maps showing two station grounds, 4.59 acres each, were approved on July 15, 1908.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad.—Application was made by the president of this company on April 30, 1909, for the acquisition of additional lands near Rice Station within the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., for a Y track. A blueprint of the ground desired was submitted. The company, however, has been requested to file a map for the land desired, in compliance with regulations.

Grays Harbor and Puget Sound Railroad.—A map of definite location for 3.286 miles across the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., was approved February 10, 1909. Damages are in process of adjustment for the land taken by the construction of this line.

Idaho and Northwestern Railroad.—A schedule of tribal damages to 530.3 acres at the rate of \$10 per acre, \$5,303, on the Takoa branch of this line has been submitted. On a part of the main line damages to the improvements of individual Indians in the sum of \$4,135 have been scheduled, and damages to timber and land on the reservation, \$3,258.94, have been submitted in a schedule. The rep-

representative of the company has agreed on its behalf to the payment of the damages set out in these schedules. The schedules have not yet been submitted to the department for approval.

Lake Creek and Coeur d'Alene Railroad.—A map of definite location for 8.26 miles across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was approved August 10, 1908. This is an extension to the line for 2.36 miles which was approved June 14, 1907. Tribal damages in the sum of \$754.69 have been assessed and paid.

Missouri River Railroad.—Maps showing four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., were approved October 8, 1908. Tribal damages in the sum of \$328.88 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$331.86 have been assessed and paid.

On the same date there were approved maps of four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. Tribal damages in the sum of \$68.90 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$504.28 have been assessed and paid.

Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad.—Maps for 19.88 acres taken for station grounds at Graceton and 20 acres for station grounds at Roosevelt, within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., were approved on February 3, 1909.

Montana, Wyoming and Southern Railroad.—On April 17, 1909, the department approved a map of definite location for 10.66 miles of right of way through the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont. On May 12, 1909, a map for 13.52 acres selected by the company for station grounds within the same reservation was approved. Appraisers have been designated to assess the damages.

Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad.—On April 16, 1909, the department approved a map of amended definite location for this line from Madeline to Likely, across certain Indian allotments in Modoc County, Cal. The amended location is for a distance of 5.4 miles and crosses the allotments of eight individuals. Damages caused thereby are in process of adjustment.

Northern Pacific Railway.—On July 31, 1908, there was approved in favor of this company a right of way for a distance of 9.994 miles across the Quinalt Reservation. On February 16, 1909, the company filed a relinquishment of this selection, and there are pending before the office maps of definite location in the name of the Peninsula Oriental Railroad Company. This company has also filed maps for three station grounds, each of 20.6 acres, on the Yakima Reservation. These station grounds are located at Satass, Toppenish, and Simcoe. These stations have long been in existence and are claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 365).

Union Pacific Railroad.—On February 16, 1909, the department approved maps of definite location for three sections of a right of way for this company across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, a total distance of 53.4 miles. At the same time there were approved maps for four station grounds, each of 20 acres, within this reservation.

Wyoming and Western Railroad.—A schedule of damages for station grounds taken by the company at Hudson, Wyo., within the Shoshone Reservation, was approved May 7, 1909. Tribal damages in the sum of \$95.40 and individual allottee damages in the sum of \$171.26 have been collected from the company and disbursed.

Western Dakota Railroad.—On December 4, 1908, the department approved maps of definite location in five sections for a right of way 83.62 miles in length across the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; on May 10, 1909, a map of definite location 17.18 miles in length was approved. Damages have been assessed on the first 15½ miles, which the company proposes to construct at once. A schedule of tribal damages in the sum of \$146.25 has been approved by the department, and a schedule of damages to the allotments of 29 allottees, affecting 222.8 acres, in the sum of \$3,704.84 has also been approved. Three allottees have refused to consent to the award made by the appraisers, and upon the request of the railroad company three referees have been appointed to assess the damages in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990). The board of referees has not submitted its report.

WORK OF THE SALES SECTION.

NONCOMPETENT SALES.

The sale of land belonging to noncompetent Indians is authorized by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018). By the terms of this act an Indian allottee can sell his land in whole or in part. A careful appraisalment is made by field officers of the department. The land sale is advertised for a period of sixty days and sealed bids invited. The Indian can refuse to accept the highest bid if he does not deem the price offered adequate, in which case the land will be readvertised.

The funds derived from the sale are conserved for the benefit of the allottee. If he is shown to be competent to care for his money, all or part will be turned over to him. Any expenditure for improving his other lands, or the purchase of farming implements, is looked upon with favor, and his individual money can be used for that purpose. If the Indian is disqualified for work by reason of age or physical disability, he is paid a certain sum each month sufficient to care for him.

Table 33 shows areas and prices of noncompetent lands sold during the year.

INHERITED SALES.

The sale of inherited Indian land is authorized under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275). The act of May 25, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), modified the first-named act in that provision is made for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of Indian lands located in all States except Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The act of May 3, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of land in Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota, provided the allotment was approved after May 8, 1906. If the allotment was approved prior to May 8, 1906, there is no law under which a patent in fee can issue to the purchaser in these States. In these cases title is given the purchaser by warranty deed approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act the heirs of a deceased allottee, by petition to the proper field officers, can have the land sold under sealed bids. The handling of the funds is under regulations similar to those for non-competents.

Table 34 shows areas and prices of inherited lands sold during the year.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS OTHER THAN INHERITED AND LANDS OF NONCOMPETENTS SINCE JULY 1, 1908.

The sales of Indian lands other than inherited land and lands of noncompetents since July 1, 1908, are as follows:

| | Acres. | Consideration. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|
| Absentee Shawnee..... | 271.03 | \$5,871.00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 263.25 | 3,042.80 |
| Total..... | 534.28 | 8,913.80 |

The Absentee Shawnee lands were sold under acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 247).

This schedule does not include a number of deeds in which the consideration is only nominal, such as transfers between members of the same family for "\$1, love, and affection," quitclaims, etc.

SALE OF KAW AND OSAGE SURPLUS LANDS.

The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 778), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon application, to sell, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, part or all of the surplus lands of any member of the Kaw or Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That the sales of the Osage lands shall be subject to the reserved rights of the tribe in oil, gas, and other minerals.

On March 9, 1909, the Secretary of the Interior prescribed regulations governing the sale of the lands. Applications must be made in

duplicate on prescribed forms, and the applicant must consent that the lands shall be sold on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that the proceeds shall be handled and disposed of by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the benefit of the applicant. The sale shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder, or under sealed bids, as the Secretary may direct in each case, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.

Public notice of not less than thirty days shall be given of all sales. The land shall be sold for one-fourth cash at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid, one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three years, and one-fourth in four years, respectively, from the 1st day of December next following the date of sale.

Only one sale has been consummated under the act.

PATENTS IN FEE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), known as the Burke Act, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to Indian allottees whom he considers competent to manage their own affairs.

During the past year it was found that on many reservations where land speculation was active Indian allottees had been importuned to make applications for patents in fee, and in many instances the Indians were defrauded out of a large portion of the value of their lands.

From the investigations made, more stringent regulations have been promulgated regarding the points to be considered in measuring an applicant's competency to care for his or her own affairs. For this reason the number of applications approved has fallen from 1,787 in 1908 to 1,166, and the denials increased from 68 in 1908 to 836 during the past year. (See Table 35.)

A list of 33 questions, all bearing on the applicant's competency, now make up the report in each application for a patent in fee.

From July 1, 1908, 1,934 applications were received, of which 1,166 were approved, the patents covering a total area of 133,331.69 acres.

PATENTS IN FEE ON WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-353), provides:

That all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation for allotments within the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter held by any adult mixed-blood Indians, are hereby removed, and the trust deeds heretofore or hereafter executed by the department for such allotments are hereby declared to pass the title in fee simple, or such mixed-bloods upon application shall be entitled to receive a title in fee simple for such allotments.

Under this act 416 applications, covering an area of 33,882 acres, were approved up to July 1, 1908. During the year ended July 1,

1909, 88 applications were approved, covering an area of 7,996.70 acres, making a total number of 494 applications approved under the act of June 21, 1906; total area patented, 41,878.70 acres.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY OF OSAGE INDIANS.

Paragraph 7, section 2, of the Osage allotment act (34 Stat. L., 539), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, at the request and upon the petition of any adult member of the tribe, may issue to such member a certificate of competency, authorizing him to sell and convey any of the lands deeded him by reason of this act, except his homestead, which shall remain inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years, or during the life of the homestead allottee, if upon investigation, consideration, and examination of the request he shall find any such member fully competent and capable of transacting his or her own business and caring for his or her own individual affairs.

Thirty-six certificates of competency have been issued.

KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The actions brought originally in the territorial district court of Oklahoma Territory to set aside deeds made by certain Kickapoo Indians immediately after the passage of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), which act removed all restrictions on the alienation of their land, are still pending. The petitions have been amended in order to make them conform to the federal practice and to incorporate certain facts brought out by the investigation of the Senate subcommittee into the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians.

It is expected that a judicial determination of the several questions involved will be had during the coming year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The care of individual Indian moneys has assumed large proportions. These funds are derived from the sale of inherited lands, the leasing of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes, sales of timber from the allotments of individual Indians, and royalty from oil and gas. The funds are deposited in national banks, secured by bonds, in most cases made by bonding companies. At the beginning of the year 1909 the bonding companies materially raised the rates charged as premiums on these bonds. The effect of this has been that banks bidding for the deposits of this money have necessarily bid a lower rate of interest than heretofore. The office has under consideration a plan of allowing banks to secure these funds by depositing as collateral a high grade of securities, such as United States, state, and municipal bonds. No definite plan has yet been worked out.

Tables 35 and 36 shows the amount of bonds at different agencies and indicates where most of this money arises.

PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

In the report last year considerable space was devoted to the industrial conditions existing among the Indians and the steps which had been taken to furnish them with employment. While the progress of the Indians toward self-support is encouraging, there are many obstacles in their path which will have to be removed if they are to reach the goal. The most serious of these are present methods whereby the Indian is enabled to eke out an existence without effort on his part, thus in time effectually destroying any ambition which may have been awakened in him.

For some time I have been of opinion that the payment of \$10 monthly allowances to certain Indians has retarded rather than contributed to their progress, and on March 3, 1909, instructions were issued to superintendents and agents to discontinue them. On April 29 further instructions were given, directing that an investigation be made of the needs of each Indian individually, and that if it was found that he was able-bodied and capable of supporting himself and those properly dependent upon him by his own efforts, he should be denied the use of any of his individual money for the purchase of food or clothing, except in cases of Indians who were unable to obtain employment after a reasonable effort or who were farming their allotments. An Indian not coming within the class mentioned will be allowed to draw a monthly allowance commensurate to his needs so long as he has funds to his credit, or until present conditions shall have changed.

The adoption of this policy has naturally been the cause of considerable complaint on the part of the Indians affected, as it is hard for them to understand why they should be expected to work so long as they have any land or money; but its effect so far fully justifies it. A greater number of Indians than ever before have been induced to go upon their allotments and commence to improve them, and while it is not probable that they will be in every case successful in raising a crop and marketing it at first, the experience gained by them from continued effort will be of incalculable value when they can no longer depend upon the Government to provide for them and solve their problems. The use of money is freely authorized when an Indian wishes it for permanent improvements or for the purchase of such things as tools or stock.

TOWN SITES IN OKLAHOMA.

Three hundred and six towns have been surveyed and platted by the Government among the Five Civilized Tribes. The tribal public property is being gradually sold under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 71), the most notable

sale of the year being the sale of the Cherokee Female Seminary, with 40 acres of land at Tahlequah, to the State of Oklahoma for \$45,000.

HURON PLACE CEMETERY.

The Wyandotte treaty of 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1159) provides (article 2) that:

The portion now inclosed and used as a public burying ground shall be permanently reserved and provided for that purpose; two acres, to include the church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the present burying ground connected therewith, are hereby reserved, granted, and conveyed to that church.

The cemetery first mentioned is the cemetery now known as the Huron Place Cemetery situated in the heart of the business district of Kansas City, Kans. The grant to the Methodist Episcopal Church covers a cemetery located at Quindaro, Kans.

The act of Congress approved on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 348), provides for the sale of the Huron Place Cemetery and—

the removal of the remains of persons interred in said burial ground, and their reinterment in the Wyandotte Cemetery at Quindaro, Kans.

When the department attempted to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress it was discovered that the original Indian Methodist Episcopal Church had gone out of existence, and the cemetery was in the hands of another organization claiming to be the successor in interest.

In any event, the United States had no jurisdiction over the cemetery, and without making some arrangement that was not contemplated by the law the removal could not be made effective. As a result of this difficulty nothing has been done.

The Huron Place Cemetery should be sold, but in order to carry out the intention of Congress an appropriation of not less than \$10,000, reimbursable, should be made for the purpose of enabling the commission which will have charge of the transaction to pay the cost of removal and to make arrangements to transfer the bodies from the Huron Place Cemetery to the Quindaro or some other cemetery where the reinterment can be made in a proper manner. The present law does not make available any money until the Huron Place Cemetery tract is sold, and it makes the problem of disposing of the matter very difficult, because so much expense must be incurred before the sale of the land can take place.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the act of May 27, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 312), entitled "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the land of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," 1,744 applications were approved and 443 disapproved during the past fiscal year.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON QUAPAW RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909 (25 Stat. L., 751), provides that adult members of either of the tribes of Indians belonging to the Quapaw Agency, Okla. (except the Modocs), may apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of restrictions on part of their allotments. Under this act the applications of 7 of the allottees of the Quapaw Agency for the removal of restrictions on 528.78 acres were approved by the department up to June 30, 1909.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

There have been collected since the last annual report deferred payments on allotted lands and Indian addition lots, heretofore sold in the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., the following sums:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Allotted lands..... | 24,197.77 |
| Indian addition lots..... | 9,369.88 |

The allotted land funds have been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respective Indians entitled for distribution to them, and the Indian addition-lot funds have been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe.

Tract 2, not needed for school purposes, has been subdivided into 64 lots, which are to be sold at public auction on September 25, 1909, on the same terms and conditions as the Puyallup lots have heretofore been sold.

KIOWA TOWNSITES.

In the last annual report will be found a statement concerning the Kiowa townsites. The number of unredeemed deeds in the six townsites reported at that time was 730. Between September 30, 1908, and May 25, 1909, 50 more deeds were taken up and final payment made thereon—namely, 26 in Randlett, 5 in Eschiti, 7 in Quannah, 4 in Isadore, 7 in Ahpeatone, and 1 in Koonkazachy. On August 9, 1909, the department declared forfeited, for the use of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, the first payment, amounting to \$19,584.75, made on the remaining 680 deeds.

WHITE EARTH TOWNSITE.

The lots were sold under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1032).

On September 28, 1908, the department approved two schedules of sales of lots in the townsite, and on November 2, 1908, another schedule of sales was approved. On February 19, 1909, the department granted authority for the town-site board to sell the remaining lots at private sale at not less than the appraised value, and on April 19, 1909, it approved a schedule of sales made under this authority.

The act provides in part:

* * * and when so surveyed, platted, and appraised, the President may issue patents for such lots upon the payment of the appraised value.

The issuance of patents is under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

WORK OF THE BOOKKEEPING SECTION.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO IN THE WAY OF RUNNING THE BUSINESS ON A BUSINESS BASIS—LIABILITY RECORD AND COST-KEEPING LEDGERS.

The financial bookkeeping of the office hitherto has consisted only of ledgers and other records designed merely to keep account of receipts and disbursements under the various appropriations and funds. These, with improvements made in the year last past, are admirably adapted to their purpose, but were found not to go far enough for an up-to-date business concern such as the Indian Office has grown to be. Hence additional ledgers for keeping account of retained shares of individual minor and incompetent Indians in per capita payments of trust funds, with the interest accruing thereon, have been already installed, as have also ledgers and cards for recording all obligations incurred against appropriations and funds. By use of these last the commissioner can ascertain at any time just how much of any appropriation or fund has been hypothecated and the exact balance available for future authorization. Data for this record is obtained in the following manner:

From every commission, appointment, and letter authorizing the expenditure of money, a charge of the amount estimated to be needed is made against the appropriation or fund involved. Any savings caused by failure to expend the full amounts hypothecated are then ascertained from reports of disbursing officers, supplemented by a system of checking in the office, and again made available for authorization. Disallowances and transfers from one appropriation or fund to another, made in the settlement of accounts and claims, are similarly treated, with the result that what was largely a matter of guesswork in the past is now a mathematical certainty.

Realizing the necessity for more detailed knowledge of expenditures than could be obtained from existing records without a tremendous output of time and labor, there has also been installed a system of "cost keeping" designed to be a current record, by items and appropriations, of the expenditures made for each and every agency, school, and project in the service.

WORK OF THE ACCOUNTS SECTION.

CASH AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS AND INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Section 12 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 209), commonly known as the "Dockery law," requires that quarterly cash accounts of disbursing officers shall be rendered within twenty days after the periods to which they relate; also that they shall be forwarded to and received by the Treasury Department within sixty days of their receipt in the administrative office. It also provides for the waiving of delinquencies in cases of justifiable delay. There were 63 delinquencies on the part of disbursing officers during the year, which, however, were found on investigation to be excusable.

The following table shows the accounts received and examined during the year:

Disbursing officers' accounts received and examined during year ended June 30, 1909.

| | Cash. | Property. |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| On hand July 1, 1908..... | 10 | 222 |
| Received during the year..... | 917 | 728 |
| Total on hand and received..... | 927 | 950 |
| Examined..... | 936 | 798 |
| On hand June 30, 1909..... | 1 | 157 |
| Exceptions taken..... | 13,072 | 7,880 |

The reforms instituted in the system of cash accounting by Treasury Department circular of July 29, 1907, have been in operation during the year, and have not only proved highly satisfactory from a business standpoint, but have also tended to lessen the labor of the preparation of accounts in the field and to expedite their examination in this office.

The time and labor saved in this way have, however, been almost, if not quite, offset by the installation of a new system of accounting for individual Indian moneys derived from sales of allotments and timber thereon, leases of allotments, and other miscellaneous sources, a large part of which (land and timber money in particular) was not in previous years carried in the accounts of disbursing officers at all. Now it is all accounted for in the same manner as funds coming into the hands of disbursing officers from other sources. In addition to this, the greater part of it is deposited at interest to the personal credit of the owners in national banks bonded for its safe-keeping, from which it can be withdrawn only on checks signed by the Indians and countersigned by the disbursing officers. Besides the advantage of receiving interest on their money, the educational feature of this plan is of great benefit to the Indians.

A statement of individual Indian moneys for the year is given in Table 37.

A list of banks designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys is given in Table 38.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT UNION AGENCY, OKLA., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

The financial transactions of the Indian agent for the Union Agency have increased from year to year ever since the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes became law, and the moneys handled during last year greatly exceeded the high-water mark of preceding years. The amount of money handled and the number of vouchers paid by the agent in the year ended on June 30, 1909, were \$5,319,172.40 and 19,999, respectively, as against \$4,996,844.65 and 16,083 for the previous year.

The receipts and disbursements are shown in Table 39.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 544), directed the segregation of all tribal funds of the Osages as soon as possible after January 1, 1907, and the placing of the share of each individual member to his or her personal credit. All the preliminary work has been done, but the actual segregation has not yet been completed because of the great amount of clerical labor involved and the heavy demands made on the force in other directions. This matter will, however, be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment.

There are about 40 tribal trust funds on the books which might be segregated in the same manner as those of the Osages if the necessary legislation can be secured. The work of making such segregations, with its many details, such as ascertaining the amounts to be withheld for the payment of existing claims against the Indians, of unpaid shares of annuity, and of other expenses already incurred or authorized from the funds, and of opening an account with each individual member of the tribe, would be too great for accomplishment with the present office force. It is estimated that the task of segregating all funds susceptible of such treatment would require the services of six clerks for an entire year, and that after the segregation is completed at least two clerks would be necessary to keep the accounts with the individual Indians.

WORK OF THE CLAIMS SECTION.

In contradistinction to accounts of disbursing officers, the word "claims" as here used means all accounts of whatever nature not paid by disbursing officers but by direct settlement by the Treasury Department, after administrative examination in this office.

During the first few months of the fiscal year, when most of the large claims for supplies purchased under contract are received, the period required for administrative action varies from a few days to two, and sometimes three, months. At other times, when there is not such a volume of work, a claimant may reasonably expect action on his account within thirty days of its receipt.

Following is a statistical statement of claims for the fiscal year:

| | |
|--|-------|
| On hand July 1, 1908..... | 247 |
| Received during the year..... | 7,402 |
| Total on hand and received..... | 7,649 |
| Examined and forwarded to Treasury for settlement..... | 7,255 |
| On hand June 30, 1909..... | 394 |

WORK OF THE METHODS DIVISION.

The office of chief of methods is charged with the betterment of all methods and the organization of the Indian Service.

Careful study is being made of the methods of work now in operation with a view to the adoption of such new methods as will reduce the mechanical labor to a minimum, bring about the use of such material and machinery as will produce the best results by the least expenditure of time and money, and, through the statistics section, to collate the results of the work of the service.

As a result of the reorganization work that has been carried on during the last four years, but little remains to be done in the way of general organization in the Indian Office, and for the last year the work has been directed principally toward tuning up the machine and making it human.

The field service presents many problems still unsolved in organization and methods. Each agency and school has for many years been handling its business with such organization and methods as were selected or preferred by the officer in charge, except where regulations prescribed a particular system. As a result, similarity of practice is necessarily the exception rather than the rule. An effort is being made to systematize the work of the various agencies and schools, so that similar work will be handled on similar lines.

There has been installed in the typewriting section a system of time and order cards which will enable the office to ascertain the actual cost per page of all typewritten matter. This system will also be the means of pointing out the weak spots in the organization, which, as they develop, will be taken in hand and strengthened.

There have been no changes in the system of registering and filing the mail during the past year. It has been proved that the vertical system is practical for this office and that the details of its operation here have been fitted to the needs of the office as well as is practicable with the present force and equipment.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to secure the services of an expert bibliographer to classify and index the old records of the office—those dating from 1800 to 1860. In these old files much valuable historical and ethnological data is buried. The Library of Congress has agreed to take over and properly preserve such manuscripts as this office may select from its files as being without any value except from the historical standpoint, but without the services of a bibliographer it is impossible for this matter to be segregated. Renewed efforts will be made during the coming winter to accomplish this work.

The effort at modern and businesslike methods in dealing with an intricate sociological problem has not been confined to organization. The inertia said to be characteristic of governmental offices had retained in use a system of records appropriate to the days of hand-copied letters. The Indian Office did not possess a service record of its employees other than could be laboriously dug from obsolete files. At an expense of voluntary overtime service rarely equaled in the history of any office, governmental or commercial, this antiquated system has been supplanted with an accurate and smoothly working card system, with a reduced force of clerks, while at the same time a work increasing at the rate of 21 per cent a year has been kept substantially current.

The accompanying chart shows the organization of the office. It will be noted that this report conforms to the chart. This will enable future reports to be made in a more systematic manner, assist greatly in preserving a right perspective of the work in the minds of all in the service, and strengthen the work vastly through each section chief of the office and each superintendent in the field seeing how one part of the work is related to every other part and that all may be successfully worked out only by applying the single fundamental idea of education.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

The last Indian appropriation act has placed on a permanent basis the forestry work of the office by appropriating \$100,000 for general use in forestry work throughout the Indian country. Heretofore only such work could be done as could be paid for out of tribal funds available for the purpose.

Authority was also given in the same act for leasing for mining purposes the lands of allottees, except members of the Five Tribes and of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior should deem advisable. There was also a provision enacted authorizing the cancellation of any allotment, except those of Indians in what was formerly the Indian Territory, which should be found unsuitable for allotment purposes, and for reallotting the

Indians affected within the ceded portions of their reservations in the same manner and with the same restrictions.

A cumbersome and useless requirement of law was also abolished requiring Indian agents to render quarterly transcripts of all entries in their account books to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an annual report of all material on hand not required for use was substituted.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

There is no authority under existing law for leasing for mining purposes the tribal lands of reservations that have been established by executive order. There are several such reservations rich in minerals, and one in particular in Arizona containing large deposits of tufa stone, which it is hoped Congress will by appropriate legislation enable the Indians to make beneficial use of.

The domestic life of the Indians, the sanctity and purity of the marriage relation, is a matter of prime importance, and should be protected by stringent laws in accord with the most advanced and best marriage and divorce laws among the whites. The Secretary of the Interior should be given power to enforce a purer mode of living among the Indians by withholding their annuities when they are found to be living openly in adulterous relations.

Under existing law neither the department nor the President can authorize the sale of mature green timber on Indian reservations or allotments, except in a few cases under special laws. The waste in overripe timber on Indian reservations is estimated to be \$1,000,000 annually. General authority for the sale of this class of timber should be granted by Congress by appropriate amendment of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673).

In order to conserve the resources of the Indian reservations, a bill such as that which passed the Senate on March 30, 1908 (S. 5604), should be reintroduced, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve all reservoir sites on Indian reservations and all lands adjacent to falls and rapids for power sites before the surplus lands on such reservations are opened for settlement.

Heretofore special acts of Congress have been necessary to secure payment to allottees of the amounts paid into the Treasury on account of sale, cutting, or removal of timber from or damage to allotted lands, with the result that long delays have occurred and injustice has been done before Indians entitled to receive money from depredations committed upon their lands have been paid. General legislation should be enacted authorizing the United States Treasurer to place to the credit of the allottees the amounts due them subject to withdrawal under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

In order to handle successfully the many problems of sanitation and those arising from epidemics and diseases to which Indians are

peculiarly susceptible, such as pneumonia, consumption, and trachoma, legislation appropriating a sufficient sum for the establishment of a medical corps should be enacted. It would be desirable to locate a chief medical officer at Salt Lake City with district physicians under him scattered throughout the field, who should cooperate with the agency physicians and establish uniform rules and regulations in line with the best and most advanced medical knowledge.

There is great need for a determined and systematic effort to teach the Indians those industries best suited to their localities and to their abilities. An industrial corps similar in its administrative features to the medical corps above outlined should be established, with headquarters in the field, with a view to the industrial education of the Indians, male and female, and whose duty it should be to educate the Indians in such industries, that they might become self-respecting and self-supporting.

DEPREDEATION CLAIMS.

During the first session of the Sixtieth Congress there were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives bills similar to H. R. 11316, H. R. 17797, and S. 4440 introduced in the Congress during the Fifty-ninth session. The bills have many objectionable features, and if they should become law would enable claimants to present many depredation claims that were not filed in the Court of Claims within three years after the passage of the act of March 3, 1891; they would also admit claims for depredations committed prior to July 1, 1865, which were barred by that act. These bills provide also for eliminating the "amity clause," which has been a part of every depredation claim since 1796, and is the law to-day.

The office has always been and is still unalterably opposed to the passage of such bills for the reason that there is no opportunity on the part of the United States, on account of the long lapse of time, to refute the claims and present a proper defense. If the claims which are now barred were to be reinstated, it would take many years and much expensive litigation to adjust them, and the amounts to be paid out would probably aggregate several million dollars.

LAW LIBRARY.

The attorneys for the Indian Office are constantly required to pass upon questions involving large and important interests and varied and intricate legal points. The law library is utterly inadequate, and many years behind the times, so that the attorneys for the office are required to consult libraries in other departments with great loss of time and efficiency. This condition Congress could improve by appropriating at least \$500 for the purchase of new law books.

INSPECTION.

This branch of the service embraces those field officials whose duties are not confined to a particular reservation or school, but who come in contact with some or all of the problems of Indian education, whether technical or otherwise. Under this head are the superintendent of Indian schools, engineer inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, forester, chief special officer for the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, normal instructor, school supervisors, and special Indian agents.

All of these officials are under the immediate direction of the chief supervisor, to whom is referred all correspondence requiring special examination or investigation in the field, and whose duty it is to secure the necessary data for administrative action by the appropriate division of the office, and to see, as to all matters referred by him to any division of the office for proper disposal, that action is taken and taken promptly.

Respectfully,

ROBERT G. VALENTINE.

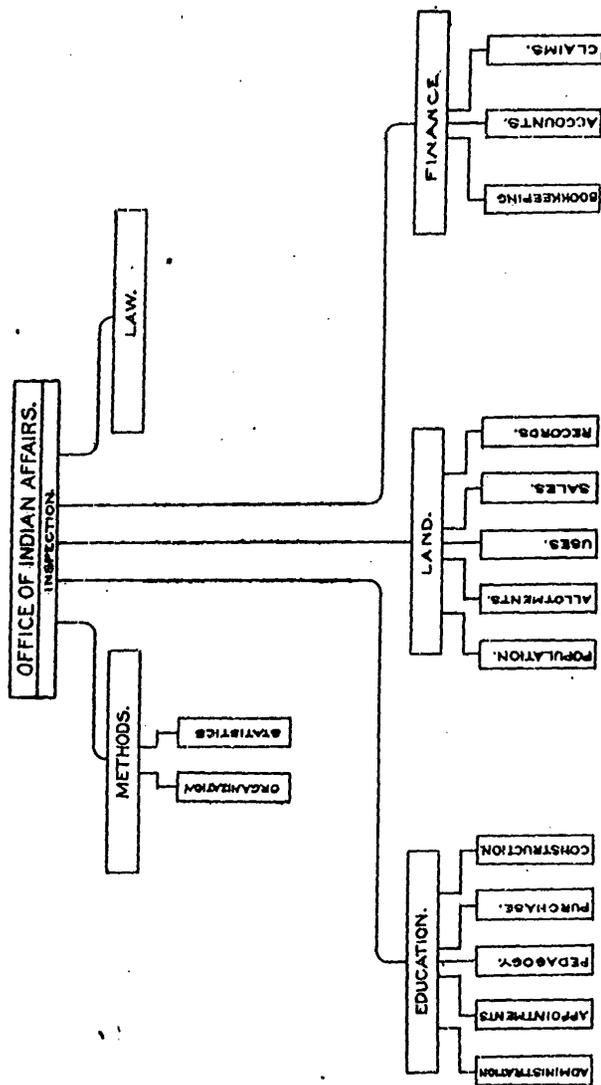


Fig. 1.—Diagram showing organization of Office of Indian Affairs.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Traders' licenses in force June 30, 1909.

| State and reservation. | Number of licenses. | State and reservation. | Number of licenses. |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Arizona: | | New Mexico—Continued. | |
| Colorado River..... | 6 | Zuni..... | 3 |
| Fort Apache..... | 0 | Total..... | 11 |
| Fort Mojave..... | 1 | North Dakota: | |
| Leupp..... | 2 | Fort Totten..... | 2 |
| Moqui..... | 3 | Standing Rock..... | 4 |
| Navajo..... | 10 | Fort Berthold..... | 1 |
| Pima..... | 4 | Total..... | 7 |
| San Carlos..... | 4 | Oklahoma: | |
| Truxton Canyon..... | 1 | Cantonment..... | 1 |
| Western Navajo..... | 2 | Cheyenne and Arapahoe..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 39 | Kiowa..... | 17 |
| California: | | Otoe..... | 27 |
| Fort Yuma..... | 4 | Ponca..... | 1 |
| Huopa Valley..... | 1 | Total..... | 48 |
| Total..... | 5 | Oregon: | |
| Colorado: | | Klamath..... | 4 |
| Southern Ute..... | 1 | Siletz..... | 4 |
| Fort Lewis..... | 1 | Umatilla..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 2 | Warm Springs..... | 1 |
| Idaho: | | Total..... | 10 |
| Fort Hall..... | 1 | South Dakota: | |
| Minnesota: | | Cheyenne River..... | 9 |
| Leech Lake..... | 1 | Crow Creek..... | 2 |
| Red Lake..... | 6 | Lower Brulé..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 7 | Pine Ridge..... | 8 |
| Montana: | | Rosebud..... | 9 |
| Blackfeet..... | 13 | Yankton..... | 5 |
| Crow..... | 0 | Total..... | 34 |
| Flathead..... | 65 | Utah: | |
| Fort Belknap..... | 2 | Uintah and Ouray..... | 3 |
| Fort Peck..... | 19 | Washington: | |
| Tongue River..... | 2 | Colville..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 107 | Neah Bay..... | 2 |
| Nebraska: | | Puyallup..... | 1 |
| Santee..... | 2 | Total..... | 4 |
| Winnebago..... | 2 | Wisconsin: | |
| Total..... | 4 | Green Bay..... | 1 |
| Nevada: | | Lac du Flambeau..... | 2 |
| Nevada..... | 1 | La Pointe..... | 5 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 1 | Total..... | 8 |
| Walker River..... | 2 | Wyoming: | |
| Total..... | 4 | Bhoshone..... | 8 |
| New Mexico: | | Grand total..... | 302 |
| Jicarilla..... | 1 | | |
| Mescalero..... | 1 | | |
| San Juan..... | 0 | | |

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 2.—Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1908 and 1909.

| Kind of school. | Enrollment. | | | Average attendance. | | | Number of schools, 1909. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | Increase (+) or decrease (-) | 1908. | 1909. | Increase (+) or decrease (-) | |
| Government schools: | | | | | | | |
| Nonreservation boarding..... | 9,337 | 9,252 | - 85 | 8,270 | 8,032 | -238 | 27 |
| Reservation boarding..... | 10,905 | 10,983 | + 83 | 9,573 | 9,236 | -337 | 52 |
| Day..... | 8,535 | 6,283 | +751 | 3,974 | 4,274 | +300 | 194 |
| Total..... | 25,777 | 26,524 | +749 | 21,807 | 21,542 | -265 | 303 |
| Mission schools, not under contract: | | | | | | | |
| Boarding..... | 3,432 | 3,250 | -182 | 2,941 | 2,687 | -254 | 43 |
| Day..... | 337 | 454 | + 97 | 251 | 292 | + 41 | 8 |
| Total..... | 3,769 | 3,684 | - 85 | 3,192 | 2,979 | -213 | 51 |
| Contract schools: | | | | | | | |
| Mission boarding..... | 970 | 1,050 | + 74 | 874 | 916 | + 45 | 8 |
| Hampton Institute..... | 93 | 09 | - 4 | 77 | 62 | - 11 | 1 |
| Public day..... | 24 | 114 | + 90 | 14 | 62 | + 48 | 9 |
| Total..... | 1,098 | 1,263 | +160 | 965 | 1,047 | + 82 | 18 |
| Aggregate..... | 30,630 | 31,463 | +824 | 25,964 | 25,568 | -396 | 303 |

* Nine public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract not enumerated here.

TABLE 3.—Location, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name. | Date of opening. | Number of employees. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Albuquerque, N. Mex..... | Aug. —, 1884 | 29 | 300 | 358 | 330 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak..... | Dec. 11, 1898 | 11 | 100 | 64 | 67 |
| Caribee, Pa..... | Nov. 1, 1870 | 70 | 200 | 1,083 | 846 |
| Carson, Nev..... | Dec. —, 1890 | 25 | 200 | 288 | 288 |
| Chamberlain, S. Dak..... | Mar. —, 1898 | 21 | 77 | 195 | 172 |
| Chillico, Okla..... | Jan. 25, 1884 | 84 | 650 | 618 | 578 |
| Fort Bidwell, Cal..... | Apr. 4, 1886 | 37 | 375 | 411 | 372 |
| Fort Lewis, Colo..... | Mar. —, 1892 | 12 | 150 | 40 | 44 |
| Fort Mojave, Ariz..... | Dec. —, 1880 | 12 | 350 | 315 | 213 |
| Fort Shaw, Mont..... | Dec. 27, 1892 | 28 | 300 | 216 | 186 |
| Genoa, Neb..... | Feb. 20, 1884 | 30 | 300 | 348 | 312 |
| Grand Junction, Colo..... | —, 1886 | 18 | 200 | 216 | 185 |
| Greenville, Cal..... | Sept. 25, 1895 | 9 | 90 | 103 | 77 |
| Haakell Institute, Kans..... | Sept. 1, 1884 | 16 | 160 | 849 | 679 |
| Mont, Minn..... | Apr. 3, 1897 | 34 | 320 | 157 | 130 |
| Mount Pleasant, Mich..... | Jan. 3, 1863 | 60 | 700 | 600 | 286 |
| Phoenix, Ariz..... | Feb. —, 1891 | 17 | 180 | 162 | 144 |
| Pierre, N. Dak..... | Feb. —, 1891 | 22 | 240 | 226 | 213 |
| Pipestone, Minn..... | Feb. 1, 1883 | 45 | 600 | 252 | 208 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak..... | Oct. —, 1890 | 33 | 400 | 736 | 557 |
| Salem, Ore..... | Sept. 1, 1896 | 20 | 200 | 346 | 323 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex..... | July 1, 1902 | 49 | 500 | 672 | 537 |
| Sherman Institute, Cal..... | Jan. 17, 1893 | 13 | 100 | 101 | 241 |
| Tomah, Wis..... | Feb. 5, 1908 | 13 | 100 | 101 | 75 |
| Wahpeton, N. Dak..... | Aug. 24, 1895 | 16 | 120 | 164 | 132 |
| Wittenberg, Wis..... | | | | | |
| Total..... | | 800 | 9,110 | 9,232 | 8,082 |

* Excluding those receiving less than \$100 per annum.
 * 1,500 with outline pupils.
 * Previously a contract school.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 4.—Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name. | Date of opening. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Colorado River..... | May 1, 1879 | | | |
| Fort Apache..... | Feb. —, 1894 | 100 | 104 | 103 |
| Hayasupai..... | July 1, 1900 | 150 | 198 | 188 |
| Leupp..... | Jan. 4, 1909 | 46 | 45 | 28 |
| Moqui..... | —, 1887 | 70 | 69 | 65 |
| Navajo..... | —, 1887 | 160 | 202 | 190 |
| Pima..... | Dec. 25, 1881 | 220 | 270 | 244 |
| Rice Station..... | Sept. —, 1881 | 200 | 233 | 228 |
| Truxton Canyon..... | Dec. 1, 1900 | 200 | 228 | 209 |
| Western Navajo..... | Apr. 1, 1901 | 125 | 108 | 103 |
| California: | July 1, 1889 | 80 | 120 | 100 |
| Fort Yuma..... | Apr. —, 1884 | 180 | 109 | 108 |
| Hoopa Valley..... | Jan. 21, 1893 | 146 | 215 | 145 |
| Round Valley..... | Aug. 15, 1881 | 175 | 108 | 80 |
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Southern Ute..... | —, 1881 | | | |
| Idaho: | | | | |
| Fort Hall..... | Nov. 10, 1902 | 50 | 77 | 71 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | —, 1874 | | | |
| Iowa: | | | | |
| Sac and Fox..... | Sept. —, 1885 | 200 | 224 | 207 |
| Kansas: | | | | |
| Sac and Fox..... | —, 1885 | 130 | 117 | 84 |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | Oct. —, 1908 | 80 | 67 | 48 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Beaumont..... | Oct. —, 1871 | 70 | 81 | 77 |
| Benet..... | | | | |
| Crow Lake..... | Jan. 1, 1901 | 40 | 71 | 67 |
| Cross Lake..... | Jan. —, 1901 | 50 | 55 | 41 |
| Leach Lake..... | —, do | 55 | 77 | 55 |
| Line Point..... | Nov. —, 1887 | 60 | 105 | 94 |
| Red Lake..... | Mar. —, 1892 | 75 | 75 | 86 |
| Vermilion Lake..... | Nov. —, 1877 | 100 | 111 | 89 |
| White Earth..... | Oct. —, 1889 | 125 | 146 | 91 |
| Wild Rice River..... | —, 1871 | 134 | 226 | 112 |
| Montana: | | | | |
| Blackfoot..... | Mar. —, 1892 | 60 | 66 | 60 |
| Crow..... | Jan. —, 1893 | 75 | 92 | 84 |
| Fort Belknap..... | Oct. —, 1894 | 150 | 95 | 78 |
| Fort Pack..... | Aug. —, 1891 | 75 | 62 | 46 |
| Fryer Creek..... | Aug. —, 1891 | 200 | 126 | 118 |
| Tongue River..... | Feb. —, 1908 | 80 | 61 | 63 |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Santee..... | Sept. 1, 1904 | 80 | 86 | 82 |
| Nevada: | | | | |
| Western Shoshone..... | Apr. —, 1874 | 70 | 71 | 68 |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| Western Shoshone..... | Nov. —, 1882 | 60 | 85 | 78 |
| Florida: | | | | |
| Florida..... | Feb. 11, 1898 | 45 | 62 | 67 |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| Alamo..... | Oct. 10, 1900 | 125 | 126 | 82 |
| Alamo..... | Apr. —, 1884 | 130 | 114 | 111 |
| San Juan..... | Feb. 24, 1907 | 150 | 202 | 156 |
| Tohatchi (Little Water)..... | July 1, 1899 | 125 | 138 | 130 |
| Zuni..... | Nov. —, 1896 | 75 | 101 | 90 |
| North Carolina: | | | | |
| Cherokee..... | Jan. 1, 1893 | 175 | 240 | 202 |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Fort Totten..... | —, 1874 | 300 | 421 | 365 |
| Grand River..... | Nov. 20, 1893 | 120 | 121 | 107 |
| Martin Kenel..... | —, 1875 | 100 | 96 | 88 |
| Standing Rock..... | May —, 1877 | 136 | 206 | 167 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Antonment..... | May 4, 1890 | 80 | 87 | 44 |
| Cheyenne and Arapahoe..... | —, 1879 | 150 | 170 | 146 |
| Fort Sill..... | Aug. —, 1891 | 180 | 184 | 171 |
| Kaw..... | Dec. —, 1890 | 36 | 32 | 29 |
| Osage..... | Feb. —, 1874 | 180 | 186 | 118 |
| Otoe..... | Oct. —, 1875 | 84 | 84 | 80 |
| Pawnee..... | —, 1883 | 100 | 108 | 80 |
| Ponca..... | Jan. —, 1883 | 100 | 97 | 88 |
| Rainy Mountain..... | Sept. —, 1888 | 140 | 300 | 181 |
| Red Moon..... | Feb. —, 1896 | 70 | 70 | 60 |
| Riverside..... | Sept. —, 1871 | 150 | 153 | 122 |
| Sac and Fox..... | Jan. —, 1898 | 85 | 85 | 86 |
| Sage..... | Jan. 11, 1883 | 180 | 180 | 184 |
| Seneca (Quapaw)..... | June —, 1872 | 150 | 149 | 91 |
| Shawnee..... | May —, 1872 | 150 | 149 | 91 |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Klamath..... | Feb. —, 1874 | 180 | 175 | 146 |
| Umatilla..... | Jan. —, 1883 | 110 | 104 | 80 |
| Warm Springs..... | Nov. —, 1897 | 180 | 96 | 74 |

TABLE 4.—Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

| Name. | Date of opening. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | Apr. —, 1893 | 154 | 155 | 142 |
| Crow Creek..... | — —, 1874 | 120 | 101 | 88 |
| Lower Brule..... | Oct. —, 1881 | 140 | 80 | 80 |
| Pine Ridge..... | Dec. —, 1883 | 210 | 244 | 224 |
| Rosebud..... | Sept. —, 1897 | 168 | 172 | 154 |
| Bismarck..... | — —, 1873 | 100 | 113 | 76 |
| Springfield..... | Aug. 1, 1895 | 60 | 72 | 58 |
| Yankton..... | Feb. —, 1882 | 120 | 102 | 82 |
| Utah: | | | | |
| Uintah..... | Jan. —, 1881 | 70 | 96 | 09 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville..... | July 1, 1890 | 200 | 61 | 40 |
| Puyallup..... | Oct. —, 1873 | 180 | 295 | 170 |
| Tulalip..... | Dec. 16, 1891 | 134 | 239 | 183 |
| Yakima..... | — —, 1890 | 150 | 178 | 136 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Hayward..... | Sept. 1, 1901 | 215 | 252 | 217 |
| Keshena (Green Bay)..... | — —, 1876 | 75 | 104 | 94 |
| Lac du Flambeau..... | July 6, 1886 | 200 | 161 | 132 |
| Oncida..... | Mar. 27, 1898 | 200 | 180 | 180 |
| Wyoming: | | | | |
| Rhombone..... | Apr. 1, 1879 | 180 | 210 | 191 |
| Total..... | | 10,233 | 10,968 | 9,226 |

* Prior to 1901 a contract school.

TABLE 5.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Arizona: | | | |
| Camp McDowell..... | 40 | 22 | 19 |
| Camp Verde..... | 30 | 31 | 28 |
| Fort Apache— | | | |
| Chino..... | 80 | 49 | 46 |
| Canyon..... | 42 | 43 | 39 |
| East Fork..... | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Katibah..... | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Mescal— | | | |
| Orindi..... | 166 | 104 | 100 |
| Polacca..... | 61 | 75 | 69 |
| Second Mesa..... | 100 | 104 | 99 |
| Pima— | | | |
| Blackwater..... | 36 | 37 | 27 |
| Casa Blanca..... | 36 | 26 | 22 |
| Old Crossing..... | 24 | 27 | 24 |
| Lehi..... | 30 | 22 | 21 |
| Maricopa..... | 40 | 34 | 31 |
| Salt River..... | 30 | 29 | 26 |
| Roosevelt..... | 30 | 20 | 14 |
| San Carlos..... | 60 | 83 | 42 |
| Tucson..... | 35 | 34 | 18 |
| Western Navajo— | | | |
| Moenocopi..... | 35 | 29 | 24 |
| California: | | | |
| Rio Pine..... | 30 | 18 | 15 |
| Bishop..... | 36 | 45 | 29 |
| Cabilla..... | 25 | 23 | 17 |
| Capitan Grande..... | 24 | 25 | 17 |
| Fort Bidwell— | | | |
| Likely..... | 26 | 26 | 12 |
| Independence..... | 22 | 17 | 14 |
| La Jolla..... | 28 | 26 | 18 |
| Maiti..... | 39 | 29 | 18 |
| Manchester..... | 18 | 20 | 8 |
| Kartines..... | 22 | 18 | 13 |
| Cabanon..... | 20 | 29 | 22 |
| Mariners..... | 20 | 17 | 12 |
| Mesa Grande..... | 20 | 17 | 12 |

TABLE 5.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Name. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| California—Continued. | | | |
| Pala..... | 30 | 40 | 29 |
| Peachans..... | 26 | 26 | 22 |
| Potter Valley..... | 25 | 14 | 10 |
| Rincon..... | 26 | 18 | 11 |
| Soboba..... | 25 | 19 | 14 |
| Tule River..... | 30 | 34 | 14 |
| Ukiah..... | 20 | 15 | 7 |
| Volcan..... | 30 | 19 | 17 |
| Colorado: | | | |
| Navajo Springs..... | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Iowa: | | | |
| Sac and Fox— | | | |
| Mesquike..... | 26 | 17 | 8 |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Kickapoo— | | | |
| Great Nemaha..... | 40 | 30 | 14 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 60 | 26 | 18 |
| Pottawatomie..... | 40 | 66 | 24 |
| Bladine..... | 40 | 66 | 24 |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Bay Mills..... | 32 | 47 | 33 |
| Minnesota: | | | |
| Leach Lake— | | | |
| Old Agency..... | 24 | 10 | 6 |
| Squaw Point..... | 30 | 16 | 12 |
| Attending Leach Lake Boarding School (day pupils)..... | 30 | 18 | 14 |
| Nott Lake..... | 25 | 68 | 29 |
| Pipestone— | | | |
| Birch Cooley..... | 36 | 22 | 16 |
| White Earth— | | | |
| Besulieu..... | 30 | 29 | 22 |
| Buffalo River..... | 30 | 29 | 22 |
| Pembina..... | 30 | 49 | 23 |
| Poplar Grove..... | 28 | 14 | 11 |
| Porterville..... | 36 | 26 | 22 |
| White Earth..... | 50 | 67 | 33 |
| Montana: | | | |
| Blackfoot— | | | |
| Burd..... | 16 | 14 | 8 |
| Cut Finger..... | 30 | 13 | 16 |
| Flathead— | | | |
| Canas..... | 18 | 12 | 10 |
| Flathead..... | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| Polson..... | 30 | 16 | 9 |
| Ronan..... | 30 | 24 | 10 |
| Fort Belknap— | | | |
| Lodge Pole..... | 40 | 29 | 15 |
| Milk River..... | 24 | 19 | 11 |
| Fort Peck (4 schools)..... | 120 | 135 | 100 |
| Tongue River— | | | |
| Birney..... | 35 | 52 | 29 |
| Tongue River..... | 32 | 37 | 26 |
| Nevada: | | | |
| Fallon..... | 25 | 20 | 13 |
| Fort McDowell..... | 65 | 63 | 35 |
| Moapa River..... | 30 | 16 | 13 |
| Nevada— | | | |
| Wadsworth..... | 25 | 15 | 9 |
| Walker River..... | 32 | 09 | 12 |
| New Mexico: | | | |
| Albuquerque— | | | |
| Acoma..... | 32 | 52 | 24 |
| Isleta..... | 30 | 102 | 44 |
| Laguna..... | 32 | 60 | 43 |
| McCart's..... | 24 | 40 | 29 |
| Mesa..... | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Paganle..... | 20 | 29 | 22 |
| Paraje..... | 32 | 24 | 18 |
| San Felipe..... | 20 | 24 | 24 |
| Seama..... | 25 | 23 | 21 |
| Josilla— | | | |
| Jicarilla..... | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Santa Fe— | | | |
| Cochiti..... | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Jeana..... | 26 | 46 | 28 |
| Nambe..... | 20 | 23 | 16 |
| Picuris..... | 18 | 15 | 14 |
| San Ildefonso..... | 32 | 26 | 22 |

TABLE 5.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Name. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| New Mexico—Continued. | | | |
| Santa Fe—Continued. | | | |
| San Juan..... | 43 | 67 | 48 |
| Santa Clara..... | 40 | 39 | 26 |
| Sis..... | 26 | 26 | 19 |
| Tasa..... | 31 | 74 | 48 |
| Zuni..... | 35 | 46 | 33 |
| North Dakota: | | | |
| Fort Berthold (4 schools)..... | 145 | 154 | 110 |
| Fort Totten (4 schools)..... | 125 | 224 | 113 |
| Standing Rock (7 schools)..... | 196 | 173 | 124 |
| Oklahoma: | | | |
| Peace..... | | | |
| Tonkawa..... | 20 | 10 | 7 |
| Oregon: | | | |
| Klamath..... | 20 | 34 | 11 |
| Madras Point..... | 32 | 37 | 24 |
| Yasox..... | 40 | 53 | 22 |
| Wiletz..... | 30 | 26 | 21 |
| Warm Springs..... | | | |
| Winnemucca..... | | | |
| South Dakota: | | | |
| Cheyenne River (5 schools)..... | 122 | 104 | 77 |
| Pine Ridge (20 schools)..... | 559 | 733 | 505 |
| Rosebud (20 schools)..... | 542 | 462 | 375 |
| Washington: | | | |
| Colville (9 schools)..... | 252 | 244 | 187 |
| Nash Bay..... | 70 | 70 | 47 |
| Colville..... | 62 | 80 | 58 |
| Puyallup: | | | |
| Jameson..... | 18 | 36 | 17 |
| Fort Gambel..... | 28 | 31 | 9 |
| Emmons..... | 40 | 28 | 13 |
| Tabalah..... | 32 | 21 | 10 |
| Tulsa: | | | |
| Fort Madison..... | 30 | 25 | 13 |
| Swinslow..... | 60 | 31 | 20 |
| Wisconsin: | | | |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Stockbridge No. 1..... | 40 | 34 | 9 |
| Stockbridge No. 2..... | 40 | 30 | 12 |
| La Pointe (6 schools)..... | 677 | 280 | 181 |
| Owida: | | | |
| Owida..... | 40 | 26 | 13 |
| Total..... | 6,723 | 6,286 | 4,274 |

TABLE 6.—Public schools in which Indians were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the year ended June 30, 1909.

| State. | School district. | County. | Contract number of pupils. | Number of months in sessions. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| California..... | Dehesa..... | San Diego..... | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Nebraska..... | No. 1..... | Thurston..... | 10 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Do..... | No. 12..... | do..... | 34 | 10 | 34 | 21 |
| Do..... | No. 14..... | do..... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| Do..... | No. 22..... | Cuming..... | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| South Dakota..... | Swan (Lambert School)..... | Charles Mix..... | 17 | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| Do..... | Swan (Nisochl School)..... | do..... | 3 | 6 | 13 | 3 |
| Do..... | Swan (Streeblow School)..... | do..... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Utah..... | Washtakie..... | Bozelder..... | 27 | 8 | 31 | 20 |
| Total..... | | | 114 | | 114 | 62 |

* No reports received from this school.

TABLE 7.—Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909.

| State. | School district. | County. | Months in session. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| California..... | Aetna..... | Armadore..... | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Drytown..... | do..... | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Do..... | New York Ranch..... | do..... | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Corvick..... | San Diego..... | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Do..... | Anahuer..... | do..... | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Do..... | Bloomdale..... | do..... | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| Do..... | Mass Grande..... | do..... | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Do..... | Pauna..... | do..... | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| Do..... | West Fallbrook..... | do..... | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Kansas..... | Hiawatha..... | Brown..... | 9 | 17 | 12 |
| Do..... | Chautauque..... | do..... | 9 | 17 | 12 |
| Do..... | Arkansas City..... | Cowley..... | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Do..... | Winfield..... | do..... | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Do..... | White Cloud..... | Doniphan..... | 9 | 19 | 13 |
| Do..... | Oakesburg..... | do..... | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | Mount Pleasant..... | Neosho..... | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Michigan..... | Balkub..... | Itasca..... | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Minnesota..... | Silesia..... | Carbon..... | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Montana..... | Arlee..... | Missoula..... | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Do..... | Fourth No. 4..... | do..... | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Do..... | Ken..... | Sweetgrass..... | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Do..... | Browning..... | Teton..... | 9 | 45 | 27 |
| Do..... | Poplar..... | Valley..... | 9 | 22 | 14 |
| Do..... | Columbia..... | Yellowstone..... | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Phelps..... | do..... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Nebraska..... | Bahroff..... | Cuming..... | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Do..... | Rulo..... | Richardson..... | 7 | 44 | 21 |
| Do..... | No. 17..... | Thurston..... | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Oklahoma..... | Enterprise No. 104..... | Blaine..... | 7 | 17 | 12 |
| Do..... | Franklin View No. 105..... | do..... | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Do..... | Watonga..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | No. 44..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | No. 65..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | No. 82..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | No. 99..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | No. 133..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Highland..... | Canadian..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Valley View..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | No. 55..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | No. 70..... | do..... | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Do..... | Clinton..... | Custer..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Boulanger..... | Delaware..... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Do..... | Fay No. 1..... | Dewey..... | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Do..... | Belling No. 72..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | No. 80..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Newkirk..... | Kay..... | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Do..... | St. Mary's..... | do..... | 7 | 19 | 17 |
| Do..... | Washington..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | No. 53..... | Kingfisher..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Adair..... | Mayes..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Basone College..... | Muskogee..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Red Rock No. 1..... | Noble..... | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Do..... | Red Rock No. 2..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Do..... | Bigheart..... | Osage..... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Do..... | Brooks No. 9..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | Blackburn No. 19..... | do..... | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Do..... | Burbank No. 20..... | do..... | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Do..... | Carlton No. 10..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Fairfax No. 25..... | do..... | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| Do..... | Foraker No. 5..... | do..... | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Do..... | Gray Horse No. 33..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | Hickman..... | do..... | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Do..... | Hominy..... | do..... | 7 | 45 | 28 |
| Do..... | Hominy No. 39..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Lone Spring..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Do..... | Mission Creek No. 9..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Do..... | Nabols No. 12..... | do..... | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Do..... | Osage..... | do..... | 7 | 20 | 17 |
| Do..... | Pawhuska..... | do..... | 7 | 78 | 51 |
| Do..... | Pawhuska No. 20..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | Roosevelt..... | do..... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Do..... | Salt Creek..... | do..... | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Do..... | Ware No. 13..... | do..... | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Do..... | Pawnee..... | Pawnee..... | 7 | 15 | 11 |
| Do..... | Anderson No. 52..... | Tulsa..... | 7 | 3 | 3 |

* Private school.

TABLE 7.—Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| State. | School district. | County. | Months in session. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Oklahoma | Valley Ranch No. 54 | Tulsa | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | Skislook No. 42 | do | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Skislook No. 51 | do | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Olsenwood | Washington | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Sunny Victory | (e) | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Oregon | Lower Farm | Lincoln | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Rock Creek | do | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Rogue River | Folk | 7 | 20 | 14 |
| | Grande Ronde | Yamhill | 7 | 25 | 18 |
| | No. 90 | do | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| | Durier | Charles Mix. | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| South Dakota | Kuca | do | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| | Schroder | do | 6 | 12 | 4 |
| | South House | do | 4 | 17 | 11 |
| | Vandall | do | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | Wahebe No. 2, Greenwood | do | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | Wahebe No. 2, St. Pierre | do | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Washington | Auburn No. 182 | King | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| | No. 26 | do | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kingston | Kittitas | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| | No. 54 | do | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| | Anacortes | Skagit | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| | Columbia High | do | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| | Ytalago | do | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| | No. 2 | do | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| | Shoules | Spokane | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| | Marletta No. 16 | Whitcom | 9 | 6 | 2 |
| | Mountain View | do | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| | West Mountain View No. 55 | do | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | Settlement | Bayfield | 8 | 22 | 16 |
| Total | | | | 818 | 571 |

(e) Not reported.

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name and location. | Supported by— | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>Boarding schools.</i> | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Globe (New Jerusalem) | Evangelical Lutheran Church | 28 | 15 | 10 |
| Leupp—Tolchaco (Navajo Mission) | Independent Mission | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Navajo—St. Michael's | Catholic Church | 160 | 138 | 121 |
| Pima—St. John's | do | 220 | 126 | 117 |
| Tucson | Presbyterian Church | 140 | 135 | 126 |
| California: | | | | |
| Banning (St. Boniface) | Catholic Church | 150 | 108 | 97 |
| Idaho: | | | | |
| Coeur d'Alene—De Smet | do | 220 | 83 | 73 |
| Blukup (St. Joseph) | do | 100 | 31 | 20 |
| Michigan: | | | | |
| Barga (Holy Name) | do | 152 | 19 | 13 |
| Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood) | do | 200 | 124 | 120 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Red Lake—St. Mary's | do | 100 | 89 | 88 |
| White Earth—St. Benedict's | do | 180 | 100 | 99 |
| Montana: | | | | |
| Blackfoot—Holy Family | do | 145 | 113 | 91 |
| Crow—St. Xavier's | do | 130 | 87 | 68 |

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Name and location. | Supported by— | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>Boarding schools—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| Montana—Continued. | | | | |
| Flathead—St. Ignace | Catholic Church | 200 | 236 | 194 |
| Fort Belknap—St. Paul's | do | 160 | 146 | 113 |
| Fort Peck—Wolf Point | Presbyterian Church | 40 | 33 | 28 |
| St. Peter's | Catholic Church | 80 | 52 | 43 |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Santee—Normal Train'g | Congregational Church | 125 | 122 | 82 |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| Bernalillo | Catholic Church | 125 | 94 | 79 |
| Farmington (Navajo Mission) | Methodist Episcopal Church | 20 | 14 | 11 |
| Gallop (Navaho) | Christian Reformed Church | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| Liberty (Presbyterian Mission) | Presbyterian Church | 30 | 27 | 26 |
| Senia Fe—St. Catherine's | Catholic Church | 180 | 161 | 130 |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Standing Rock—St. Elizabeth's | Episcopal Church | 60 | 64 | 57 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Kiowa—Cache Creek | Reformed Presbyterian Church | 80 | 69 | 45 |
| Mary Gregory | Presbyterian Church | 80 | 35 | 29 |
| St. Patrick's | Catholic Church | 100 | 93 | 87 |
| Shawnee—Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) | do | 100 | 52 | 40 |
| Sacred Heart (St. Mary's) | do | 100 | 70 | 53 |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Umatilla—Kate Drexel | do | 150 | 80 | 48 |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Cheyenne River—Oaks | Congregational Church | 75 | 20 | 16 |
| Rosedale—St. Mary's | Episcopal Church | 70 | 71 | 65 |
| Blanton—Goodwill Mission | Presbyterian Church | 80 | 62 | 43 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville—Sacred Heart Academy | Catholic Church | 90 | 33 | 20 |
| St. Mary's | do | 100 | 74 | 49 |
| Puyallup—St. George's | do | 70 | 59 | 43 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Eland (Bethany Mission) | Evangelical Lutheran Church | 50 | 42 | 30 |
| Kesho—Red Springs (Lutheran Mission) | Lutheran Church | 70 | 79 | 57 |
| La Pointe—Bayfield (Holy Family) | Catholic Church | 65 | 71 | 66 |
| Odanah | do | 200 | 119 | 108 |
| Wyoming: | | | | |
| Shoshone—St. Stephen's | do | 120 | 120 | 98 |
| Shoshone Mission | Episcopal Church | 20 | 15 | 13 |
| Total | | 4,680 | 3,250 | 2,697 |
| <i>Day schools.</i> | | | | |
| Arizona: | | | | |
| Pima—St. John's | Catholic Church | 40 | 37 | 27 |
| San Xavier's | do | 165 | 95 | 84 |
| Kansas: | | | | |
| Pottawatomie—Mayetta | Methodist Episcopal Church | 25 | 25 | 15 |
| Michigan: | | | | |
| Barga | Catholic Church | 42 | 42 | 16 |

* Taken from 1908 report.

* Attend St. John's boarding school.

* For schools in Five Civilized Tribes see Table 11.

* Attend Barga boarding school.

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Name and location. | Supported by— | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>Day schools—Continued.</i> | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | |
| <i>Crow—</i> | | | | |
| Lodge Grass..... | Baptist Home Missionary Society..... | 30 | 30 | 3 |
| <i>Fort Peck—</i> | | | | |
| Wolf Point..... | Presbyterian Church..... | | 11 | |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| <i>Santee—</i> | | | | |
| Normal Training..... | Congregational Church..... | | 6 | 4 |
| New Mexico: | | | | |
| James..... | Catholic Church..... | 125 | 60 | 48 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| <i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe—</i> | | | | |
| St. Luke..... | Episcopal Church..... | 60 | 38 | 30 |
| <i>Kiowa—</i> | | | | |
| Mount Scott..... | Methodist Episcopal Church South..... | 35 | 21 | 10 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| <i>Ozaukee—</i> | | | | |
| Adventist Mission..... | Seventh Day Adventist..... | 25 | 28 | 11 |
| Hubert Mission..... | Episcopal Church..... | 19 | 20 | 13 |
| Total..... | | 504 | 434 | 302 |
| <i>Contract boarding schools.</i> | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | |
| <i>Tongue River—</i> | | | | |
| St. Labre's..... | Catholic Church..... | 60 | 61 | 57 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| <i>Owasso—</i> | | | | |
| St. John's..... | do..... | 66 | 31 | 27 |
| St. Louis..... | do..... | 75 | 65 | 57 |
| Seneca— | | | | |
| St. Mary's..... | do..... | 45 | 43 | 38 |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| <i>Crow Creek—</i> | | | | |
| Immaculate Conception..... | do..... | 75 | 63 | 58 |
| <i>Pine Ridge—</i> | | | | |
| Holy Rosary..... | do..... | 240 | 253 | 207 |
| Rosebud..... | do..... | 235 | 314 | 272 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| <i>Kashena—</i> | | | | |
| Menominee (St. Joseph's)..... | do..... | 220 | 220 | 203 |
| Total..... | | 1,105 | 1,060 | 919 |
| Virginia: | | | | |
| Hampton (Normal and Agricultural Institute)..... | Contract and independent..... | 150 | 80 | 66 |

* Attend Wolf Point boarding school.

* Attend Santee Normal Training School.

TABLE 9.—Pupils contracted for and attending contract schools during the year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name of school. | Tribe. | Number of pupils. | Rate per capita. | Amount of contract. | Average attendance. | Amount paid. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| St. Joseph's Industrial..... | Menominee..... | 150 | \$108 | \$16,200 | 145 | \$15,564.66 |
| St. Louis..... | do..... | 75 | 126 | 9,475 | 67 | 7,012.55 |
| St. John's..... | do..... | 66 | 125 | 8,250 | 27 | 3,384.39 |
| St. Mary's..... | Chippewa..... | 9 | 108 | 972 | 9 | 972.00 |
| St. Francis..... | Rosebud Sioux..... | 260 | 108 | 27,000 | 260 | 27,840.00 |
| Holy Rosary..... | Pine Ridge Sioux..... | 200 | 108 | 21,600 | 200 | 21,600.00 |
| St. Labre's..... | Northern Cheyenne, Tongue River..... | 60 | 108 | 6,480 | 67 | 6,113.00 |
| Immaculate Conception..... | Crow Creek..... | 60 | 108 | 6,480 | 58 | 4,187.11 |
| Do..... | Lower Brule..... | 6 | 108 | 648 | 6 | 648.00 |
| Total..... | | 805 | | 95,500 | 780 | 96,308.01 |

TABLE 10.—School statistics for thirty-three years.
INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1909.*

| Year. | Boarding schools. | | Day schools. ^b | | Total. | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. | Number. | Average attendance. |
| 1877..... | 48 | | 102 | | 150 | 3,800 |
| 1878..... | 49 | | 119 | | 168 | 4,133 |
| 1879..... | 52 | | 107 | | 159 | 4,408 |
| 1880..... | 60 | | 106 | | 166 | 4,851 |
| 1881..... | 66 | | 108 | | 174 | 4,976 |
| 1882..... | 71 | 5,077 | 115 | 1,537 | 186 | 4,714 |
| 1883..... | 80 | 3,703 | 88 | 1,503 | 168 | 5,000 |
| 1884..... | 87 | 4,723 | 95 | 2,237 | 182 | 6,960 |
| 1885..... | 114 | 5,201 | 95 | 1,942 | 209 | 8,143 |
| 1886..... | 115 | 7,290 | 99 | 2,370 | 214 | 9,660 |
| 1887..... | 117 | 8,020 | 110 | 2,500 | 227 | 10,520 |
| 1888..... | 126 | 8,705 | 107 | 2,715 | 233 | 11,420 |
| 1889..... | 136 | 9,146 | 103 | 2,495 | 239 | 11,641 |
| 1890..... | 140 | 9,805 | 108 | 2,387 | 248 | 12,192 |
| 1891..... | 146 | 11,425 | 110 | 2,163 | 256 | 13,588 |
| 1892..... | 149 | 12,422 | 126 | 2,745 | 275 | 14,167 |
| 1893..... | 156 | 13,635 | 119 | 2,668 | 275 | 16,303 |
| 1894..... | 157 | 14,457 | 115 | 2,689 | 272 | 17,146 |
| 1895..... | 157 | 15,061 | 128 | 3,127 | 285 | 18,188 |
| 1896..... | 156 | 15,063 | 140 | 3,579 | 296 | 19,332 |
| 1897..... | 145 | 15,026 | 143 | 3,550 | 288 | 19,576 |
| 1898..... | 145 | 16,112 | 149 | 3,536 | 297 | 19,648 |
| 1899..... | 149 | 16,811 | 147 | 3,631 | 296 | 20,442 |
| 1900..... | 153 | 17,708 | 154 | 3,800 | 307 | 21,508 |
| 1901..... | 161 | 19,464 | 143 | 3,612 | 304 | 23,077 |
| 1902..... | 158 | 20,576 | 145 | 3,644 | 303 | 24,220 |
| 1903..... | 162 | 20,772 | 144 | 3,610 | 306 | 24,383 |
| 1904..... | 163 | 21,682 | 141 | 3,522 | 303 | 25,104 |
| 1905..... | 167 | 21,812 | 145 | 3,643 | 312 | 25,455 |
| 1906..... | 169 | 21,848 | 149 | 3,644 | 318 | 26,492 |
| 1907..... | 173 | 21,528 | 152 | 3,977 | 325 | 26,502 |
| 1908..... | 170 | 21,725 | 173 | 4,230 | 343 | 26,954 |
| 1909..... | 161 | 20,940 | 202 | 4,678 | 363 | 26,618 |

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

| Year. | Appropriation. | Per cent increase. | Year. | Appropriation. | Per cent increase. |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1877..... | \$20,000 | | 1894..... | \$2,243,497 | +8.50 |
| 1878..... | 30,070 | 50.00 | 1895..... | 2,000,000 | +8.57 |
| 1879..... | 60,000 | 100.00 | 1896..... | 2,056,518 | +2.00 |
| 1880..... | 75,000 | 25.00 | 1897..... | 2,617,263 | 22.46 |
| 1881..... | 75,000 | | 1898..... | 2,631,771 | 4.54 |
| 1882..... | 135,000 | 80.00 | 1899..... | 2,636,360 | .25 |
| 1883..... | 487,200 | 260.00 | 1900..... | 2,636,090 | 11.26 |
| 1884..... | 675,200 | 38.00 | 1901..... | 3,090,367 | 4.91 |
| 1885..... | 992,500 | 47.00 | 1902..... | 3,244,250 | 5.32 |
| 1886..... | 1,150,000 | 10.00 | 1903..... | 3,531,250 | 8.34 |
| 1887..... | 1,211,415 | 10.00 | 1904..... | 3,532,950 | 4.28 |
| 1888..... | 1,179,910 | +2.00 | 1905..... | 3,890,740 | 10.15 |
| 1889..... | 1,345,015 | 14.00 | 1906..... | 3,777,100 | +2.57 |
| 1890..... | 1,394,568 | 1.00 | 1907..... | 3,925,830 | 3.83 |
| 1891..... | 1,842,770 | 35.00 | 1908..... | 4,108,715 | 4.56 |
| 1892..... | 2,291,650 | 24.30 | 1909..... | 4,008,825 | +2.36 |
| 1903..... | 2,315,612 | 1.04 | 1910..... | 3,787,909 | +5.26 |

* Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1900 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

^b Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

* Decreases.

TABLE 11.—Location, attendance, etc., of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes.

| Name of school. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Months in session. | Annual cost. | Average cost per pupil. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | Indian. | White. | Negro. | | |
| Cherokee boarding. | | | | | |
| Cherokee Female Seminary..... | 213 | 171 | 9 | \$22,532.51 | \$122.53 |
| Cherokee Male Seminary..... | 159 | 131 | 9 | 17,519.89 | 122.74 |
| Cherokee Orphan Asylum..... | 79 | 59 | 12 | 11,082.45 | 186.01 |
| Colored Boarding..... | 55 | 43 | 9 | 5,370.10 | 122.96 |
| Total..... | 506 | 404 | | 57,305.95 | 141.85 |
| Chickasaw boarding. | | | | | |
| Bloomfield Seminary..... | 129 | 71 | 9 | 14,269.97 | 201.29 |
| Chickasaw Orphan Home..... | 110 | 56 | 12 | 15,719.85 | 271.08 |
| Colinus Institute..... | 92 | 56 | 9 | 11,260.94 | 203.41 |
| El Mesta Bond College s..... | 14 | 12 | 9 | 1,312.17 | 106.32 |
| Harley Academy..... | 122 | 64 | 9 | 11,401.71 | 211.14 |
| Murray Agricultural and Mechanical State | 28 | 17 | 6 | 1,210.64 | 71.82 |
| Rock Academy..... | 84 | 41 | 9 | 9,007.26 | 224.23 |
| St. Agnes Academy s..... | 44 | 29 | 9 | 3,094.72 | 106.71 |
| St. Elizabeth's Convent s..... | 19 | 13 | 9 | 1,728.46 | 106.09 |
| Seivicks Business College s..... | 5 | 3 | 9 | 352.69 | 120.89 |
| Sulphur..... | 90 | 64 | 8 | 8,511.10 | 122.98 |
| Total..... | 734 | 421 | | 78,636.53 | 186.79 |
| Choctaw boarding. | | | | | |
| Armstrong Male Academy..... | 124 | 108 | 9 | 18,294.49 | 186.41 |
| Chistrotak..... | 46 | 28 | 9 | 3,146.13 | 82.79 |
| Durant s..... | 69 | 49 | 7 | 3,748.12 | 76.49 |
| Jones Male Academy..... | 134 | 122 | 9 | 20,282.38 | 163.25 |
| Murray Orphan Home s..... | 41 | 37 | 9 | 4,037.22 | 106.12 |
| Old Goodland..... | 95 | 58 | 9 | 1,520.19 | 86.07 |
| St. Agnes Academy s..... | 31 | 13 | 6 | 958.54 | 73.73 |
| St. Agnes Mission s..... | 24 | 23 | 9 | 2,156.76 | 65.44 |
| St. Joseph s..... | 11 | 9 | 9 | 654.26 | 73.14 |
| Tuskahoma Female Academy..... | 130 | 113 | 9 | 20,108.89 | 177.91 |
| Wheslock Academy..... | 117 | 111 | 9 | 17,901.08 | 161.27 |
| Total..... | 803 | 699 | | 96,113.29 | 139.60 |
| Creek boarding. | | | | | |
| Creek Orphan Home..... | 99 | 63 | 12 | 9,467.12 | 150.27 |
| Euchee..... | 177 | 93 | 9 | 11,614.99 | 127.04 |
| Eufaula High..... | 130 | 79 | 9 | 10,435.78 | 122.39 |
| Nuyakas..... | 114 | 83 | 8 | 5,640.00 | 67.95 |
| Pecan Creek..... | 92 | 61 | 9 | 6,555.78 | 107.47 |
| Tulihassie Boarding and Orphan (2 schools) | 117 | 81 | 9 | 9,341.01 | 115.32 |
| Weslaks..... | 74 | 61 | 9 | 7,996.93 | 130.29 |
| Wetumka..... | 126 | 72 | 9 | 9,743.31 | 135.32 |
| Total..... | 920 | 593 | | 71,007.92 | 119.74 |
| Seminole boarding. | | | | | |
| Emahaska Academy..... | 122 | 85 | 8 | 11,311.88 | 132.06 |
| Makuseky Academy..... | 137 | 82 | 8 | 10,956.40 | 133.61 |
| Total..... | 259 | 167 | | 22,268.28 | 133.34 |
| Grand total for boarding schools..... | 3,231 | 2,274 | | 323,331.97 | 143.07 |
| Day schools. | | | | | |
| Day schools. | Number in operation. | Enrollment. | | | Cost. |
| | | Indian. | White. | Negro. | |
| Cherokee..... | 210 | 3,561 | 7,797 | 897 | \$1,188.13 |
| Chickasaw..... | 332 | 665 | 14,088 | 1,523 | 26,024.96 |
| Choctaw..... | 314 | 1,229 | 11,593 | 2,126 | 61,378.21 |
| Creek..... | 253 | 561 | 9,212 | 2,954 | 68,031.88 |
| Seminole..... | 34 | 13 | 727 | 296 | 5,371.98 |
| Total for day schools..... | 1,243 | 6,190 | 39,265 | 8,766 | 227,544.84 |

s Private School.

TABLE 12.—Employees in Indian school and agency services.

| Position. | School service. | | Agency service. | | Total. | Range of salaries. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Non-Indian. | Indian. | Non-Indian. | Indian. | | |
| Supervisors..... | 9 | | | | 9 | \$3,000 to \$3,000 |
| Superintendents..... | 127 | 6 | | | 133 | 500 to 2,500 |
| Assistant superintendents..... | 5 | | | | 5 | 1,200 to 1,800 |
| Day-school inspectors..... | 5 | | | | 5 | 1,000 to 1,200 |
| Chiefs..... | 67 | 12 | 201 | 70 | 450 | 240 to 1,000 |
| Physicians..... | 47 | 1 | 90 | 1 | 139 | 280 to 1,000 |
| Disciplinarians..... | 17 | 23 | | | 40 | 420 to 1,000 |
| Principals..... | 47 | 1 | | | 48 | 680 to 1,000 |
| Teachers..... | 505 | 23 | | | 528 | 400 to 800 |
| Kindergartners..... | 29 | 3 | | | 32 | 600 to 720 |
| Industrial teachers..... | 60 | 18 | 4 | | 79 | 600 to 800 |
| Superintendents of industries..... | 3 | | | | 3 | 1,000 |
| Teachers of agriculture..... | 3 | | | | 3 | 800 to 1,200 |
| Dairymen..... | 18 | 14 | | | 32 | 800 to 1,000 |
| Gardeners..... | 28 | 2 | | | 30 | 360 to 720 |
| Nurses..... | 39 | 3 | | | 42 | 800 to 700 |
| Matrons and housekeepers..... | 208 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 249 | 180 to 840 |
| Assistant matrons..... | 96 | 64 | | | 160 | 180 to 660 |
| Field matrons..... | 118 | 76 | 45 | | 239 | 300 to 720 |
| Cooks and bakers..... | 11 | 1 | 4 | | 16 | 180 to 200 |
| Laundresses..... | 22 | 44 | | | 66 | 180 to 300 |
| Seamstresses..... | 101 | 34 | | | 135 | 240 to 300 |
| Blacksmiths and carpenters..... | 61 | 16 | 62 | 4 | 143 | 120 to 1,300 |
| Engineers..... | 48 | 23 | | | 71 | 200 to 1,200 |
| General mechanics..... | 18 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 102 | 280 to 1,000 |
| Farmers..... | 47 | 12 | 177 | 66 | 302 | 120 to 300 |
| Shoe and harness makers..... | 15 | 15 | 1 | | 31 | 180 to 200 |
| Tailors..... | 9 | | | | 9 | 800 to 900 |
| Indian assistants..... | | 23 | | | 23 | 150 to 600 |
| Sawyers and millers..... | | | 15 | 7 | 22 | 720 to 900 |
| Superintendents of live stock..... | | | 9 | 9 | 18 | 720 to 1,500 |
| Blackmen..... | | | 6 | 3 | 9 | 720 to 900 |
| Herders..... | | | 20 | 20 | 40 | 300 to 720 |
| Butchers..... | | | 20 | 20 | 40 | 120 to 480 |
| Overseers..... | | | 4 | 8 | 12 | 800 to 1,800 |
| Live riders..... | | | 5 | 16 | 21 | 420 to 840 |
| Teamsters..... | | | | 14 | 14 | 120 to 600 |
| Indian judges..... | | | | 141 | 141 | 60 to 84 |
| Interpreters..... | | | | 24 | 24 | 120 to 600 |
| Laborers..... | | | | 729 | 729 | 240 to 324 |
| Indian police..... | | | | 101 | 101 | 120 to 720 |
| All others..... | 48 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 193 | |
| Total..... | 1,951 | 549 | 875 | 1,371 | 4,746 | |

Total school and agency..... 4,746
Irrigation, allotment, and lumber operations..... 313
Miscellaneous..... 38

Total..... 5,097

TABLE 13.—Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909.

| Buildings, etc. | School. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Schoolhouse..... | Fort Peck School, Mont. |
| Territory..... | Crow Creek School, S. Dak. |
| Tank and tower, water main, etc..... | Otoe School, Okla. |
| Artesian well..... | Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak. |
| Water system..... | Marlines School, Cal. |
| Tank and tower..... | Albuquerque School, N. Mex. |
| Laundry machinery..... | Leupp School, Ariz. |
| Heating system..... | Wittenberg School, Wis. |
| Addition to storehouse..... | Sherman Institute, Cal. |
| Barn..... | Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak. |
| Grift and saw mill..... | Ronan Subagency, Mont. |
| Water system..... | Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. |
| Hospital..... | Leupp School, Ariz. |

TABLE 13.—Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909—Continued.

BUILDINGS ERECTED—Continued.

| Buildings, etc. | School. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Quarters and schoolhouse..... | Sugar Point Day School, Minn. |
| Do..... | Squaw Point Day School, Minn. |
| Do..... | Blandin Day School, Kans. |
| Do..... | Fallon Day School, Nev. |
| Do..... | Old Agency School, Minn. |
| Do..... | Kewankah School, Kans. |
| Do..... | Wilchewah School, Kans. |
| Do..... | La Jara School, N. Mex. |
| Do..... | Decorra School, Nebr. |

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS PREPARED, BUT NOT UNDER CONTRACT.

| | |
|---|--|
| Schoolhouse, quarters, stable, etc..... | San Juan and Taos Day Schools, N. Mex. |
| Employees' quarters..... | Wittenberg School, W. Va. |
| Steam heating..... | Shawton Agency, S. Dak. |
| Gravity water system..... | Rapid City, S. Dak. |
| Hospital..... | Wahpeton School, N. Dak. |
| Quarters and sidewalks..... | Wahpeton School, N. Dak. |
| Schoolhouse..... | Navajo School, Ariz. |
| Water and sewer..... | Wild Rice River School, Minn. |
| Schoolhouse..... | Klamath School, Oreg. |
| Do..... | Tawnee Agency, Okla. |
| Do..... | Pala Indian Reservation, Cal. |
| Employees' quarters..... | Independence School, Cal. |
| Laundry..... | Carlton Insane Asylum, S. Dak. |
| Schoolhouse..... | Chillicothe School, Okla. |
| Rhector lighting..... | Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak. |
| Day school and assembly hall..... | Nevada School, Ariz. |
| Schoolhouse..... | Cornfields Day School, Ariz. |
| Quarters, schoolhouse, etc..... | Bishop School, Cal. |

BUILDINGS, ETC., IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Mass hall..... | Crow Creek School, S. Dak. |
| Schoolhouse..... | Jicarilla School, N. Mex. |
| Industrial building..... | Rapid City School, S. Dak. |
| Septic tank..... | Do..... |
| Dormitory..... | Ozage School, Okla. |
| Quarters..... | Riverside School, Okla. |
| Office building..... | Sanita Fe School, N. Mex. |
| Two day-school plants..... | Round Lake and Elbow Lake, Minn. |
| Three day-school plants..... | Klamath Reservation, Oreg. |
| Lovelocks day school (quarters and school)..... | Lovelocks School, Nev. |
| Quarters and schoolhouse..... | Lummi Day School, Wash. |
| Quarters, schoolhouse, and outhouse..... | Allen Day School, Colo. |
| Dormitory, schoolhouse, office, laundry, and 2 quarters..... | Puyallup School, Wash. |
| Dormitory, quarters, laundry, warehouse, gas house, and water and sewer systems..... | Chin Lee School, Ariz.* |

* The contract for the Chin Lee School is in course of preparation.

TABLE 14.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909.

| | Freight shipments. | | | Express shipments. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | Number. | Weight. | Value. | Number. | Weight. | Value. |
| | | Pounds. | | | Pounds. | |
| New York warehouse..... | 20,448 | 2,840,226 | \$484,280.88 | | | |
| Chicago warehouse..... | 111,227 | 31,191,227 | \$21,922.74 | 5 | 715 | \$24.08 |
| St. Louis warehouse..... | 28,798 | 2,285,878 | 215,163.08 | 15 | 323 | 8.38 |
| Omaha warehouse..... | 41,688 | 2,294,287 | \$4,227.26 | | | |
| San Francisco warehouse..... | 26,718 | 8,470,065 | 141,847.48 | | | |
| Total..... | 288,988 | 42,485,178 | 1,480,119.67 | 17 | 1,084 | \$8.88 |

TABLE 14.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909—Continued.

| | Mailed. | | | Number of contract requisitions issued. | Number of open-market purchases made. | Total. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number. | Weight. | Value. | | | |
| | | Pounds. | | | | |
| New York warehouse..... | 1,008 | 2,992 | \$2,894.72 | 58 | 272 | 230 |
| Chicago warehouse..... | 823 | 1,822 | 1,791.48 | 149 | 1,297 | 1,228 |
| St. Louis warehouse..... | 89 | 145 | 67.79 | 298 | 228 | 624 |
| Omaha warehouse..... | 127 | 120 | 116.41 | 82 | 122 | 217 |
| San Francisco warehouse..... | 75 | 42 | 28.12 | 228 | 16 | 317 |
| Total..... | 2,127 | 5,121 | 4,888.49 | 865 | 2,166 | 2,684 |
| Total shipments..... | | | | | | 238,688 |
| Total weight..... | | | | | | 2,481,288 pounds. |
| Total value..... | | | | | | \$1,663,722.40 |

TABLE 15.—Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Tribes. | Number of Indians. | Per capita. | Amount. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Bannock and Shoshone..... | 488 | \$8.20 | \$4,001.60 |
| Do..... | 1,267 | \$2.80 | \$3,547.60 |
| Cheyenne and Arapahoe..... | 261 | \$6.58 | \$1,725.28 |
| Do..... | 522 | \$7.78 | 4,052.76 |
| Do..... | 149 | \$9.30 | 1,386.70 |
| Do..... | 600 | \$6.08 | 3,648.00 |
| Do..... | 2,018 | \$6.00 | 12,108.00 |
| Do..... | 1,211 | \$6.63 | 8,009.98 |
| Do..... | 248 | \$6.62 | 1,641.76 |
| Cheyenne River Sioux..... | 2,014 | \$0.00 | 78,420.00 |
| Chippewa..... | | | |
| Bois Forte..... | 640 | 7.18 | 4,578.00 |
| Grand Portage..... | 226 | 6.48 | 1,463.28 |
| Cass Lake..... | 460 | 6.28 | 2,911.20 |
| Do..... | 22 | 6.22 | 136.84 |
| Gull Lake..... | 270 | 6.22 | 1,680.30 |
| Loech Lake..... | 840 | 6.28 | 5,254.00 |
| Pease de Lac..... | 112 | 6.22 | 707.84 |
| Do..... | 622 | 6.56 | 4,080.32 |
| Mill Lake Removal..... | 1,286 | 6.22 | 8,002.72 |
| Do..... | 272 | 6.20 | 1,692.76 |
| Pembina..... | 264 | 6.22 | 1,651.28 |
| Red Lake..... | 1,260 | 14.78 | 18,619.20 |
| Ojibwa..... | 728 | 6.22 | 4,528.96 |
| White Earth..... | 1,622 | 6.22 | 10,108.84 |
| White Oak Point Removal..... | 471 | 6.28 | 2,958.08 |
| Do..... | 247 | 6.22 | 1,541.04 |
| Cour d'Alene..... | 819 | 16.00 | 13,104.00 |
| Crow..... | 1,786 | 16.00 | 28,576.00 |
| Devils Lake..... | 983 | 20.82 | 20,461.16 |
| Flathead and Confederated..... | 2,262 | 10.00 | 22,620.00 |
| Gros Ventre..... | 97 | 19.20 | 1,862.40 |
| Gros Ventre, etc..... | 1,118 | 20.00 | 22,360.00 |
| Iowa in Oklahoma..... | 84 | 569.19 | 47,811.96 |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache..... | 2,986 | 100.00 | 298,600.00 |
| Do..... | 1,018 | 25.00 | 25,450.00 |
| Do..... | 2,048 | 21.25 | 43,520.00 |
| Klamath..... | 1,080 | 16.80 | 18,144.00 |
| Do..... | 1,684 | 28.84 | 48,568.56 |
| Lower Brak..... | 1,283 | 6.00 | 7,698.00 |
| Merced..... | 2,088 | 28.00 | 58,464.00 |
| Mescalero Apache..... | 422 | 6.00 | 2,532.00 |
| North Carolina Cherokee..... | 1,280 | 28.00 | 35,840.00 |
| Ojibwa Sioux..... | 777 | 28.00 | 21,796.00 |
| Oonsie of Wisconsin..... | 7,120 | 3.74 | 26,638.80 |
| Oonsie of Wisconsin..... | 2,282 | 44 | 100,728.00 |
| Oonsie..... | 282 | 162.00 | 45,684.00 |
| Oonsie (4 payments)..... | 2,280 | 288.00 | 657,024.00 |
| Oros and Mescalero..... | 1,088 | 28.00 | 30,464.00 |
| Pawnee..... | 688 | 27.40 | 18,851.20 |
| Pawnee..... | 622 | 3.97 | 2,478.34 |
| Pawnee (Prairie band)..... | 708 | 4.70 | 3,327.60 |
| P. & D..... | 711 | 5.98 | 4,231.78 |

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TABLE 15.—Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Tribes. | Number of Indians. | Per capita. | Amount. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Rosebud..... | 5,229 | 24.00 | \$41,522.00 |
| Do..... | 5,029 | 29.75 | 149,612.75 |
| See and Fox, Oklahoma..... | 317 | 192.26 | 60,988.42 |
| Do..... | 632 | 44.41 | 28,059.12 |
| Do..... | 338 | 4.29 | 1,448.02 |
| Do..... | 833 | 204.08 | 170,114.73 |
| See and Fox, Iowa..... | 383 | 34.29 | 13,151.37 |
| Do..... | 250 | 34.50 | 8,625.00 |
| Sanies..... | 379 | 4.08 | 1,546.32 |
| Seminole..... | 3,134 | 28.00 | 87,772.00 |
| Seneca, New York..... | 318 | 12.00 | 3,816.00 |
| Do..... | 2,708 | 7.00 | 18,956.00 |
| Shlets..... | 30 | 29.82 | 894.60 |
| Siaston..... | 4,440 | 157.40 | 698,824.00 |
| Sisobons and Arapaho..... | 1,755 | 6.00 | 10,530.00 |
| Southern Ute..... | 468 | 25.04 | 11,718.72 |
| Standing Rock..... | 3,498 | 14.75 | 51,585.50 |
| Stockbridge and Munes..... | 586 | 4.87 | 2,845.22 |
| Tongue River..... | 801 | 2.40 | 1,922.40 |
| Tule River..... | 157 | 13.20 | 2,072.40 |
| Utes..... | 449 | 18.80 | 8,441.20 |
| White River..... | 312 | 15.00 | 4,680.00 |
| Unsettled..... | 497 | 19.70 | 9,798.10 |
| Winnebago-Norwalk..... | 1,137 | 8.79 | 9,952.23 |
| Winnebago-Wisconsin..... | 1,301 | 20.70 | 26,935.70 |
| Yankton Sioux..... | 1,731 | 0.85 | 1,471.35 |
| Do..... | 1,747 | 8.00 | 13,976.00 |
| Do..... | 1,563 | 6.75 | 10,469.25 |
| Total..... | | | \$3,511,861.04 |

TABLE 16.—Payment of individual shares of tribal trust funds.

| Tribes. | Number. | Pro rata share. |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 144 | \$357.75 |
| Cheyenne River..... | 1 | 144.88 |
| Lower Brule..... | 2 | 178.86 |
| Omaha..... | 309 | 270.63 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 1 | 133.82 |
| Pottawatomie (Prairie band)..... | 1 | 298.51 |
| Rosebud..... | 1 | 146.63 |
| Utah..... | 1 | 866.57 |
| Yankton..... | 373 | 274.18 |

TABLE 17.—Allotments issued and approved since the annual report for 1908.

| ISSUED. | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Reservation. | Number. | Reservation. | Number. |
| Cheyenne River..... | 216 | Standing Rock..... | 1,622 |
| Flathead..... | 2,378 | Turtle Mountain..... | 326 |
| Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache..... | 1 | Yakima..... | 4 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 328 | Total..... | 6,664 |
| Rosebud..... | 280 | | |
| Rosebud (New)..... | 679 | | |
| APPROVED BUT NOT ISSUED. | | | |
| Navajo..... | 470 | Lower Brule..... | 128 |
| Crow (A. Lodge & J.)..... | 36 | Cheyenne River..... | 348 |
| Quinnait..... | 368 | Total..... | 1,348 |

TABLE 18.—Allotments in the Five Civilized Tribes.

| SEMINOLE NATION. | |
|---|--------------|
| | Acres. |
| Total area of Seminole Nation..... | 365,851.67 |
| Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, watersheds, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries..... | 2,275.63 |
| Total area which was subject to allotment..... | 363,576.04 |
| Total area of allotted land..... | 360,969.04 |
| Total area of unallotted land..... | 2,606.04 |
| CREEK NATION. | |
| Total area of Creek Nation..... | 3,079,094.61 |
| Total area reserved for townsites, railroad rights of way, etc..... | 16,011.53 |
| Total area subject to allotment..... | 3,063,083.08 |
| Allotted prior to July 1, 1908..... | 2,990,169.42 |
| Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909..... | 4,438.79 |
| Unallotted July 1, 1909..... | 68,484.87 |
| Total..... | 3,063,083.08 |
| CHEROKEE NATION. | |
| Total area of Cherokee Nation..... | 4,420,067.73 |
| Reserved from allotment for townsites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, etc. (approximate)..... | 21,000.00 |
| Total area subject to allotment..... | 4,399,067.73 |
| Allotted prior to July 1, 1909..... | 4,316,875.73 |
| Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909..... | 34,298.29 |
| Unallotted July 1, 1909..... | 47,893.71 |
| Total..... | 4,399,067.73 |
| CHOCTAW NATION. | |
| Total area of Choctaw Nation..... | 6,953,048.07 |
| Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt segregations, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.... | 482,533.06 |
| Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo..... | 6,490,515.01 |
| Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909..... | 4,363,146.79 |
| Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1909..... | 2,127,368.22 |
| Total area reserved for proposed forest reserve..... | 1,373,324.62 |
| Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909..... | 754,044.60 |
| CHICKASAW NATION. | |
| Total area of Chickasaw Nation..... | 4,707,904.28 |
| Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt, sulphur springs, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries..... | 45,074.89 |
| Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo..... | 4,662,829.39 |
| Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909..... | 3,904,317.18 |
| Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909..... | 758,512.21 |

TABLE 19.—Purchase of land for California Indians.

| Name of band. | Acres. | Purchase price. |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| Orlandstone..... | 50 | \$1,000.00 |
| Porter Valley..... | 10 | 2,000.00 |
| Upper Lake..... | 144 | 2,000.00 |
| Colville..... | 50 | 2,000.00 |
| Tuohes, La Moore, or Munsel Slough..... | 50 | 2,000.00 |
| Shawwood..... | 200 | 4,700.00 |
| Trinidad..... | 50 | 1,000.00 |
| Redy's..... | 441 | 2,300.00 |
| Sal River..... | 20 | 2,000.00 |
| Coyote Valley..... | 100 | 2,000.00 |
| Redwood Valley and Little River..... | 50 | 2,000.00 |
| Total..... | 1,301 | 26,900.20 |

TABLE 20.—Lands within Indian reservations set aside and reserved for townsite purposes by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

| Reservation. | Townsite. | Approximate area. |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Acres. |
| Coeur d'Alene..... | Desmet..... | 120 |
| Do..... | Worley..... | 120 |
| Colville..... | Ohanogan..... | 27,788.73 |
| Fort Peck..... | Chesaw..... | 100.00 |
| Do..... | Chis..... | 50 |
| Do..... | Brookton..... | 122.24 |
| Do..... | Frazer..... | 50 |
| Do..... | Ma-on..... | 50 |
| Do..... | Milk River..... | 100.00 |
| Do..... | Oswego..... | 50 |
| Do..... | Poplar..... | 133 |
| Do..... | Sprole..... | 77.01 |
| Do..... | Wolfe Point..... | 100 |
| Total..... | | 4,023.66 |

* The town lots within these townsites are to be sold under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the several acts of Congress providing for their disposal.

† Temporarily withdrawn. Investigation as to the proper location within the area for townsite purposes now in progress.

TABLE 21.—Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Reservation. | Permits. | Term. | Head. | Rate per head. | Annual tax. |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| Blackfoot..... | 9 | 1 year..... | 4,596 | \$1.50 | \$6,894.00 |
| | 1 | 6 months..... | 100 | .75 | 75.00 |
| Colorado River..... | 1 | 1 year..... | 20 | 1.00 | 20.00 |
| Colville..... | 12 | do..... | 4,720 | 1.50 | 7,080.00 |
| Flathead..... | 1 | do..... | 500 | 1.00 | 500.00 |
| Fort Apache..... | 16 | do..... | 2,424 | 1.00 | 2,424.00 |
| | 4 | 6 months..... | 1,266 | .50 | 633.00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 40 | .54 | 21.60 |
| | 1 | do..... | 4,000 | 1.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Fort Belknap..... | 1 | do..... | 2,000 | 1.00 | 2,000.00 |
| | 1 | 1 year..... | 10 | 2.00 | 20.00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 50 | 1.00 | 50.00 |
| Fort Berthold..... | 12 | do..... | 1,364 | 1.50 | 2,046.00 |
| | 2 | 6 months..... | 300 | 1.00 | 300.00 |
| | 2 | 1 year..... | 41,308 | 2.00 | 82,616.00 |
| Fort Lewis..... | 20 | 6 months..... | 8,115 | .50 | 4,057.50 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,500 | 1.50 | 2,250.00 |
| Fort Peck..... | 9 | 1 year..... | 1,200 | 1.00 | 1,200.00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 6103 | 1.50 | 9,154.50 |
| Klamath..... | 10 | do..... | 707 | 1.50 | 1,060.50 |
| | 1 | do..... | 2,500 | .16 | 400.00 |

TABLE 21.—Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| Reservation. | Permits. | Term. | Head. | Rate per head. | Annual tax. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Moacalero..... | 1 | 1 year..... | 1,600 | 60.25 | 96,400.00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 225 | 1.00 | 225.00 |
| Nevada..... | 2 | do..... | 200 | 1.00 | 200.00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 14,000 | 1.50 | 21,000.00 |
| Rosebud..... | 11 | do..... | 7,000 | 1.00 | 7,000.00 |
| San Carlos..... | 9 | do..... | 1,000 | 1.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Truxton Cutoff..... | 4 | do..... | 3,450 | 1.00 | 3,450.00 |
| Tule River..... | 4 | 4 months..... | 11,500 | .12 | 1,380.00 |
| Western Shoshone..... | 10 | 1 year..... | 1,125 | 1.00 | 1,125.00 |
| Warm Springs..... | 11 | do..... | 104 | 1.50 | 156.00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 6,120 | .25 | 1,530.00 |
| | 5 | 3 months..... | 728 | 1.50 | 1,092.00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 15 | 2.50 | 37.50 |
| | 12 | 4 months..... | 21,975 | .20 | 4,395.00 |
| Total..... | 104 | | 104,905 | | 90,951.02 |

* Sheep.

† Horses.

TABLE 22.—Leases issued for grazing stock on tribal lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Reservation. | Leases. | Kind. | Term. | A-ree. | Rate per acre. | Annual rental. |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Cheyenne River..... | 2 | Grazing..... | 5 years..... | 606,476 | Cruts. 4) | \$21,151.42 |
| Kickapoo..... | 1 | do..... | 2 years..... | 34 | | 20.00 |
| Total..... | 3 | | | 606,510 | | 21,201.42 |

TABLE 23.—Indians permitted to lease without departmental control.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| Cantonment, Okla..... | 7 | Pine Ridge, S. Dak..... | 427 |
| Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla..... | 26 | Porca, Okla..... | 13 |
| Cheyenne River, S. Dak..... | 2 | Sager, Okla..... | 7 |
| Colville, Wash..... | 1 | Shawnee, Okla..... | 1 |
| Fort Lapwai, Idaho..... | 4 | Sisseton, S. Dak..... | 10 |
| Kaw, Okla..... | 6 | Tulalip, Wash..... | 1 |
| Klamath, Oreg..... | 17 | Umatilla, Oreg..... | 153 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 13 | Yankton, S. Dak..... | 216 |
| Oton, Okla..... | 1 | | |
| Pawnee, Okla..... | 4 | Total..... | 961 |

TABLE 24.—Farming and grazing leases approved since August 15, 1908.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| Cantonment, Okla..... | 136 | Pottawatomie, Kans..... | 267 |
| Carson, Nev..... | 2 | Rosebud, S. Dak..... | 16 |
| Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla..... | 278 | Round Valley, Cal..... | 6 |
| Cheyenne River, S. Dak..... | 2 | Sac and Fox, Okla..... | 123 |
| Colville, Wash..... | 17 | Santee, Nebr..... | 73 |
| Flathead, Mont..... | 35 | Seger, Okla..... | 240 |
| Fort Berthold, N. Dak..... | 2 | Shawnee, Okla..... | 118 |
| Fort Lapwai, Idaho..... | 230 | Shoshone, Wyo..... | 18 |
| Fort Peck, Mont..... | 1 | Sisseton, S. Dak..... | 480 |
| Fort Totten, N. Dak..... | 24 | Southern Uta, Colo..... | 5 |
| Kaw, Okla..... | 10 | Standing Rock, N. Dak..... | 2 |
| Kickapoo, Kans..... | 142 | Utah and Ouray, Utah..... | 23 |
| Kiowa, Okla..... | 156 | Umatilla, Oreg..... | 66 |
| Klamath, Oreg..... | 162 | Union, Okla..... | 6 |
| Leach Lake, Minn..... | 261 | Walker River, Nev..... | 4 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 261 | Winnemago, Nebr..... | 291 |
| Osage, Okla..... | 80 | Yakima, Wash..... | 90 |
| Oton, Okla..... | 81 | Yankton, S. Dak..... | 135 |
| Pawnee, Okla..... | 324 | | |
| Pawnee, Okla..... | 184 | Total..... | 5,321 |

TABLE 25.—Mining leases approved since August 15, 1905.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Union, Okla. | |
| Lead and zinc | 4 |
| Coal and asphalt | 17 |
| Oil and gas | 1,237 |
| Shoshone, Wyo. | |
| Oil, gas, coal, petroleum, etc. | 6 |
| Total | 1,264 |

TABLE 26.—Expenditures for irrigation work on Indian reservations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and total expenditures to that date.

| Reservation. | Expenditures during fiscal year 1909. | | | Expenditures to June 30, 1909. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | Salaries and wages. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | |
| Blackfoot | \$48,240.41 | \$13,088.40 | \$61,328.81 | \$87,188.23 |
| Camp McDowell | 86.25 | | 86.25 | 132.25 |
| Carson | | | | 13,365.99 |
| Carson Sink | | 12,061.23 | 12,061.23 | 12,061.23 |
| Colorado River | | | | 12,210.15 |
| Crow | 39,222.86 | 3,207.88 | 41,430.74 | 914,423.31 |
| Flathead | 22,636.49 | 11,775.88 | 34,412.37 | 62,195.61 |
| Fort Apache | | | | 500.00 |
| Fort Belknap | 21,779.53 | 2,554.38 | 24,333.91 | 195,462.32 |
| Fort Hall | 89,428.55 | 200,638.65 | 290,067.20 | 512,702.74 |
| Fort Lapwai | 892.00 | | 892.00 | 2,784.70 |
| Fort Lewis School | | | | 248.48 |
| Fort Mojave | | | | 3,252.24 |
| Fort Park | | | | 29,798.08 |
| Fort Shaw School | 12,532.74 | 3,360.01 | 15,892.75 | 814.45 |
| Gemsa School | | | | 500.00 |
| Hualapai | | | | 1,410.00 |
| Hardey | | | | 1,191.67 |
| Klamath | | | | 19,828.74 |
| Lumb | | | | 2,448.04 |
| Mescalero | | | | 6,704.87 |
| Minion Reservoir | 11,391.49 | 10,728.98 | 22,120.47 | 75,344.94 |
| Moapa | | | | 48.13 |
| Nevada and Mequi | 16,228.75 | 18,750.58 | 34,979.33 | 147,972.85 |
| Nevada and Pyramid Lake | 499.23 | | 499.23 | 41,142.26 |
| Parris School | | | | 3,172.08 |
| Phoenix School | 998.25 | 35.57 | 1,033.82 | 1,330.62 |
| Pima | 12,578.39 | 16,620.54 | 29,198.93 | 181,628.95 |
| Pine Ridge | | | | 4,738.08 |
| Pueblo | 4,210.36 | 816.18 | 5,026.54 | 5,026.54 |
| Roadbud | | | | 5,740.00 |
| San Carlos | 594.23 | 1,464.18 | 2,058.41 | 55,401.04 |
| Santa Fe School | | | | 5,241.80 |
| San Xavier | 331.00 | | 331.00 | 2,130.70 |
| Southern California | 6,494.74 | 2,588.02 | 9,082.76 | 24,612.09 |
| Southern Ute | | 378.85 | 378.85 | 69,478.31 |
| Tongue River | 24,668.42 | 1,010.91 | 25,679.33 | 85,783.96 |
| Tule River | | | | 3,036.62 |
| Utah | 111,519.81 | 25,977.99 | 137,497.80 | 524,132.42 |
| Walker River | 39,539.98 | 1,747.88 | 41,287.86 | 48,728.08 |
| Warm Springs | | | | 300.00 |
| Western Navajo School | 187.50 | | 187.50 | 187.50 |
| Western Shoshone | 198.80 | | 198.80 | 26,628.98 |
| Wind River | 88,148.30 | 20,312.57 | 108,460.87 | 261,064.34 |
| Yakima | 34,867.47 | 3,879.59 | 38,747.06 | 307,671.48 |
| Yukon | | | | 4,718.72 |
| Zuni | 31,484.11 | 4,896.59 | 36,380.70 | 372,782.91 |
| General | 10,346.45 | 4,784.23 | 15,130.68 | 50,434.34 |
| Total | 694,732.01 | 339,148.70 | 1,033,880.71 | 4,184,424.66 |

The above expenditures for 1909 include payments for Indian labor and teams on several reservations, as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Crow | \$5,946.18 | Utah | \$8,014.80 |
| Fort Belknap | 12,537.81 | Walker River | 19,128.59 |
| Fort Hall | 21,628.69 | Wind River | 31,681.19 |
| Minion Reservoir | 7,128.90 | Yakima | 17,807.88 |
| Nevada and Mequi | 6,128.14 | Zuni | 12,547.98 |
| Pueblo | 2,178.98 | | |
| Tongue River | 10,111.29 | Total | 11,827.47 |

TABLE 27.—Leases in effect June 30, 1909, on the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

(The leases run for a period of thirty years from date.)

COAL.

| Leases. | Number. | Acres. | Date of lease. |
|---|---------|---------|----------------|
| Beche & Donnan Coal Co. | 1 | 980 | Apr. 1, 1908 |
| Bolen-Darnall Coal Co. | 1 | 980 | July 2, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 980 | Aug. 20, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 610 | Aug. 27, 1908 |
| Brewer Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | July 4, 1908 |
| Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co. | 1 | 980 | July 4, 1908 |
| Central Coal and Coke Co. | 4 | 3,940 | Apr. 19, 1908 |
| Chambers Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | Nov. 15, 1908 |
| Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co. | 19 | 17,780 | Feb. 21, 1909 |
| Choctaw | 1 | 980 | Aug. 25, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 980 | Apr. 27, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 1,000 | Sept. 28, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 4,840 | Feb. 21, 1909 |
| Degman & McConnell | 1 | 980 | Sept. 28, 1908 |
| Degman & McConnell Coal and Coke Co. | 6 | 5,960 | Apr. 29, 1908 |
| Demmon Coal Co. | 1 | 980 | Apr. 29, 1908 |
| Dow Coal Co. | 1 | 980 | Apr. 29, 1908 |
| Eastern Coal and Mining Co. | 2 | 1,930 | Sept. 27, 1900 |
| Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | Sept. 27, 1900 |
| Do. | 1 | 968 | June 29, 1908 |
| Great Western Coal and Coke Co. | 1 | 2,050 | Aug. 14, 1900 |
| Do. | 2 | 2,040 | Feb. 21, 1909 |
| Do. | 2 | 1,970 | May 15, 1902 |
| Do. | 3 | 2,880 | July 2, 1909 |
| Harrison, Edwin | 2 | 430 | Feb. 21, 1909 |
| Kall-Inia Coal Co. | 2 | 1,328 | Mar. 15, 1909 |
| Indian Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer) | 1 | 980 | May 4, 1908 |
| Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 480 | Sept. 6, 1900 |
| McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co. | 2 | 1,400 | Dec. 19, 1909 |
| McAlester Coal Mining Co. | 2 | 1,920 | July 15, 1908 |
| McAlester-Edwards Coal Co. | 6 | 6,700 | Mar. 15, 1908 |
| McMurry, John F. | 1 | 980 | May 19, 1908 |
| Massey Coal and Mining Co. | 2 | 1,820 | Feb. 21, 1909 |
| Milly and Dow Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | Dec. 21, 1909 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co. | 1 | 5,840 | Mar. 29, 1908 |
| Mingus, Robert W. | 7 | 6,890 | Apr. 4, 1901 |
| Omaha Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | Oct. 11, 1909 |
| Osmak Coal and Railway Co. | 1 | 980 | Feb. 21, 1901 |
| Potter Coal and Mercantile Co. | 1 | 980 | Nov. 2, 1909 |
| Samplin Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 280 | Sept. 24, 1900 |
| Do. | 1 | 980 | Apr. 27, 1900 |
| Do. | 4 | 3,800 | June 26, 1901 |
| Do. | 1 | 980 | Feb. 28, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | 980 | July 5, 1902 |
| Do. | 2 | 1,620 | Oct. 2, 1909 |
| St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 980 | Sept. 10, 1908 |
| Standard Coal Co. | 1 | 120 | Sept. 6, 1908 |
| Savanna Coal Co. | 1 | 980 | Feb. 28, 1908 |
| Turkey Creek Coal Co. | 7 | 6,580 | Apr. 5, 1901 |
| Western Coal and Mining Co. | 1 | 720 | Apr. 4, 1908 |
| Do. | 1 | | |
| Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1909 | 110 | 100,560 | |

ASPHALT.

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|----------------|
| Brunswick Asphalt Co. | 1 | 980 | Jan. 23, 1908 |
| Choctaw Asphalt Co. | 1 | 980 | Mar. 6, 1908 |
| Davenport Asphalt Co. | 1 | 980 | Sept. 15, 1900 |
| Edw. Asphalt Co. | 1 | 980 | Sept. 6, 1909 |
| Farmer Asphalt Co. | 1 | 980 | Sept. 2, 1908 |
| Gilchrist Hauling and Paving Co. | 1 | 980 | July 15, 1908 |
| Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co. | 1 | 640 | Aug. 29, 1908 |
| American Mineral Wax Co. | 1 | 980 | Oct. 1, 1909 |
| Tar Spring Asphalt Co. | 1 | 120 | Mar. 7, 1904 |
| Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1909 | 9 | 6,400 | |

TABLE 28.—Production of coal and royalties derived from leasing segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1909.

| Fiscal year. | Production. | Royalties paid. |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1899 | 1,497,442 | \$110,144.24 |
| 1900 | 1,900,177 | 128,488.20 |
| 1901 | 2,054,194 | 159,228.25 |
| 1902 | 2,735,846 | 207,551.35 |
| 1903 | 3,127,223 | 231,223.31 |
| 1904 | 3,329,222 | 271,211.00 |
| 1905 | 3,229,210 | 248,428.25 |
| 1906 | 2,725,222 | 221,247.00 |
| 1907 | 2,079,721 | 200,121.25 |
| 1908 | 2,725,222 | 272,222.25 |
| 1909 | 2,725,227 | 212,274.07 |
| Total | 29,904,222 | 2,497,548.20 |

TABLE 29.—Approximate production of oil marketed from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, showing sales by months for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

| Month. | 1907. | | | 1908. | | | 1909. | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Barrels. | Value. | Barrels. | Value. | Barrels. | Value. | Barrels. | Value. | |
| July | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| August | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| September | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| October | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| November | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| December | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| January | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| February | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| March | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| April | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| May | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| June | 200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | |
| Total | 21,717,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | 41,101,000 | |

TABLE 30.—Oil production on the Osage Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Company. | Barrels. | Value. |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Frank Oil and Gas Co. | 200,000.00 | \$240,000.75 |
| Udels Oil Co. | 2,200.00 | 2,124.25 |
| Southwestern Refining Co. | 200.11 | 227.87 |
| Superior Refining Co. | 22.00 | 24.75 |
| Osage Oil Co. | 19.00 | 7.75 |
| Marshall Oil Co. | .00 | .21 |
| Total | 202,677.11 | 242,285.58 |

TABLE 31.—Indian lands set apart for churches and missionary societies carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Church or society. | Date. | Acres. | Reservation. |
|--|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Methodist Episcopal. | Aug. 18, 1908 | 118.80 | Klamath, Ore. |
| Catholic (Holy Family Mission). | Sept. 24, 1908 | 50 | Pine Ridge, S. Dak. |
| American Missionary Association, Round Bay Indian Mission. | Oct. 2, 1908 | 150 | Round Bay, S. Dak. |
| Do. | Oct. 2, 1908 | 150 | Do. |
| Catholic (St. Peter's Chapel). | Oct. 2, 1908 | 40 | Do. |
| Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention. | Nov. 4, 1908 | 14 | Fawcett Agency site, Okla. |
| American Missionary Association. | Nov. 14, 1908 | 2.25 | Fort Barthold Agency site, N. Dak. |
| Protestant Episcopal. | Dec. 5, 1908 | 118.00 | Cheyenne River, S. Dak. |
| Catholic. | Dec. 5, 1908 | Do. | Do. |
| Mission to Navajo Indians. | Feb. 15, 1909 | 5 | Navajo Extension, Ariz. |
| Presbyterian Board Home Missions. | Mar. 14, 1909 | 40 | Fort Peck, Mont. |
| Catholic. | Mar. 24, 1909 | 40 | Standing Rock, N. Dak. |
| Presbyterian Board Home Missions. | Apr. 17, 1909 | 10 | Omaha Agency site, Nebr. |
| American Missionary Association. | Apr. 20, 1909 | 50 | Round Bay, S. Dak. |
| Round Bay Indian Mission. | June 26, 1909 | 150 | Do. |

TABLE 32.—Maps filed for railroad rights of way in Oklahoma during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Name of company. | Right of way. | Additional grounds. |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf. | | |
| Amend location in Creek Nation. | Miles. | Acres. |
| Amend location in Creek Nation. | 29 | |
| Definite location in Creek Nation. | 23 | |
| St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern. | 1 | |
| Definite location, temporary connection with C. R. I. & P., near Calvin. | | |
| Additional station grounds at Tahlequah, St. Louis, and San Francisco; grounds for reservoir and water station, Henrietta. | | (e) |

e 7.38 acres and south half of block 26.

TABLE 33.—Sale of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444).

| Location of land. | Tracts. | Acres. | Total proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Southern Ute. | 10 | 607.94 | \$22,265.00 | \$36.4684 |
| Idaho: | | | | |
| New Pavee. | 3 | 208.94 | 6,612.25 | 26.1798 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Leach Lake. | 3 | 108.00 | 1,878.00 | 18.2941 |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Omaha. | 5 | 320.00 | 12,028.00 | 37.5874 |
| Santee. | 20 | 2,147.73 | 46,972.00 | 21.8776 |
| Winnabago. | 7 | 500.26 | 24,877.70 | 49.1477 |
| Total. | 48 | 4,612.98 | 84,882.70 | 21.00 |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Devils Lake. | 3 | 120.00 | 1,210.00 | 10.0833 |
| Standing Rock. | 9 | 1,021.00 | 15,092.00 | 14.7820 |
| Total. | 12 | 1,141.00 | 16,302.00 | 14.33 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Cherokee. | 5 | 310.00 | 7,207.00 | 23.2484 |
| Cherokee. | 9 | 700.00 | 10,200.00 | 14.5714 |
| Cherokee. | 12 | 607.00 | 20,117.00 | 33.1433 |
| Cherokee. | 14 | 942.00 | 15,024.00 | 15.9490 |
| Total. | 40 | 2,121.00 | 42,548.00 | 20.06 |

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TABLE 23.—Sales of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444)—Continued.

| Location of land. | Tracts. | Acres. | Total proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Grande Ronde..... | 3 | 241.12 | \$1,045.88 | \$4.3384 |
| Siletz..... | 5 | 322.82 | 4,400.26 | 13.6305 |
| Total..... | 8 | 563.94 | 5,446.14 | 9.66 |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 13 | 2,374.28 | 11,881.99 | 4.9999 |
| Lower Brule..... | 3 | 980.00 | 5,005.00 | 5.1071 |
| Rosebud..... | 44 | 14,128.70 | 81,121.00 | 5.7388 |
| Siemsen..... | 27 | 3,388.00 | 80,988.27 | 17.7125 |
| Yankton..... | 20 | 1,300.80 | 60,497.66 | 20.1117 |
| Total..... | 126 | 22,467.44 | 198,740.62 | 8.84 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville..... | 3 | 240.00 | 18,527.00 | 77.2368 |
| Yakima..... | 1 | 50.00 | 6,420.00 | 128.4000 |
| Puyallup..... | 1 | 78.82 | 11,169.00 | 130.2773 |
| Total..... | 5 | 368.82 | 36,116.00 | 90.38 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| La Pointe..... | 7 | 433.75 | 5,108.88 | 11.6806 |
| Grand total..... | 235 | 34,066.73 | 442,782.85 | 12.99 |

SUMMARY.

| Year. | Tracts. | Acres. | Total proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1908..... | 92 | 7,980.88 | \$150,313.81 | \$19.99 |
| 1909..... | 225 | 24,086.73 | 442,782.85 | 12.60 |
| Total..... | 317 | 42,067.61 | 602,096.66 | 14.22 |

TABLE 24.—Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 245-275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444).

| Location of land. | Tracts. | Acres. | Total proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Southern Ute..... | 13 | 2,240.00 | \$16,911.96 | \$7.549 |
| Idaho: | | | | |
| Nez Percé..... | 13 | 907.58 | 19,868.00 | 20.2849 |
| Kansas: | | | | |
| Cherokee..... | 4 | 485.48 | 16,124.00 | 33.2124 |
| Pottawatomie..... | 19 | 1,640.00 | 80,621.00 | 30.8284 |
| Total..... | 26 | 2,125.48 | 96,745.00 | 31.60 |
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Leach Lake..... | 7 | 589.91 | 10,061.00 | 18.0896 |
| Missouri: | | | | |
| Crow..... | 26 | 5,213.19 | 88,988.88 | 10.3708 |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Omaha..... | 29 | 1,728.77 | 64,988.78 | 37.5921 |
| Scotts..... | 22 | 2,948.89 | 28,974.00 | 17.9829 |
| Winnebago..... | 16 | 1,686.26 | 26,074.07 | 37.1591 |
| Total..... | 77 | 6,713.71 | 186,066.36 | 37.50 |

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TABLE 24.—Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 245-275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444)—Con.

| Location of land. | Tracts. | Acres. | Total proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Devils Lake..... | 16 | 1,319.82 | \$12,871.19 | \$9.7527 |
| Standing Rock..... | 24 | 6,948.62 | 40,794.00 | 7.1689 |
| Total..... | 40 | 8,268.44 | 53,665.19 | 7.579 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | |
| Comanche..... | 14 | 2,211.50 | 21,042.08 | 14.0339 |
| Cherokee and Arapahoe..... | 32 | 4,148.58 | 98,611.26 | 16.0431 |
| Law..... | 2 | 240.81 | 6,280.70 | 26.0432 |
| Kiowa..... | 31 | 4,623.55 | 99,413.82 | 21.4923 |
| Osage..... | 7 | 1,000.00 | 17,023.00 | 17.023 |
| Pawnee..... | 12 | 1,287.32 | 19,479.10 | 15.1216 |
| Ponca..... | 15 | 1,485.98 | 26,978.06 | 24.8877 |
| Quapaw..... | 31 | 1,682.97 | 27,743.60 | 17.919 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 5 | 477.79 | 8,983.58 | 18.8026 |
| Sagwa..... | 22 | 2,620.00 | 55,385.00 | 21.1288 |
| Shawnee..... | 23 | 1,939.93 | 36,272.00 | 18.6046 |
| Total..... | 194 | 21,666.76 | 368,961.45 | 17.048 |
| Oregon: | | | | |
| Grande Ronde..... | 1 | 200.00 | 510.00 | 2.55 |
| Siletz..... | 6 | 596.90 | 10,321.80 | 17.2962 |
| Total..... | 7 | 796.90 | 10,841.80 | 13.601 |
| South Dakota: | | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 26 | 17,640.63 | 104,900.83 | 5.9499 |
| Lower Brule..... | 19 | 5,216.32 | 26,731.58 | 5.1248 |
| Rosebud..... | 70 | 18,009.00 | 107,882.00 | 5.9904 |
| Siemsen..... | 29 | 3,285.11 | 69,471.20 | 19.1017 |
| Yankton..... | 31 | 6,885.80 | 115,707.08 | 17.007 |
| Total..... | 265 | 50,806.76 | 415,732.79 | 8.18 |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Colville..... | 1 | 120.00 | 4,018.00 | 33.4833 |
| Yakima..... | 24 | 1,619.50 | 66,363.20 | 40.9829 |
| Puyallup..... | 2 | 27.33 | 1,400.00 | 51.2267 |
| Total..... | 27 | 1,766.83 | 71,801.20 | 40.683 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| La Pointe..... | 4 | 238.84 | 2,116.08 | 8.8988 |
| Onida..... | 11 | 402.51 | 5,965.00 | 14.8196 |
| Total..... | 15 | 641.35 | 8,081.08 | 12.60 |
| Wyoming: | | | | |
| Shoshone..... | 5 | 1,969.68 | 20,272.00 | 10.2926 |
| Grand total..... | 783 | 102,708.00 | 1,321,268.72 | 12.864 |

SALE OF INHERITED LANDS SINCE MARCH 4, 1905.

| Year. | Acres. | Proceeds. | Average price per acre. |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1905..... | 45,498.89 | \$727,173.56 | \$16.01 |
| 1906..... | 122,223.28 | 2,067,692.80 | 16.89 |
| 1907..... | 90,214.97 | 1,388,151.82 | 15.39 |
| 1908..... | 94,497.07 | 931,233.07 | 14.29 |
| 1909..... | 108,368.28 | 1,346,703.34 | 11.74 |
| 1906..... | 91,223.27 | 1,258,932.84 | 14.37 |
| 1907..... | 108,708.00 | 1,221,268.72 | 12.20 |
| Total..... | 661,748.97 | 9,661,761.14 | 14.60 |

TABLE 25.—Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

| Reservation or tribe. | Approved. | Denied. | Area approved. |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Arizona: | | | <i>Acre.</i> |
| San Xavier..... | 1 | | 91.00 |
| California: | | | |
| Fala..... | 1 | | 122.22 |
| Ronald Valley..... | 1 | | 24.00 |
| Total..... | 2 | | 146.22 |
| Idaho: | | | |
| Nea Perce..... | 23 | 4 | 2,424.00 |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Kiowapoo..... | 11 | 10 | 547.22 |
| Pottawatomie..... | 19 | 23 | 1,429.22 |
| Total..... | 30 | 33 | 2,046.44 |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Mount Pleasant..... | 1 | | 60.00 |
| Minnesota: | | | |
| Leach Lake..... | 4 | 2 | 207.40 |
| Montana: | | | |
| Crow..... | 16 | 2 | 2,376.17 |
| Nebraska: | | | |
| Omaha..... | 20 | 66 | 4,094.22 |
| Santee..... | 47 | 21 | 2,119.22 |
| Winnebago..... | 41 | 26 | 2,264.11 |
| Total..... | 108 | 113 | 8,477.55 |
| North Dakota: | | | |
| Fort Totten..... | 5 | 2 | 542.00 |
| Standing Rock..... | 23 | 12 | 22,029.22 |
| Total..... | 28 | 14 | 22,571.22 |
| Oklahoma: | | | |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | 46 | 47 | 6,229.22 |
| Kiowa..... | 23 | 10 | 4,224.24 |
| Otoe..... | 26 | 13 | 2,217.74 |
| Pawnee..... | 14 | 7 | 7,244.44 |
| Peoria..... | 49 | 7 | 1,222.22 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 11 | 19 | 1,221.14 |
| Sage..... | 9 | 12 | 1,022.22 |
| Shawnee..... | 102 | 47 | 7,222.21 |
| Total..... | 291 | 182 | 29,227.41 |
| Oregon: | | | |
| Trade Route..... | 2 | | 120.00 |
| Warm Springs..... | 25 | 10 | 4,422.44 |
| Warm Springs..... | 2 | | 422.00 |
| Umatilla..... | 20 | 8 | 1,422.76 |
| Total..... | 51 | 28 | 6,222.14 |
| South Dakota: | | | |
| Crow Creek..... | 5 | 2 | 1,122.24 |
| Lower Brule..... | 17 | 4 | 2,122.77 |
| Pine Ridge..... | 5 | 6 | 4,172.22 |
| Roosebud..... | 51 | 40 | 14,222.47 |
| Siouxon..... | 110 | 227 | 12,222.72 |
| Yankton..... | 42 | 60 | 2,274.22 |
| Total..... | 237 | 340 | 41,144.49 |
| Utah: | | | |
| Utah..... | 1 | | 24.00 |
| Washington: | | | |
| Columbia..... | 10 | | 222.22 |
| Clallam..... | 12 | 20 | 1,222.11 |
| Clatsop..... | 1 | | 122.22 |
| Fluvium..... | 1 | 2 | 122.22 |
| Total..... | 25 | 22 | 2,172.22 |

TABLE 25.—Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909—Continued.

| Reservation or tribe. | Approved. | Denied. | Area approved. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Wisconsin: | | | <i>Acre.</i> |
| Omaha..... | 127 | 17 | 2,222.22 |
| La Pointe..... | 4 | 2 | 222.22 |
| Lea du Flambeau..... | 1 | 2 | 22.22 |
| Total..... | 132 | 21 | 2,466.44 |
| Wyoming: | | | |
| Shoshone..... | 2 | | 222.22 |
| Grand total..... | 1,120 | 722 | 122,221.72 |
| Total since passage of act: | | | |
| May 1, 1902, to Sept. 1, 1907..... | 722 | | 20,222.22 |
| Sept. 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908..... | 1,727 | 22 | 122,221.72 |
| July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909..... | 1,120 | 722 | 122,221.72 |
| Total..... | 3,569 | 822 | 347,521.87 |

TABLE 26.—Amount of bonds in force on June 30, 1909, to secure in banks deposits of individual Indian moneys.

| School or agency. | State. | Amount. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Barrage..... | Michigan..... | \$45,000 |
| Cartmouset..... | Oklahoma..... | 75,000 |
| Carlisle..... | Pennsylvania..... | 20,000 |
| Colville..... | Washington..... | 41,000 |
| Cheyenne City..... | South Dakota..... | 5,000 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | Oklahoma..... | 112,000 |
| Chickasaw..... | do..... | 5,000 |
| Crow Creek..... | South Dakota..... | 20,000 |
| Fort Totten..... | North Dakota..... | 25,000 |
| Fort Lapwai..... | Idaho..... | 25,000 |
| Kaw..... | Oklahoma..... | 20,000 |
| Kiokapoo..... | Kansas..... | 25,000 |
| Kiowa..... | Oklahoma..... | 222,000 |
| Lower Brule..... | Minnesota..... | 142,000 |
| La Pointe..... | South Dakota..... | 25,000 |
| Lea du Flambeau..... | Wisconsin..... | 1,227,000 |
| Omaha..... | do..... | 12,000 |
| Otoe..... | Oklahoma..... | 25,000 |
| Omaha..... | Nebraska..... | 121,000 |
| Pawnee..... | Oklahoma..... | 112,000 |
| Pine Ridge..... | South Dakota..... | 5,000 |
| Peoria..... | Oklahoma..... | 25,000 |
| Pottawatomie..... | Kansas..... | 25,000 |
| Roosebud..... | South Dakota..... | 275,000 |
| Red Moon..... | Oklahoma..... | 15,000 |
| Sac and Fox..... | do..... | 27,000 |
| Santee..... | Nebraska..... | 75,000 |
| Sage..... | Oklahoma..... | 45,000 |
| Seneca..... | do..... | 25,000 |
| Shawnee..... | do..... | 25,000 |
| Shoshone..... | Wyoming..... | 25,000 |
| Silet..... | Oregon..... | 25,000 |
| Siouxon..... | South Dakota..... | 222,000 |
| Southern Uta..... | Colorado..... | 25,000 |
| Standing Rock..... | North Dakota..... | 122,000 |
| Ulam..... | Oklahoma..... | 227,000 |
| Umatilla..... | Oregon..... | 75,000 |
| White Earth..... | Minnesota..... | 25,000 |
| Winnebago..... | Nebraska..... | 122,000 |
| Winnemac..... | Wisconsin..... | 122,000 |
| Yakima..... | Washington..... | 122,000 |
| Yankton..... | South Dakota..... | 227,000 |
| Total..... | | 6,022,000 |

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TABLE 27.—Statement of individual Indian moneys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| RECEIPTS. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| On hand July 1, 1908: | | |
| In hands of disbursing officers..... | \$383,753.84 | |
| In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians.. | 3,108,625.94 | |
| | | \$3,992,379.78 |
| Received during year: | | |
| From sales of allotted lands and of timber thereon. | 5,450,156.18 | |
| From leases of allotments, including oil and gas leases..... | 3,144,031.37 | |
| Interest on individual deposits..... | 91,773.05 | |
| From other sources..... | 306,365.59 | |
| | | 8,991,326.19 |
| Total on hand and received..... | | 12,983,706.97 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Paid direct to Indians by disbursing officers and returned to unsuccessful bidders..... | \$4,365,362.80 | |
| Checks drawn by Indians on bank accounts..... | 2,103,629.88 | |
| | | \$6,468,992.68 |
| Total balance on hand June 30, 1909..... | | 6,514,713.29 |
| In hands of disbursing officers..... | 1,869,581.16 | |
| In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians..... | 4,645,132.13 | |
| | | 6,514,713.29 |

TABLE 28.—Banks designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys.

| Agency. | Bank. | Deposited June 30, 1909.* | Amount of bond. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Colorado: | | | |
| Southern Uts..... | First National Bank, Durango, Colo..... | \$23,938.48 | \$85,000 |
| Idaho: | | | |
| Fort Lapwai..... | First National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho..... | 31,913.94 | 25,000 |
| Kansas: | | | |
| Kickapoo..... | First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo..... | 13,745.10 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Troy, Kans..... | 21,526.00 | 20,000 |
| Pottawatomie..... | First National Bank, Holton, Kans..... | 29,521.55 | 20,000 |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Macomb..... | Minery National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich..... | 23,420.20 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | Houghton National Bank, Houghton, Mich..... | 14,443.71 | 20,000 |
| Minnesota: | | | |
| Leach Lake..... | First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minn..... | 24,831.70 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Crookston, Minn..... | 22,091.94 | 24,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Brainerd, Minn..... | 24,280.45 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Walker, Minn..... | 10,269.99 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Bemidji, Minn..... | 10,089.71 | 15,000 |
| White Earth..... | First National Bank, Detroit, Minn..... | 23,623.97 | 25,000 |
| Montana: | | | |
| Crow..... | First National Bank, Billings, Mont..... | 47,546.07 | 50,000 |
| Nebraska: | | | |
| Winnebago..... | Funder National Bank, Funder, Nebr..... | 11,123.23 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Funder, Nebr..... | 21,194.31 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Walthill, Nebr..... | 29,301.04 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa..... | 20,923.84 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | North National Bank, North, Nebr..... | 20,322.44 | 20,000 |
| Omaha..... | First National Bank, Omaha, Nebr..... | 22,728.23 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Funder, Nebr..... | 20,011.41 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Funder, Nebr..... | 5,461.06 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | Funder National Bank, Funder, Nebr..... | 10,373.79 | 11,000 |
| Do..... | Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa..... | 20,322.44 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Springfield, S. Dak..... | 4,021.17 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Nebraska National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr..... | 12,721.70 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Stockton, Nebr..... | 21,223.14 | 20,000 |
| North Dakota: | | | |
| Fort Totten..... | First National Bank, Steyenne, N. Dak..... | 17,512.56 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Minnewaukan, N. Dak..... | 14,429.30 | 20,000 |
| Standing Rock..... | Dakota National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak..... | 21,064.07 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak..... | 25,117.21 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak..... | 25,000 | 20,000 |

* To official credit of special disbursing agents and individual Indians.

TABLE 28.—Banks designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys—Continued.

| Agency. | Bank. | Deposited June 30, 1909. | Amount of bond. |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Oklahoma: | | | |
| Adair..... | Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Okla..... | \$15,751.10 | \$50,000 |
| Adair..... | First National Bank, Thomas, Okla..... | 22,422.17 | 20,000 |
| Adair..... | First National Bank, Wetumpka, Okla..... | 24,310.22 | 25,000 |
| Adair..... | First National Bank, Tulsa, Okla..... | 20,257.10 | 25,000 |
| Adair..... | First National Bank, El Reno, Okla..... | 113,318.43 | 112,700 |
| Cherokee and Arapahoe..... | Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans..... | 5,242.57 | 5,000 |
| Law..... | First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla..... | 13,020.50 | 20,000 |
| Law..... | First National Bank, Lawton, Okla..... | 51,941.57 | 65,000 |
| Law..... | First National Bank, Lawton, Okla..... | 74,527.25 | 80,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Anadarko, Okla..... | 2,423.01 | 5,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Varden, Okla..... | 8,225.90 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Anadarko, Okla..... | 22,415.11 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | Walters National Bank, Walters, Okla..... | 20,043.71 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Waurika, Okla..... | 17,941.05 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla..... | 27,701.99 | 25,000 |
| Shawnee..... | First National Bank, Tecumseh, Okla..... | 24,414.74 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Shawnee National Bank, Shawnee, Okla..... | 12,367.22 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | Pawnee National Bank, Pawnee, Okla..... | 26,077.21 | 40,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla..... | 24,320.96 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla..... | 20,007.24 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Ralston, Okla..... | 25,372.43 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | Farmer National Bank, Ponca City, Okla..... | 27,282.43 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First State Bank, Tenkwa, Okla..... | 19,186.07 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Clinton, Okla..... | 5,823.45 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Clinton, Okla..... | 10,199.00 | 22,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Chandler, Okla..... | 52,326.14 | 55,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla..... | 150,896.02 | 250,000 |
| Do..... | Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Okla..... | 142,994.04 | 315,000 |
| Do..... | Muskogee National Bank, Muskogee, Okla..... | 23,306.07 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla..... | 9,773.46 | 37,000 |
| Do..... | Nowata National Bank, Nowata, Okla..... | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| Do..... | American National Bank, Nowata, Okla..... | 10,000 | 40,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Tulsa, Okla..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Nowata, Okla..... | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Vinita, Okla..... | 10,000 | 35,000 |
| Do..... | Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla..... | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Tahlequah, Okla..... | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | Oklumage National Bank, Okmulgee, Okla..... | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Weatherford, Okla..... | 24,326.47 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Clinton, Okla..... | 20,232.42 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | German National Bank, Weatherford, Okla..... | 8,923.72 | 10,000 |
| Oregon: | | | |
| Umatilla..... | First National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg..... | 41,453.14 | 40,000 |
| Do..... | American National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg..... | 7,476.54 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Roseburg National Bank, Roseburg, Oreg..... | 25,950.26 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Newberg, Oreg..... | 2,732.29 | 5,000 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | |
| Carlisle..... | Merchants' National Bank, Carlisle, Pa..... | 41,521.23 | 50,000 |
| South Dakota: | | | |
| Cheyenne River..... | First National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak..... | 3,604.37 | 4,000 |
| Do..... | Pierre National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak..... | 2,257.71 | 4,000 |
| Do..... | Brule National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak..... | 60,121.51 | 25,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Westington Springs, S. Dak..... | 10,262.41 | 10,000 |
| Do..... | Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak..... | 21,726.26 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak..... | 15,620.22 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | National Bank of Commerce, Pierre, S. Dak..... | 12,211.79 | 15,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Brown Valley, Minn..... | 25,118.00 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 41,149.22 | 37,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 32,527.23 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Ontario National Bank, Stoughton, S. Dak..... | 51,240.22 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 24,244.22 | 21,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 10,222.75 | 4,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 10,222.75 | 75,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 102,577.27 | 225,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak..... | 125,241.70 | 125,000 |
| Do..... | Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa..... | 75,543.00 | 75,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak..... | 41,922.75 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak..... | 20,222.75 | 20,000 |
| Do..... | Mingus National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak..... | 20,577.23 | 25,000 |

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TABLE 28.—Banks designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys—Continued.

| Agency. | Bank. | Deposited June 30, 1909. | Amount of bond. |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| South Dakota—Continued. | | | |
| Yankton | Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | 129,554.00 | 300,000 |
| Do | Mitchell National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak. | 33,023.33 | 50,000 |
| Do | First National Bank, Parkston, S. Dak. | 19,309.11 | 25,000 |
| Do | First National Bank, Yankton, S. Dak. | 26,970.00 | 25,000 |
| Washington | | | |
| Fuyup | First National Bank, Hoquiam, Wash. | 11,109.00 | 12,000 |
| Colville | Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash. | 12,522.25 | 25,000 |
| Do | Davenport National Bank, Davenport, Wash. | 22,000.01 | 25,000 |
| Yakima | First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash. | 47,000.27 | 50,000 |
| Do | Yakima National Bank, North Yakima, Wash. | 44,242.51 | 50,000 |
| Do | Pioneer National Bank, Bitterville, Wash. | 20,748.26 | 50,000 |
| Wisconsin | | | |
| Ontonagon | McCortney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis. | 10,641.99 | 10,000 |
| Do | National Bank of De Pere, De Pere, Wis. | 2,000.00 | 2,000 |
| Wittenberg | McCortney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis. | 4,271.20 | 10,000 |
| La Pointe | Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis. | 228,273.37 | 250,000 |
| Do | Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis. | 282,202.50 | 310,000 |
| Do | City National Bank, Duluth, Minn. | 144,229.17 | 150,000 |
| Do | First National Bank, Wausau, Wis. | 20,513.42 | 25,000 |
| Do | McCortney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis. | 20,115.00 | 25,000 |
| Do | First National Bank, Madison, Wis. | 40,267.28 | 50,000.00 |
| Do | LaSalle National Bank, Antigo, Wis. | 20,254.18 | 20,000.00 |
| Do | San Clair National Bank, San Clair, Wis. | 109,222.28 | 100,000.00 |
| Do | National German American Bank, Wausau, Wis. | 122,002.29 | 125,000.00 |
| Do | National Bank of Wausau, Wausau, Wis. | 20,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Fennell, Wis. | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Do | American National Bank, Marshfield, Wis. | 20,102.22 | 20,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Antigo, Wis. | 20,102.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Do | United States National Bank, Superior, Wis. | | 20,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Hudson, Wis. | 47,789.17 | 175,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis. | 28,990.93 | 75,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn. | 28,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Lea du Flambeau | First National Bank, Hudson, Wis. | 120,431.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis. | 18,412.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn. | 7,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Wyoming | | | |
| Shoshone | First National Bank, Lander, Wyo. | 9,752.52 | 10,000.00 |
| Do | First National Bank, Shoshone, Wyo. | 5,767.24 | 10,000.00 |
| Total | | 4,919,925.95 | 5,900,000.00 |

TABLE 29.—Receipts and disbursements by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| RECEIPTS. | |
|--|---------------------|
| Choctaw Nation: | |
| Coal royalty | \$161,094.58 |
| Grazing fee | 22,500.00 |
| Asphalt royalty | 2,687.44 |
| Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands | 38,851.64 |
| Condemnation of lands for various purposes | 781.25 |
| Timber illegally cut | 489.27 |
| Ties illegally cut | 224.69 |
| Sale of fallen timber | 2,958.42 |
| Sale of stray stock | 32.21 |
| Rent of court-house, Atoka | 20.00 |
| Pipe-line damages | 42.28 |
| Sale of unallotted lands | 1,087.50 |
| Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes | 682.27 |
| Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak | 219.50 |
| Collected from former tribal treasurer | 1,222.18 |
| Town lots | 92,786.99 |
| | \$908,694.75 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Chickasaw Nation: | | |
| Coal royalty | \$63,698.19 | |
| Grazing fee | 7,532.01 | |
| Asphalt royalty | 806.84 | |
| Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands | 12,960.55 | |
| Condemnation of lands for various purposes | 243.75 | |
| Timber illegally cut | 163.28 | |
| Ties illegally cut | 74.89 | |
| Sale of fallen timber | 979.46 | |
| Sale of stray stock | 11.10 | |
| Pipe-line damages | 14.17 | |
| Sale of unallotted lands | 352.50 | |
| Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes | 209.63 | |
| Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak | 106.50 | |
| Town lots | 22,262.31 | |
| | | \$99,494.18 |
| Cherokee Nation: | | |
| School revenue (board of pupils) | 8,485.75 | |
| Grazing fee | 71.27 | |
| Pipe-line damages | 26.80 | |
| Pipe-line taxes | 5.77 | |
| Rent of jail, Tahlequah | 80.00 | |
| Sale of furniture, insane asylum | 55.85 | |
| Sale of improvements, orphan asylum | 150.00 | |
| Sale of female seminary, Tahlequah | 45,000.00 | |
| Proceeds of suit versus J. L. Hargrove | 429.78 | |
| Town lots | 28,868.06 | |
| | | 83,193.25 |
| Creek Nation: | | |
| Grazing fee | 2,948.28 | |
| Timber royalty | 101.64 | |
| Timber illegally cut | 3.00 | |
| Sale of live stock | 1,037.50 | |
| Sale of lands for school purposes | 1,000.00 | |
| Rent of Coweta Boarding School | 125.00 | |
| Rent of Colored Orphan Home | 20.00 | |
| Reimbursement of traveling expenses paid to chief of nation | 39.90 | |
| Refund on deposit of court costs in suits filed by nation | 2.85 | |
| Stipulated judgment town-lot suits, Muskogee | 11,250.00 | |
| Town lots | 11,030.82 | |
| | | 27,558.99 |
| Seminole Nation: | | |
| Grazing fee | 69.40 | |
| | | 69.40 |
| Individual Indian moneys: | | |
| Royalties | 1,818,400.28 | |
| Pipe-line damages | 2,620.08 | |
| Telephone damages | 84.98 | |
| Overpayments on advance royalty | 8,787.00 | |
| Sale of Indian lands— | | |
| Total bids | 268,643.67 | |
| Interest | 2,319.78 | |
| | | 2,096,817.77 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Sale of lease blanks | 2,237.00 | |
| Sale of town-site maps | 177.19 | |
| Reimbursement appropriation, "Sale of lands" | 195.10 | |
| | | 2,609.29 |
| Total actually collected by Indian agent | | 2,608,767.54 |
| Amount received by agent to cover disallowances | | 9.99 |
| Received by Treasury warrants on requisition | | 891,264.71 |
| Total | | 3,410,082.94 |

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| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Balance "Individual Indian money—royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year..... | \$149,128.27 | |
| Balance "Individual Indian money—land sales," carried over from previous fiscal year..... | 80,108.78 | |
| Balance "Overpayments on advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous year..... | 2,838.08 | |
| Total receipts..... | 2,642,186.97 | |

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| "Incidentals in Oklahoma, including employees, 1909"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | \$13,750.10 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 167.44 | |
| Salaries of temporary employees..... | 568.25 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 486.25 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 1,080.93 | |
| Repairing and sundry expenses..... | 1,472.06 | |
| Printing land-sale posters..... | 565.50 | |
| Purchasing typewriters and adding machine..... | 638.36 | |
| | | \$18,498.89 |
| "Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 14,821.66 | |
| Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..... | 4,300.63 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 328.81 | |
| | | 19,450.10 |
| "Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 24,074.67 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 97.08 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 110.08 | |
| | | 24,281.73 |
| "Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 12,941.17 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 1,202.60 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 544.78 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 20.26 | |
| | | 14,708.77 |
| "Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 25,568.86 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 2,636.50 | |
| Salaries and traveling expenses, commissioned oil inspectors..... | 9,427.76 | |
| Salaries of temporary employees..... | 403.25 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 619.16 | |
| Rents..... | 110.00 | |
| Repairs and sundry expenses..... | 72.00 | |
| | | 38,836.53 |
| "Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 8,178.51 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 1,707.77 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 88.40 | |
| | | 9,974.68 |
| "Clinical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 4,341.99 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 118.83 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 88.29 | |
| | | 4,549.11 |

Congressional appropriations—Continued.

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| "Contingencies, Indian Department, 1909"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | \$750.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 36.87 | |
| Rent of office telephones..... | 84.00 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 97.68 | |
| Repairs and sundry expenses..... | 219.48 | |
| | | \$1,187.03 |
| "For completion of work of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 5,128.02 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 268.28 | |
| | | 5,396.30 |
| "Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies"— | | |
| Telegraphing and long-distance telephone..... | | 470.18 |
| "Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes"— | | |
| Salaries and traveling expenses of district agents and assistants..... | 66,005.66 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 1,491.21 | |
| Salaries of temporary employees..... | 8,546.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 2,853.71 | |
| Telegrams and long-distance telephone..... | 345.29 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 2,695.92 | |
| Office rents..... | 2,967.21 | |
| Repairs and sundry expenses..... | 345.61 | |
| Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..... | 7,886.78 | |
| | | 92,550.39 |
| Pay of Indian agent..... | | 4,599.00 |
| Pay of Indian police..... | | 7,788.00 |
| Buildings at agencies and repairs— | | |
| Agency rent..... | | 5,100.00 |
| Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor: | | |
| Choctaw royalties— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 2,090.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 20.49 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 459.06 | |
| Tribal warrants and interest..... | 48,694.45 | |
| Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..... | 18.78 | |
| | | 46,158.98 |
| Chickasaw royalties— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 2,570.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 21.59 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 190.30 | |
| Damage, opening public roads..... | 2.50 | |
| Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..... | 83.83 | |
| | | 2,878.71 |
| Cherokee royalties— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 944.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 48.19 | |
| Salaries of temporary employees..... | 78.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, temporary employees..... | 10.02 | |
| Repairs and sundry expenses..... | 48.50 | |
| Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector..... | 62.50 | |
| | | 1,187.21 |
| Creek royalties— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 1,899.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, regular employees..... | 28.46 | |
| Refund erroneous deposit, individual tank-site damage..... | 6,490.00 | |
| Paid original allottee 10 per cent Boynton town-lot proceeds..... | 344.19 | |
| Paid tribal customs..... | 364.00 | |
| Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector..... | 128.00 | |
| Expenses of town-lot sales..... | 888.00 | |
| Sidewalk of Creek Capital Block, Okmulgee..... | 1,398.00 | |
| | | 11,619.65 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor—Continued. | | |
| Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | \$3,658.94 | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | 21.26 | |
| Refunds of Hartshorne and other towns..... | 21,920.12 | |
| Salaries and traveling expenses per capita payment..... | 5,443.93 | |
| Reappraisal of Hartshorne..... | 306.37 | |
| Survey of townsites segregated coal lands..... | 7,806.91 | \$39,155.87 |
| Choctaw-Chickasaw grazing— | | |
| Salaries of regular employees..... | 5,363.78 | |
| Refunds..... | 520.22 | |
| Refund of timber royalty..... | 38.00 | |
| Per diem and travelling expenses, Indian police..... | 3,907.50 | |
| Expense collecting rent of segregated coal land.. | 9,945.31 | |
| Salary and expenses of supervisor of mines.... | 3,338.06 | |
| Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands..... | 65,339.10 | 87,662.06 |
| Tribal Indian moneys: | | |
| Chickasaw national fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants and interest..... | | 129,890.48 |
| Interest Chickasaw national fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants and interest..... | | 16,772.83 |
| Cherokee national fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants and interest..... | | 8,303.30 |
| Interest Cherokee national fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants..... | | 6,230.97 |
| Interest Cherokee asylum fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants..... | | 317.22 |
| Interest Creek general fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants..... | \$37,437.94 | |
| Expenses of Creek town-lot suits..... | 6,737.06 | |
| Paid Samuel W. Brown claim authorized by Congress..... | 7,388.94 | 51,563.94 |
| Interest Seminole general fund— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants..... | 5,963.50 | |
| Twenty-eight dollars per capita payment..... | 83,430.83 | 89,393.33 |
| Fulfilling treaties—Seminoles— | | |
| Paid tribal warrants and interest..... | | 15,169.13 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Individual Indian moneys— | | |
| Royalties..... | 1,802,593.30 | |
| Land sales..... | 65,590.17 | |
| Overpayments on advance royalty..... | 10,255.68 | |
| Land-sale bids returned..... | 74,194.00 | |
| Pipe-line damages..... | 914.93 | |
| Telephone damages..... | 36.63 | 1,963,585.21 |
| Collections on judgments, Creek town-lot suits— | | |
| Expenses paid..... | | 1,125.00 |
| Sale of lease blanks— | | |
| Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... | | 97.40 |
| Total actual disbursements..... | | |
| Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes..... | 2,710,404.86 | |
| Deposited account sale of townsite maps..... | 509,215.57 | |
| Deposited account sale of lease blanks..... | 165.70 | |
| Deposited to reimburse appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands"..... | 1,494.00 | |
| Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots"..... | 195.10 | |
| Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots"..... | 12.00 | |
| Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw"..... | 645.00 | |
| Deposited unexpended balances..... | 45,859.45 | |
| Deposited account of disallowances..... | 9.00 | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balances on hand June 30, 1909: | |
| Individual Indian moneys— | |
| Royalties..... | \$159,690.35 |
| Pipe-line damages..... | 1,605.15 |
| Telephone damages..... | 50.33 |
| Land-sale bids..... | 59,174.77 |
| Land-sale accounts..... | 152,108.64 |
| Overpayments on advance royalty..... | 1,457.35 |
| | \$374,084.60 |
| Grand total..... | 3,642,155.37 |

TABLE 49.—Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Tribe. | Interest on trust fund. | Treaty and agreement obligations. | Gratuities. | Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous. | Total. |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated tribes..... | | | 225,000.00 | | 225,000.00 |
| Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche..... | 614,127.54 | | | 77,415.45 | 691,542.99 |
| Cherokee and Arapahoe..... | 20,000.00 | | 34,000.00 | 11,235.75 | 65,235.75 |
| Chickasaw River Sioux..... | 17,000.00 | | | 111,730.20 | 128,730.20 |
| Choctaw..... | 17,000.00 | | | 20,345.75 | 37,345.75 |
| Choctaw of the Mississippi (White Earth)..... | | 34,000.00 | | 15,791.05 | 49,791.05 |
| Choctaw of Minnesota..... | 278,588.17 | 240,000.00 | | 25,231.05 | 763,819.22 |
| Choctaw of Red Lake..... | | | 7,000.00 | 2,775.50 | 9,775.50 |
| Choctaw of Lake Superior..... | | | 12,000.00 | | 12,000.00 |
| Choctaw, Turtle Mountain band..... | 14,500.00 | 10,000.00 | | 277,345.75 | 301,845.75 |
| Crow of Alaska..... | | 2,000.00 | | 9,335.00 | 11,335.00 |
| Crow and Flathead Indians..... | | 2,000.00 | | 7,075.50 | 9,075.50 |
| Crow..... | 126,548.75 | | | 20,000.00 | 146,548.75 |
| Crow Creek Sioux..... | 228.70 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 54,000.00 | 69,256.70 |
| Duwatish and other allied tribes in Washington..... | 2,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | 518.00 | 9,518.00 |
| Eastern Cherokee Indians..... | | | | 29,112.61 | 29,112.61 |
| Fort Hall Indians..... | 500.00 | 6,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 300.00 | 26,500.00 |
| Indians in Arizona and New Mexico..... | | | 300,000.00 | | 300,000.00 |
| Indians of Blackfoot Agency..... | 10,936.23 | | | 75,000.00 | 85,936.23 |
| Indians of Flathead Agency..... | | | 9,000.00 | 4,237.25 | 13,237.25 |
| Indians of Fort Belknap Agency..... | | | 20,000.00 | 1,237.25 | 21,237.25 |
| Indians of Fort Berthold Agency..... | | | 20,000.00 | 7,277.50 | 27,277.50 |
| Indians of Fort Peck Agency..... | | | 20,000.00 | 3,234.25 | 23,234.25 |
| Indians of Klamath Agency..... | 17,000.00 | | | 1,675.00 | 18,675.00 |
| Indians of San Carlos Agency..... | | | 4,000.00 | 23,177.00 | 27,177.00 |
| Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency..... | | 4,000.00 | | 7,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Iroquois..... | 4,004.97 | | | 1,000.00 | 5,004.97 |
| Kickapoo (Kansas)..... | 6,225.41 | | 1,800.00 | | 8,025.41 |
| Kickapoo (Oklahoma)..... | 4,225.25 | | 2,000.00 | | 6,225.25 |
| Lower Brant Sioux..... | 301.25 | | 2,000.00 | 6,191.00 | 8,492.25 |
| Mescalero Apache..... | | | 2,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Mission Indians in California..... | 114,677.95 | | | | 114,677.95 |
| Mission Indians in California..... | | | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 |
| New Fane Indians in Idaho..... | 147.85 | 8,000.00 | | | 8,147.85 |
| New Fane, Joseph's band..... | | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Nevada Indians..... | | | | 3,242.30 | 3,242.30 |
| Nevada..... | | | | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho..... | | 60,000.00 | | | 60,000.00 |
| Northern Indians in California..... | | | 20,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Ozama..... | 17,000.00 | | | 7,235.12 | 24,235.12 |
| Ota and Mission..... | 228,237.42 | | | 129,274.75 | 357,512.17 |
| Pawnee..... | 15,000.00 | | 47,500.00 | | 62,500.00 |
| Pima..... | 3,000.00 | | | 40,000.00 | 43,000.00 |
| Pitkin..... | 5,100.00 | | | 9,000.00 | 14,100.00 |
| Plate in northern Utah and northern Arizona..... | 5,100.00 | 9,000.00 | | | 14,100.00 |
| Plate in northern Utah and northern Arizona..... | | 1,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 10,000.00 |
| Plate in northern Utah and northern Arizona..... | | 1,000.00 | | 250.27 | 1,250.27 |
| Plate in northern Utah and northern Arizona..... | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 |

Performance of engagements between United States and Indians—Continued.

E. Contracts with Indians—Continued.
or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from United States unless such contract be executed * * * (strictly in accordance with specified formalities for protection of Indians and approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior). (R. S., 2102.)

Nothing but fee paid to agent or attorney under these contracts, and even fee to be withheld until such agent or attorney shall first have filed a sworn statement with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing each particular act of service under contract; the moneys found to be due Indians to be paid direct to them by the United States. (R. S., 2104.)

Any person receiving money contrary to provisions two preceding sections shall forfeit same and, with his aids and abettors, be punishable by fine and imprisonment. (R. S., 2105.)

II. Government and protection of Indians:

A. Cutting timber—

The President authorized to grant to Indians temporary authority to fell, cut, remove, and sell, on reservations, or allotments fee to which remains in the United States, dead timber standing or fallen, for their sole benefit. (Act Feb. 14, 1892 (25 Stat. 673), as construed by United States Supreme Court in *Lanning Co. v. U. S.*, 136 U. S., 379, 384.)

B. Survey of Indian reservations—

All such surveys to be made under direction and control General Land Office. (R. S., 2115.)

C. Purchase of lands from Indians—

"No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands * * * shall be of any validity in law or equity unless same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution;" any person other than an officer of the United States who attempts to negotiate such treaty or to treat with them for title or purchase of their lands is liable to penalty \$1,000. (R. S., 2116.)

United States Circuit Court, F. D. Missouri, 21 Fed. Rep., 615 (1884).

Construed this penal section not to include leases for grazing purposes.

III. Government of Indian country:

A. Trading with Indians—

(R. S. 2125-2132.)

Provides a complete system of law for granting licenses for trading in Indian country; must be loyal citizens United States and give bond for observance laws and regulations for trade and intercourse with Indians.

Persons employed in Indian affairs prohibited, under pain of fine and removal from office, from having any interest or concern in any trade with Indians, or

"in any contract made or under negotiation * * * with the Indians, for the purchase or transportation or delivery of goods or supplies for the Indians." * * * (Act June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 146, 177.) (R. S. 2078.)

B. Liquor—

Sale of liquor—

R. S., Sec. 2139, as amended by act July 2, 1892 (27 Stat., 290), and act Jan. 20, 1897 (29 Stat., 406).

These acts make it a penal offense to sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor * * *

(a) to any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government; or

(b) to any Indian, a ward of Government under charge of any superintendent or agent; or

(c) any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government through its departments exercises guardianship.

United States Supreme Court in *Hoff* decision (197 U. S., 486) construed these enactments, and

Decides that, as Congress has made in General Allotment Act, 1887, all allottees citizens, provision (a) is unconstitutional as an attempt by Congress to usurp police power of a State over transactions between its citizens within its territory.

III. Government of Indian country—Continued.

B. Liquor—Continued.

Introduction liquor—

The same acts above cited

Makes it a penal offense to introduce or attempt to introduce any of these articles above mentioned into the Indian country, which term is defined by Congress to include allotments while title to same is held in trust by the United States or while same remains inalienable by the allottee without consent of United States.

Court decision, United States Supreme Court (207 U. S., 561).

The constitutionality of this provision was attacked on same grounds as in *Hoff* case, but upheld by Supreme Court in *Couture* case.

Seizure of liquor—

(R. S. 2140.)

Makes it duty of any person in service United States or of any Indian to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in Indian country * * * also authorizes any * * * Indian agent or subagent or commanding officer of a military post * * * who has reason to believe or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any ardent spirituous liquor or wine into Indian country in violation of law * * * to search, seize, and deliver same to proper officer.

United States Supreme Court decided that terms spirituous liquors, ardent spirits, and wine do not include beer, ale, or malt liquors generally. Therefore such liquors when found on reservation can not lawfully be seized and destroyed. (*Bartle v. U. S.*, 132 U. S., 570.)

C. Removal of persons from reservations.

(R. S. 2147-2149.)

Give Commissioner of Indian Affairs * * * Indian agents and subagents power to remove from Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove any person from any tribal reservation whose presence is, in his judgment, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

IV. Education of Indians.

General provision.

Act April 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 77, 78).

This act makes permanent a similar provision contained in former Indian appropriation acts, and gives the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to supervision of Secretary of the Interior, control over the expenditure of all moneys appropriated therein or hereafter for school purposes among the Indians.

Provided, That, except for pay of superintendents, not more than one hundred and sixty-seven dollars shall be expended for annual support and education of any pupil except in certain cases.

Outing system.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation and, by implication, an authorization for transporting Indian pupils from Indian schools and placing them * * * under care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training."

V. Irrigation.

General provision.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and water rights, including lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments, and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control * * * and to employ superintendents of irrigation who may be skilled irrigation engineers, not to exceed five.

Special projects.

Some ten or eleven special appropriations for local irrigation projects have been made by Congress from time to time, in eight of which the appropriations are inalienable from sale of surplus land.

VI. Forestry.

General provision.

Act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781).

Until this appropriation was made, such forestry work as was done was paid for out of tribal funds.

This act provides in substance for investigation by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for purpose of preserving living and growing timber and removing dead timber * * * furnishing expert advice to Indians as to proper care of forests and conduct of timber operations.

VII. General allotment act.

Act February 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 388); section 1, amended by act February 28, 1891 (28 Stat., 794); section 6, amended by act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1447); and act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182); section 4, amended by act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781).

These acts provide a complete system for allotting land to all the Indians but five tribes, the Osages, Miami, Peoria, Sacs and Foxes in Oklahoma, and Senecas in New York, and land of adjoining territory of Sioux Nation in Nebraska.

(1) The work to be done under direction of the President (late appropriation acts set aside money to be expended by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under direction of Secretary of the Interior in same way), and land allotted to each Indian on any reservation deemed by President advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes in amounts not more than one-eighth section to each Indian.

(2) Indians to select their own allotments.

(3) Section 4, as enlarged by act of March 3, 1909, provides for allotment of land on the public domain to any Indian who for any cause has not received an allotment elsewhere.

(4) Allotments to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and patents to issue to Indians to the effect that United States shall hold the land in trust for twenty-five years and at the end thereof convey to allottee or his heirs a patent in fee, free of encumbrance. Indians not allowed to encumber land during trust period, and President may extend trust period.

(5) Section 6, as amended by acts March 3, 1901, and March 3, 1906, has the effect of making allottees born within territorial limits of the United States and every Indian in Indian Territory citizens of United States if they received patents prior to May 8, 1906. Thereafter all allottees, except Indians in Indian Territory (who become citizens as before on receipt of first patent), become citizens only upon receipt of patent in fee.

This section also declares that every Indian born within territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein and has adopted the habits of civilized life shall be a citizen of the United States.

VIII. Curtis Act for protection of the people of the Indian Territory:

Act June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 488).

This act provides a complete system for administering affairs of the 100,000 Indians in the then Indian Territory and, although amended several times, is substantially in effect to-day.

(1) Provides for adjudication of all questions relating to membership of any of the tribes by United States courts.

(2) For enrollment by Commissioner to the Five Tribes of Indians entitled to citizenship therein and for allotment of surface of lands to enrolled members of tribes in fair and equal shares, reserving all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits to the tribe.

(3) Reserving town sites to tribes, setting apart land for churches, schools, and burying grounds.

(4) Providing for the ouster of illegal allottees and intruders.

(5) Making allotments nontransferable and liable for no obligations contracted prior to receipt of patent in fee.

(6) Providing for leasing of oil and mineral lands by Secretary of the Interior, and payment of royalties to Indians.

(7) No intoxicating liquors to be sold in Indian Territory.

(8) Provision for town site commission for each town for the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes for laying out town sites.

(9) Royalties and rents to be paid into United States Treasury to credit of tribe.

(10) Payments by United States to be made per capita and not to tribe.

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances.

| Appropriation. | Balances from previous years. | Appropriations for 1909. | Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909. |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Current and contingent expenses. | | | |
| Pay of Indian agents..... | | \$42,000.00 | \$94,008.87 |
| Pay of Indian police..... | | 200,000.00 | 8,493.71 |
| Pay of farmers..... | | 126,000.00 | 4,384.26 |
| Pay of interpreters..... | | 4,000.00 | 1,125.48 |
| Pay of judges Indian courts..... | | 12,000.00 | 937.78 |
| Pay of matrons..... | | 20,000.00 | 5,281.49 |
| Pay of Indian inspectors..... | | 21,000.00 | 960.00 |
| Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors..... | | 12,800.00 | 1,979.15 |
| Pay of Indian school superintendent..... | | 4,000.00 | |
| Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent..... | | 1,800.00 | 28.29 |
| Buildings at agencies, and repairs..... | | 75,000.00 | 13,004.44 |
| Contingencies, Indian department..... | | 86,000.00 | 2,948.28 |
| Expenses Indian commissioners..... | | 4,000.00 | |
| Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies, 1909..... | | 314,888.24 | 71,679.86 |
| Fortification of Indians..... | | 5,000.00 | 4,687.30 |
| Fulfilling treaties with— | | | |
| Chociwas..... | \$124.84 | 10,820.00 | 10,644.84 |
| Crows..... | 12,135.66 | 6,000.00 | 10,612.31 |
| Fort Hall Indians..... | 22,478.81 | 6,000.00 | 28,478.81 |
| Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency..... | 1,008.40 | 4,000.00 | 504.00 |
| Pawnees..... | 4,493.35 | 20,000.00 | 5,188.98 |
| Potawatomies, Kansas..... | 3,242.09 | 9,087.60 | 4,121.81 |
| Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi..... | 4,700.00 | 51,000.00 | 15,261.97 |
| Senones..... | 8.00 | 28,800.00 | 17,800.04 |
| Senecas of New York..... | 2,000.03 | 11,908.80 | 2,801.94 |
| Sioux, Yankton Tribe..... | 2,816.17 | 16,000.00 | 2,088.88 |
| Six Nations of New York..... | 2.05 | 4,600.00 | 68.10 |
| Winnebagos..... | 24,708.77 | 44,102.47 | 27,968.07 |
| Proceeds of— | | | |
| Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak..... | | 225,000.00 | 225,000.00 |
| Spokane Reservation, Wash..... | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Incidental expenses of the Indian service: | | | |
| Arisons..... | 1,800.00 | | 160.88 |
| California, employees..... | 7,000.00 | | 847.88 |
| California, including support and civilization..... | 4,000.00 | | 394.00 |
| Colorado..... | 1,000.00 | | 682.28 |
| Idaho..... | 5,000.00 | | 322.04 |
| Montana..... | 2,000.00 | | 16.04 |
| Nevada, employees..... | 4,000.00 | | 358.00 |
| Nevada, including support and civilization..... | 5,000.00 | | 380.61 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,000.00 | | 178.67 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,000.00 | | 148.17 |
| Oklahoma, including employees..... | 22,000.00 | | 791.64 |
| Oregon, employees..... | 3,000.00 | | 1,614.08 |
| Oregon, including support and civilization..... | 3,000.00 | | 650.19 |
| South Dakota..... | 3,000.00 | | 681.21 |
| Utah..... | 1,000.00 | | 90.00 |
| Washington, including employees and support and civilization..... | 13,000.00 | | 680.18 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,000.00 | | 470.96 |
| Support of— | | | |
| Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas..... | 25,000.00 | | 5,824.24 |
| Barrocks, employees..... | 5,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Cheyennes and Arapahoes..... | 86,000.00 | | 5,903.08 |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior..... | 7,000.00 | | 975.80 |
| Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota..... | 4,000.00 | | 78.89 |
| Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band..... | 13,000.00 | | 2,288.01 |
| Confederated band of Utes, employees..... | 23,700.00 | | 1,185.19 |
| Confederated band of Utes, subsistence..... | 30,000.00 | | 9,483.23 |
| Crows..... | 8,000.00 | | 25.54 |
| D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington..... | 7,000.00 | | 2,461.54 |
| Indians of Arizona and New Mexico..... | 300,000.00 | | 300,000.00 |
| Indians of Flathead Agency..... | 9,000.00 | | 788.07 |
| Indians of Fort Belknap Agency..... | 20,000.00 | | 2,816.79 |
| Indians of Fort Berthold Agency..... | 20,000.00 | | 2,888.86 |
| Indians of Fort Hall Reservation..... | 20,000.00 | | 5,179.82 |
| Indians of Fort Peck Agency..... | 60,000.00 | | 10,083.82 |
| Indians of Klamath Agency..... | 8,000.00 | | 1,611.28 |
| Indians of Warm Springs Agency..... | 4,000.00 | | 264.86 |
| Indians of Western Shoshone Agency..... | 8,000.00 | | 641.81 |
| Kaibabs in Utah..... | 1,500.00 | | 28.09 |
| Kansas Indians..... | 2,000.00 | | |
| Malaha..... | 2,000.00 | | 514.88 |
| Mission Indians..... | 18,000.00 | | 3,888.79 |

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TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

| Appropriation. | Balances from previous years. | Appropriations for 1909. | Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909. |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Support of—Continued. | | \$3,000.00 | \$1,800.00 |
| Motels | 1,000.00 | | 2.83 |
| Nes Perce of Joseph's Band | 9,000.00 | | 212.83 |
| Northern Cheyennes and Arapahos employees | | 90,000.00 | 21,498.63 |
| Northern Cheyennes and Arapahos, subsistence and civilization | 20,000.00 | | 16,294.42 |
| Northern Indians of California | 6,500.00 | | 294.77 |
| Lawrence, employees | 500.00 | | 471.59 |
| Lawrence, iron, steel, etc. | 10,000.00 | | 154.97 |
| Lawrence, schools | 40,000.00 | | 384.47 |
| Pima Indians | 9,000.00 | | 1,634.26 |
| Poncha | 1,000.00 | | 271.00 |
| Quapaw, education | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Quapaw, employees | 1,000.00 | | 12.80 |
| Quilabets and Quilabos | 6,000.00 | | 1,744.00 |
| See and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas | 12,000.00 | | 231.31 |
| Shoshone, employees | 5,000.00 | | 654.57 |
| Shoshone in Wyoming | 97,000.00 | | 7,925.57 |
| Sioux of Devils Lake | 500,000.00 | | 91,078.01 |
| Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc. | 20,000.00 | | 9,143.73 |
| Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization | 2,000.00 | | 1,280.00 |
| Sioux, Yankton tribe | 5,000.00 | | 908.79 |
| Spokane | 5,000.00 | | |
| Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes | | | |
| Yakimas and other Indians | | | |
| Indian schools: | 1,400,000.00 | | 147,219.82 |
| Support | 400,000.00 | | 182,203.97 |
| Buildings | 56,900.00 | | 3,228.46 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex. | | | |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings, land, etc. (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | \$3,049.94 | 6.45 | 1,072.15 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex., water supply | 2,000.00 | | 3,130.45 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak. | 164,000.00 | | 9,372.96 |
| Carlisle, Pa. | 25,800.00 | | 578.12 |
| Canton City, Nev. | 37,900.00 | | 8,016.62 |
| Chamberlain, S. Dak. | 29,720.00 | | 9,834.22 |
| Chester, N. C. | 129,400.00 | | 9,425.97 |
| Chillicothe, Okla. | 300,000.00 | | 22,183.30 |
| Five Civilized Tribes | 69,428.00 | | 64,501.63 |
| Flanagan, S. Dak. | 28,800.00 | | 5,828.14 |
| Fort Laramie, Colo. | 43,000.00 | | 21,087.43 |
| Fort Mojave, Ariz. | 60,975.00 | | 8,301.79 |
| Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1909 | | | 9,247.30 |
| Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | 1,301.18 | 84.80 | 1,217.14 |
| Genoa, Nev. | 54,800.00 | | 3,373.11 |
| Grand Junction, Colo. | 41,000.00 | | 10,875.88 |
| Hampton, Va. | 40,870.00 | | 11,538.79 |
| Hayward, Wis. | 16,850.00 | | 6,884.73 |
| Kickapoo Reservation, Kans. | 162,750.00 | | 23,242.88 |
| Lawrence, Kans. | 3,000.00 | | 2,714.10 |
| Lawrence, Kans., buildings | 6,908.90 | | 1,974.88 |
| Morris, Minn. | 29,550.00 | | 5,164.79 |
| Mount Pleasant, Mich. | 55,800.00 | | 5,924.19 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 127,400.00 | | 14,669.74 |
| Phoenix, Ariz., heating system | 1,065.00 | | 9,098.80 |
| Pierre, S. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | | | |
| Pierre, S. Dak. | 29,550.00 | | 754.91 |
| Pipersburg, Minn. | 41,675.00 | | 4,241.88 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak. | 48,350.00 | | 15,141.66 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak., buildings | 5,000.00 | | 5,110.82 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak., sewerage system | 6,000.00 | | 6,000.00 |
| Riverside, Cal. | 96,000.00 | | 129.49 |
| Riverside, Cal., buildings | 4,000.00 | | 6,279.98 |
| Riverside, Cal., water system | 3,306.95 | | 2,814.09 |
| See and Fox Reservation, Iowa | 111,200.00 | | 1,613.83 |
| Salem, Oreg. | 26,900.00 | | 5,620.00 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex. | 1,600.00 | | 8,834.21 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex., water supply | 1,000.00 | | 800.00 |
| Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. | 4,000.00 | | 4,712.31 |
| Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., buildings | 11.15 | | 11.15 |
| Southern Utah | 18,728.00 | | 16,542.65 |
| Tonah, Wis. | 46,400.00 | | 4,204.17 |
| Transportation | 75,000.00 | | 19,703.38 |
| Truxton Canyon, Ariz. | 5,000.00 | | 4,712.31 |
| Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1908 and 1909 | 19,300.00 | | 1,812.31 |
| Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1909 | 22,700.00 | | 2,312.31 |
| Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings | 9,000.00 | | 6,162.81 |

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

| Appropriation. | Balances from previous years. | Appropriations for 1909. | Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909. |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Miscellaneous: | | | |
| Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable) | \$12,414.19 | \$90,000.00 | \$27,785.08 |
| Allotments under act of February 8, 1887 (reimbursable) | 49,521.99 | 75,000.00 | 29,509.18 |
| Allotments, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (reimbursable) | 5,529.91 | 15,000.00 | 12,573.15 |
| Allotments, Sioux Reservations | 2,472.30 | 30,000.00 | 4,286.37 |
| Asylum for insane Indians, Carlton, S. Dak. | | 25,000.00 | 4,711.04 |
| Allotments, etc., Spokane Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable), act of May 29, 1908 | | 7,000.00 | 5,448.36 |
| Appraisal, classification, and allotments, Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. and S. Dak. (reimbursable), act of May 28, 1908 | | 75,000.00 | 70,467.68 |
| Care and support of insane Indians in Oklahoma | | 20,000.00 | 19,437.23 |
| Care of orphan Indian children, Five Civilized Tribes | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency, Five Civilized Tribes | | 6,000.00 | 276.86 |
| Commission, Five Civilized Tribes | 68,899.63 | 143,410.00 | 63,821.08 |
| Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico | | 2,000.00 | 612.67 |
| Copying records, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes, act of May 21, 1908 | | 15,000.00 | |
| Certified claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | | 822.17 | |
| Drainage survey, Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable) | 5,670.39 | 10,000.00 | 6,496.43 |
| Education, Sioux Nation | 110,000.27 | 200,000.00 | 29,201.94 |
| Experiments, Indian school or agency farm | | 5,000.00 | 823.67 |
| Investigation of fraudulent leases, allottee lands, Five Civilized Tribes | 2.80 | 10,000.00 | 27.49 |
| Irrigation, Indian Reservations | | 200,000.00 | 11,239.57 |
| Irrigation, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable) | 8.45 | 15,000.00 | 7,236.47 |
| Irrigation and water system, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho (reimbursable) | 254,195.09 | 100,000.00 | 70,396.76 |
| Irrigation systems, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable) | 3,041.27 | 200,000.00 | 68,968.69 |
| Irrigation system, Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable) | 2,066.74 | 125,000.00 | 24,101.39 |
| Irrigation system, Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. | | 25,000.00 | 1,094.20 |
| Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable) | | 80,000.00 | 5,993.73 |
| Judgments, Indian depositions claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | 174,092.44 | 38,015.00 | 122,404.44 |
| Lands, irrigation, etc., for Indians in California | 45,264.79 | 80,000.00 | 60,901.87 |
| Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable) | | 40,000.00 | 877.27 |
| Pay of physician, New York agency | | 600.00 | |
| Pay of superintendent, Cosumnes Reservation, Idaho | | 1,200.00 | |
| Payments to— | | | |
| Thomas G. Walker (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | | 1,894.00 | |
| W. A. Simpson (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909) | | 710.95 | |
| Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash. for lands | 300,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 540,000.00 |
| Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg. for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Land Company | | 108,740.00 | 108,619.19 |
| Menifee Kickapoo, Oklahoma | | 215,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Preventing spread of trachoma among Indians (act Feb. 20, 1909) | | 12,000.00 | 11,823.38 |
| Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes (act May 27, 1909) | | 90,000.00 | 65.48 |
| Purchase of implements, etc., for Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable) | | 25,000.00 | 4,670.82 |
| Potawatomi Indian cemetery, Mission Township, Kans. | | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Rebuilding mills, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable) | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Relief of James H. Owen (act of Mar. 4, 1909) | | 980.00 | |
| Relief of Chas. H. Dickson (act of Jan. 25, 1909) | | 244.73 | |
| Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable) | 102,562.90 | 180,000.00 | 29,624.26 |
| Removal of Indians, Five Civilized Tribes | 1.00 | 20,000.00 | 408.09 |
| Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes | 4,623.18 | 25,000.00 | 5,194.61 |
| Relief of Indians of Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable) | | 10,000.00 | 9,281.00 |
| Removal, etc., of Chief Rocky Boy's band of Chippewas, Montana | | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr. | | 12,000.00 | |
| Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable) | | 15,000.00 | 297.47 |
| Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians | | 40,000.00 | 271.69 |
| Surveying and allotting Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable) | 32,544.73 | 15,000.00 | 19,784.06 |
| Surveying and allotting Indian Reservations | | 75,000.00 | 4,174.33 |

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

| Appropriation. | Balances from previous years. | Appropriations for 1909. | Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909. |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Miscellaneous—Continued. | | | |
| Settling account of Northern Arapaho Indians (deficiency act of Mar. 4, 1906)..... | | \$1,500.00 | \$1,500.00 |
| Special investigations, Indian service..... | | 3,000.00 | 558.44 |
| Town sites, Yuma and Colorado River reservations, Cal. and Ariz. (reimbursable)..... | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal..... | | 10,000.00 | 2,793.51 |
| Zuni dam and irrigation project, New Mexico..... | | 29,000.00 | 2,208.39 |

NOTE.—The balances shown to have been in the Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1909, will remain on the books and be subject to expenditure until after July 1, 1911. Such of the appropriations as were made without year are available until expended, and so much of the others as may be needed for the purpose will be used to pay expenses incurred in the fiscal year, but not settled before July 1, 1909.

TABLE 46.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1899.

| Reservation. | Date of act. | Date of instructions to allot. | Date of allotments completed. | Size of allotment (acres). | Allotments. | | Original area of reservation (approximate). | Acreage opened. | Average disposed of. | Amount realized. | Method of disposition. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | | | | No. | Acreage. | | | | | |
| Round Valley, Cal. | Feb. 9, 1895 (23 Stat. L., 700). | Mar. 10, 1894 | Nov. 3, 1894 | 10 | 619 | 6,408.72 | 108,219.86 | \$45,000.00 | 13,283.46 | \$4,082.49 | Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead act. The lands were opened for settlement at specified intervals in fiscal years, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 98. |
| Southern Ute, Col. | Feb. 20, 1895 (23 Stat. L., 677). | Aug. 15, 1895 | Apr. 15, 1896 | 160 | 271 | 72,610.65 | 1,079,369.00 | 323,070.00 | 1,119,280.00 | 153,402.07 | Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead act. The lands were opened for settlement at specified intervals in fiscal years, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 98. |
| Devils Lake, N. Dak. | Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319). | | | | | | 322,889.77 | \$104,000.00 | 89,276.90 | 361,000.00 | Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre \$1.50, payable in 5 equal annual installments. L. D. 34, p. 98. |
| Red Lake, Minn. | Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46). | | | | | | 300,000.00 | \$256,112.00 | 1,021,338.00 | 670,797.34 | Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$1 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments. L. D. 34, p. 98. |

* Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder.
 † Based on the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 486).
 ‡ Stable persons over 18.
 § Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).
 ¶ Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (23 Stat. L., 46).

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TABLE 46.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1893—Continued.

| Reservation. | Date of act. | Date of instructions to allot. | Date allotments were completed. | Size of allotments (acres). | Allotments. | | Original area of reservation (acres). | Acreage opened. | Acreage disposed of. | Amount realized. | Method of disposition. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | | No. | Acreage. | | | | | |
| Crow, Mont. | Apr. 27, 1904 (24 Stat. L., 320). | | | | | | 2,304,000.00 | 1,115,000.00 | 83,148.79 | \$114,432.17 | When entered under the homestead act to be paid for at \$4 per acre, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entryman to pay interest on unpaid portion of price of allotment. Title of allotment or land entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated July 24, 1904 (24 Stat. L., 320), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Elroy, Comanche, and Apache, Okla. | June 8, 1905 (31 Stat. L., 215). | June 8, 1905 | Oct. 4, 1905 | 109 | 109 | 82,028,352,988,863.00 | 385,618,4520.00 | 222,897,363.57 | 1,003,168.96 | | Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 8, 1905, and returned to allottee by the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 567). See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 567). Proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 323), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Wichita, Kans. | June 6, 1905 (31 Stat. L., 215). | | | 156 | 156 | 70,116.00 | 896,468,00714,000.57 | 271,068.67 | | | Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and township acts. See act of Mar. 2, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 109), act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Resmond, S. Dak. | Apr. 21, 1904 (24 Stat. L., 320). | Ceded. | | | | 3,228,160.00 | 352,000,00414,008,981,133,121.44 | | | | Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and township acts. See act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Utah Valley, Utah. | May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 320). | June 6, 1904 | June 13, 1905 | 440 | 440 | 1,230,101,266,266,146,001,004,285.00 | 21,984,000 | 21,984,000 | 21,984,000 | 21,984,000 | Lands disposed of at public or private sale under the act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), and upon the order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section, amounting to not less than \$1.25 per acre. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-----|-----|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Wind River, Wyo. | Mar. 3, 1895 (23 Stat. L., 1010). | Began in 1884; terminated since 1906; about 200 Indians yet unallotted. | | 400 | 100 | 1,780,138,016,661,754,990,001,638,633,66113,763.56 | 68,413.15 | | | | See also act of Mar. 24, 1896 (25 Stat. L., 187), proclamation dated July 14, 1896 (24 Stat. L., 319), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Colville, Wash. | July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 67). | Oct. 11, 1896 | Jan. 12, 1900 | 80 | 80 | 646,500,0072,800,000,001,500,000,0022,278.15 | 282,488.42 | | | | Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, township, coal, and mineral land laws. See also act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 197), and L. D. 31, 39. |
| Grande Ronde, Oreg. | Feb. 8, 1897 (24 Stat. L., 387). | Sept. 3, 1898 | July 13, 1899 | 400 | 400 | 21,301.65 | 26,021.54 | | | | Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions, the statutes of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated July 13, 1896 (24 Stat. L., 319). |
| Lower Brule, S. Dak. | Mar. 3, 1899 (32 Stat. L., 386). | Feb. 13, 1892 | Apr. 20, 1900 | 400 | 400 | 47,500.00 | 47,500.00 | 47,500.00 | 47,500.00 | 47,500.00 | Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 20, 1894 (23 Stat. L., 867), and L. D. 31, 39. |

4 Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (23 Stat. L., 327).
 5 Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 867).
 6 Single persons over 18.

7 One-half under 18.
 8 One-third under 18.
 9 Single persons under 18.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|---|
| ARIZONA. | | |
| Camp McDowell..... (Under Phoenix School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache. | Acres. 24,971 | Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 23, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.) |
| Colorado River..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Coopa, & Mahave. | • 940,640 | Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 556; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1874, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1870. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 23, p. 224.) |
| Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribe: Chilton, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mim-brado, and Mogollon Apache. | 1,681,920 | Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1890, approved by act 6, 189; agreement made Feb. 25, 1890, approved by act 6, June 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 354. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.) |
| Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago. | • 22,301 | Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882. (See 4106, 36400-9.) |
| Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima. | 367,120 | Act of Feb. 26, 1856, vol. 11, p. 401; executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883. |
| Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai. | • 618 | Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1883. |
| Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui). | 2,472,320 | Executive order, Dec. 10, 1882. Allotments being made under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018-1021). |
| Navaho..... (Under Leupp, Moqui, Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools.) Tribe: Navaho. | 12,116,298 | Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 697, and executive orders, Oct. 29, 1870, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 15, 1884. 1,700,000 acres in Arizona and 907,000 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by executive order of May 17, 1884, and 40,000 acres in New Mexico reserved to public domain, but again reserved by executive orders, Apr. 24, 1890, Jan. 5, 1890, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1890, and May 15, 1905, 61,000 acres added to reservation, and by executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by executive order of Jan. 23, 1908, 2,972,100 acres were added; the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 588), as amended by the act of Dec. 30, 1906, the surplus lands; approximately 800,000 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian west were restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277-9.) |
| Papago..... (Under farmer.) Tribe: Papago. | • 27,600 | Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 8, 1882, vol. 22, p. 209. 41,022.05 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 37,300 acres, unal-lotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) |
| Salt River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima. | 146,720 | Executive orders, June 14, 1870, and Sept. 15, 1908. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) |
| San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribe: Arivaipai, Chilton, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimireño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tohono, and Yuma Apache. | • 1,324,240 | Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 20 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 27, p. 609; agreement made Feb. 25, 1890, approved by act of June 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 150.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 552.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902. |
| Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai. | 780,880 | Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900. |
| Total..... | 19,651,500 | |

• Partly in California.
• Outboundaries surveyed.
• Surveyed.

• Not on reservation.
• Partly in New Mexico.
/ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--|--|
| CALIFORNIA. | | |
| Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger. | Acres. 370 | Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 612), provides for purchase of 390 acres; not allotted, 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 25, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 4267-1907, 7181-8203, 8204-1908.) |
| Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribe: Hunsukung, Hupa, Kiangshu, Hukut, Redwood, Salas, Sermation, and Tishaniaman. | • 90,081 | Act of Apr. 3, 1864, vol. 13, p. 30; executive orders, June 25, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 699 Indians 29,143.23 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68,740 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1893 (28 Stat., p. 52) 15,004.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 268, p. 96; 262, p. 400; 263, p. 170.) |
| Mission (St. Bernardine)..... (Under Galland, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pala, Potosino, and Soboba schools.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawiia, San Luis Rey, Serrano, and Temecula. | 202,216 | Executive orders, Jan. 21, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 18, 1876, May 3, Aug. 26, Sept. 20, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 8, June 19, 1883, Jan. 28, Mar. 22, 1884, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1897, and May 8, 1899. 270.34 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Bryan Reserve (letter book 268, p. 297), and 112.00 acres allotted to 18 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 263, p. 67), 1,200.47 acres allotted to 24 Temecula Indians, 2,700 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 261, p. 812). Proclamations of President Grant of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 22, p. 1970, and May 20, 1902, vol. 23, p. 2008; act of Feb. 11, 1905, vol. 33, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,333 acres purchased. (See authority 7071; also letter book 260, p. 115. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 4, p. 124. 3,742.65 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1905 (34 Stat., 223-228), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1018-1022). And the deeds have been recorded in misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 11,044.89 acres patented by the Government to the Mojave band (see 3088-1908) and 2,200 to the Owyampi band, under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018-1022). |
| Miscellaneous bands: Oroville..... Potosino Valley..... Crescent Lake..... Castroville..... Tahoe, La Moore or Munsel Slough..... Shorewood..... Trinidad..... Eady..... Eel River..... Coyote Valley..... Redwood Valley and Little River..... | 80 15 144 88 87 220 60 641 20 178 80 | Under the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), 1,301 acres were purchased for California Indians. |
| Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribe: Clear Lake, Coocow, Little Lake, Nocomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Walaki, and Yuki. | • 37,000 | Acts of Apr. 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 30, and Mar. 3, 1872, vol. 17, p. 684; executive orders, Mar. 23, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1876, and July 25, 1878; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 28, p. 624. 3,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.18 acres for agency purposes; the residue, approximately 37,000 acres, unallotted and unsurveyed. (7065-1897, letter books 258, p. 17, and 264, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 796.) Allotments now being made. |
| Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribe: Kawiia, Kings River, Monoche, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. | • 48,681 | Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1872, and Aug. 3, 1878. |
| Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache. | • 45,869 | Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 352. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 23, p. 224.) (See 42623, 23080, 23088-1908.) |
| Total..... | 424,378 | |

• Outboundaries surveyed.
• Partly surveyed.

• Surveyed.
• Not on reservation.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|--|
| COLORADO. | | |
| Utes..... (Under Fort Lewis and Southern Ute schools.) Tribe: Capote, Kiowa, and Winimnobe Ute. | Acres. 488,780 | Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1866, vol. 16, p. 619, act of Apr. 20, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; executive order, Nov. 22, 1874, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 1, 1879, and Aug. 9, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1884, vol. 23, p. 247, Feb. 20, 1886, vol. 26, p. 677, 65,463.83 acres allotted to 352 Indians and 960 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 231, p. 80); also 7,200.33 acres allotted to 36 Indians (letter book 231, p. 260). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1884. The residue, 488,780 acres, retained as a reservation for the Winimnobe Utes. |
| Total..... | 488,780 | |
| IDAHO. | | |
| Coeur d'Alene..... (Under superintendent.) Tribe: Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, and d'Orville, and Spokan. | | Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 3, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1867, and Sept. 9, 1880, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1891, vol. 24, p. 1026, 1027. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1884, ratified by act of Aug. 18, 1884, vol. 26, p. 322. 637 Indians have been allotted 103,911.83 acres (these allotments approved July 13, 1886), and 1,506.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 6280-1876, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 328-329), Mar. 2, 1901 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1906 (35 Stat. L., 65), Apr. 30, 1900 (33 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1900, opening surplus lands to settlement. |
| Fert Hall..... (Under Fert Hall School.) Tribe: Bannock and Shoshoni. | 447,940 | Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 13, p. 673; executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 16, 1861, and approved by Congress July 1, 1862, vol. 21, p. 148. Act of Sept. 1, 1866, vol. 24, p. 462, Feb. 26, 1869, vol. 26, p. 667, and Mar. 2, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 6, 1880, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 418,000 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 30 Indians (see letter book 427, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 23, p. 1007), act of Mar. 26, 1904, vol. 25, p. 152. |
| Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé. | | Treaty of June 9, 1864, vol. 19, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1867, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1866, vol. 24, p. 462; agreement, May 1, 1869, ratified by act of Aug. 16, 1869, vol. 26, p. 326. 180,270.08 acres allotted to 1,363 Indians; 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 22,000 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1886, 26 Stat., 873.) |
| Lemhi..... (Under custodian.) | 64,000 | Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1866, and executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1880, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1906, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) |
| Total..... | 511,940 | |
| IOWA. | | |
| Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago. | 2,968 | By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 807.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1890 (see act of Feb. 18, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) |
| Total..... | 2,968 | |
| KANSAS. | | |
| Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Chippewa and Munsee. | | Treaty of July 16, 1854, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,105.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 290 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62). |

* Partly in New Mexico.
† Surveyed.

‡ Not on reservation.
§ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|---|
| KANSAS—continued. | | |
| Iowa..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa. | | Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1099, and of Mar. 6, 1851, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 156 Indians; 622 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 260, p. 66.) |
| Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo. | 308 | Treaty of June 26, 1852, vol. 13, p. 632. 18,619 acres allotted to 229 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 266.57 acres, unallotted (letter books 264, p. 486, and 773, p. 66). (Act of Feb. 26, 1866, vol. 30, p. 609 and Mar. 6, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1007.) |
| Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi. | 800 | Treaties of June 5, 1840, vol. 9, p. 658; of Nov. 15, 1851, vol. 13, p. 1181; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 13, p. 631. 70,506.68 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 800.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 266, p. 258, and Feb. 26, 1866, vol. 30, p. 609, and Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 26, p. 1017.) |
| Sauk and Fox..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri. | 24 | Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1078, and of Mar. 6, 1851, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 401, and Aug. 16, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1904 (34 Stat., 324-340), 900.91 acres were allotted to 27 Indians, leaving 24.08 acres unallotted. (Letter books 269, p. 261; 388, p. 37, and 612, p. 110). |
| Total..... | 922 | |
| MICHIGAN. | | |
| Isabella..... Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Sauk River. | 2,373 | Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 56,513 acres allotted to 1,964 Indians. |
| L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Dessé; bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | 1,020 | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 81,428 acres allotted to 645 Indians; the residue, 1,020 acres, unallotted. |
| Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | | Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Sept. 20, 1855. 2,861.35 acres allotted to 96 Indians. |
| Total..... | 3,402 | |
| MINNESOTA. | | |
| Sauk Fort..... (Under West Lake School.) Tribe: Sauk Fort Chippewa. | | Treaty of Apr. 7, 1855, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1860, vol. 22, p. 647. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 64.) 55,211.79 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. E. 469, 822); residue, 31,963 acres, to be opened to public settlement. |
| Deer Creek..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa. | | Executive order, June 30, 1863; act of Jan. 14, 1860, vol. 22, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 64.) 26,555 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 28,764 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1868.) |
| Fond du Lac..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1873, vol. 17, p. 180. 29,282.61 acres allotted to 311 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1860, vol. 22, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 64.) The residue, 76,597 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1866. (See act of Jan. 14, 1860, vol. 22, p. 642.) |
| Grand Portage (Pigeon River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1860, vol. 22, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 64.) 34,191.31 acres allotted to 204 Indians; 328.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement. |

* In Kansas and Nebraska.

† Surveyed.

‡ Agency abolished June 30, 1880.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|---|
| MINNESOTA—continued. | | |
| Leach Lake (Under Leach Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pigeon, and Lake Winnebago bands of Chippewa. | Acres. | Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; executive orders, Nov. 4, 1875, and May 30, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Dec. No. 347, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,663.25 acres allotted to 336 Indians and 231.25 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,282.25 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 19,244 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1880, vol. 25, p. 692.) |
| Meadowbank Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux. | | By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1854, Mar. 3, 1855, May 15, 1855, June 24, 1856, Mar. 2, 1857, and Aug. 19, 1857.) 26,767 acres decided to be Indian; 11,247.75 acres allotted to 18 Indians and held in trust by the United States; 9,900 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 119, and Sched. approved Nov. 21, 1904.) |
| Miss Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille, Lac and Banks River bands of Chippewa. | 61,014 | Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 1, 1854, vol. 17, pp. 696, 698; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Dec. No. 347, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 48.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 11, 1888, vol. 25, p. 376, and joint resolution (No. 5) approved May 17, 1890, vol. 30, p. 745. |
| Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa. | 548,608 | Treaty of Oct. 1, 1858, vol. 13, p. 677; act of Jan. 16, 1859, vol. 24, p. 612; executive order, Feb. 27 and 23, 1859, and executive order, Nov. 21, 1852, act of Mar. 3, 1859, vol. 22, p. 1029, and act of Feb. 20, 1864, ratifying agreement made, p. Mar. 10, 1860, vol. 25, p. 705, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co. Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. |
| Vermilion Lake (Under Vermilion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa. | 1,050 | |
| White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pigeon Chippewa. | 75,178 | Treaty of Mar. 19, 1857, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Mar. 13, 1870, and July 12, 1880, act of Oct. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 5, 1880, H. R. Ex. Dec. No. 347, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 41 and 26.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1880 (25 Stat., 642), 22,214.00 acres have been allotted to 4,200 Indians, and 1,500.00 acres reserved by agency, school, and village purposes; and under act of Apr. 22, 1864 (38 Stat., 287), 22,214.00 acres have been allotted to 2,774 Minnabota and Other Tall Pines Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the Minnabota band of 15,173.10 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 75,178.10 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts. |
| White Oak Point and Chipewagan (Under Leach Lake Agency.) Tribe: Lake Winnebago, Pigeon, and White Oak Point bands of Mississippi Chippewa. | | Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 10, 1860, vol. 25, p. 719; executive orders, Nov. 4, 1875, and May 30, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Dec. No. 347, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 41 and 26.) 1,000.00 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebago Indians; the residue, 113,082.25 acres, of Lake Winnebago Indians, to be opened to public settlement; 23,480.25 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. S. 250, p. 340). Residue, 154,562 acres, restored to public domain. |
| Total | 688,900 | |
| MONTANA. | | |
| Blackfoot (Under Blackfoot School.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan. | 909,644 | Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1855, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1855; executive orders, July 8, 1874, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 12, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 22, 1874, and July 12, 1880, and agreement made, p. Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress, Mar. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 123; agreement made by Congress, Mar. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1883, approved by act of June 10, 1885, vol. 28, p. 300. Allotments to be made under the act of May 30, 1868 (36 Stat. 1, 288). |

* Surveyed.
† These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVII and XLII of Annual Report, 1890.
‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|--|
| MONTANA—continued. | | |
| Crow (Under Crow Agency.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow. | 61,896,758 | Treaty of May 7, 1862, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1860, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1862, vol. 21, p. 47, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1861, approved by Congress July 19, 1862, vol. 22, p. 1071; executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1884; agreement made Dec. 8, 1880, ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 24, pp. 1088-1094; agreement made Aug. 27, 1884, (Ann. Rpt., 1884, p. 704, the Freedmen's Commission, Oct. 2, 1884, to amend act 1884.) Act of Apr. 27, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323, to amend act ratifying agreement of Aug. 14, 1884. Under act Feb. 4, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1887 (25 Stat., 756), and act June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 1000) (modifying executive order of Mar. 30, 1881), 47,014.00 acres have been allotted to 2,372 Indians, and 1,282.25 acres reserved for school, mission, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,244,142.00 acres, and 14,711.75 acres of ceded part have been allotted to 21 Indians. (See L. S. 742, p. 36; 322, p. 123, and 446, p. 414.) 27 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,380.25 acres under act of Apr. 11, 1888 (25 Stat., 67), Feb. 9, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. |
| Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribe: Grosventre and Assiniboin. | 97,600 | Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1855, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1855; executive orders, July 8, 1874, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 12, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1874, and July 12, 1880, and agreement made, p. Jan. 24, 1887, approved by Congress, Mar. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1883, approved by act of June 10, 1885, vol. 28, p. 300. Allotments to be made under the act of May 30, 1868 (36 Stat. 1, 288). |
| Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Grosventre, Teton, Sisseton, and Yankton Sioux. | 1,774,067 | Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1855, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1855; executive orders, July 8, 1874, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 12, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1874, and July 12, 1880, and agreement made, p. Dec. 8, 1880, approved by Congress, May 1, 1882, vol. 23, p. 113. 4,200.00 acres reserved for town sites. |
| Joe's (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribe: Flathead, Kootenai, Lower Kootenai, and Fond d'Oreille. | | Treaty of July 12, 1855, vol. 11, p. 671. Under acts of Apr. 22, 1864 (38 Stat., 287), Feb. 10, 1867 (24 Stat., 378), and Feb. 28, 1881 (26 Stat., 794), 2,372 Indians have been allotted 228,820.15 acres, and under act of Apr. 22, 1864 (38 Stat., 287) 2,372 acres have been reserved for tribal, town, and school use; and under act of Apr. 22, 1864, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1868 (36 Stat., 1008-1020), 2,774.00 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 1,977 acres for water power, etc., and 4,112 for town-site purposes, and 20,780 acres (approximately) were granted by the act of Apr. 22, 1864, to the State of Montana for school purposes, amounting to 23,412.25 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,128,151.94 acres. These lands, and the lands reserved for town-site purposes, are, with the exception of timber lands, to be disposed of as provided for by section 2 of the act of Apr. 22, 1864 (36 Stat., 287). 16,521.25 acres reserved for Sioux Range under act of May 26, 1868 (36 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1869, May 26, 1869, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. |
| Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne. | 469,801 | Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1864; and Mar. 19, 1866; act of Mar. 3, 1868, vol. 22, p. 1000. |
| Total | 5,528,46 | |
| NEBRASKA. | | |
| Nebraska (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux. | | Act of Mar. 3, 1853, vol. 12, p. 319, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 23, 1854, vol. 15, p. 637; executive orders, Feb. 27, and 23, 1855, Nov. 15, 1857, Aug. 21, 1859, Dec. 25, 1874, and Feb. 9, 1884. 26,275.75 acres reserved as Indian lands, 23,038.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,237.74 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1855. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1888, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian dec., vol. 14, p. 306.) Act of Apr. 20, 1868, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. |

* Outboundaries surveyed. † Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|--|
| NEBRASKA—continued. | | |
| Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha. | Acres. =12,421 | Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1048; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1855, vol. 14, p. 607; acts of June 10, 1873, vol. 17, p. 291, and June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 541; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (37 Stat., p. 613); 129,470 acres allotted to 1,377 Indians; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted. |
| Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca. | | Treaty of Mar. 10, 1855, vol. 14, p. 678; act of Mar. 2, 1855, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 292. 27,202.06 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 169 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 295, p. 439; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1860, vol. 26, p. 1450.) |
| Stout (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Ojibwa Sioux. | 640 | Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882. |
| Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago. | =1,711 | Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1855, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See also Indian deeds, p. 215.) 109,040.82 acres allotted to 1,200 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted. |
| Total..... | 14,772 | |
| NEVADA. | | |
| Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni. | =312,330 | Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886. |
| Mojave River..... (Under Carson Agency.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kawaiwits, Paiute, and Shiwits. | =1,000 | Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 12, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1878; executive order of July 31, 1908. |
| Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute. | =322,000 | Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 228.) |
| Walker River..... (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute. | | Executive order, Mar. 10, 1874; joint resolution of June 18, 1902, vol. 25, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 248-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 23, pp. 923-927; act of June 21, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 288,006.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 60,800.18 acres. Allotted to 68 Indians, 9,781.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 60 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,360.39 acres; reserved for timber, 3,255.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 285, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,006.84 acres. |
| Total..... | 635,330 | |
| NEW MEXICO. | | |
| Huerfano Apache..... (Under Huerfano School.) Tribe: Huerfano Apache. | =286,400 | Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 15, 1876, Sept. 21, 1888, May 19, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887. 129,312.88 acres allotted to 645 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 328, p. 323.) The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment. (See executive order of Nov. 11, 1907.) The above mentioned 645 allotments have been canceled; real lotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments 1 to 797 were approved Aug. 28, 1909, and are not included in this report.) |
| Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache. | =474,240 | Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1874, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 23081, 6262, 7510, 7548-1904, and 1905, 30323-1909, and Senate bill 8602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.) |
| | | Partly in Idaho. Outboundaries surveyed. |

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted.) | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| NEW MEXICO—continued. | | |
| Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.) | | |
| Tribe: Pueblo— | Acres. | |
| Tewa..... | =17,610 | Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1856, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 13, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 652.) See executive orders of June 12 and September 9, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos, and executive order of July 28, 1908, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. |
| Acoma..... | =66,792 | |
| San Juan..... | =17,644 | |
| Flouris..... | =17,461 | |
| San Felipe..... | =84,797 | |
| Peora..... | =18,753 | |
| Cochiti..... | =24,206 | |
| Santo Domingo..... | =74,743 | |
| Taos..... | =17,341 | |
| Santa Clara..... | =60,366 | |
| Tesuque..... | =17,471 | |
| St. Ildefonso..... | =17,243 | |
| Pojoaque..... | =13,220 | |
| Sala..... | =17,315 | |
| Sandi..... | =24,127 | |
| Isleta..... | =110,000 | |
| Nambé..... | =13,506 | |
| Laguna..... | =123,228 | |
| Santa Ana..... | =17,321 | |
| Zuni..... | =215,040 | Executive orders, Mar. 10, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1888. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,641.26 acres.) |
| (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo. | | |
| Total..... | 1,000,465 | |
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Albany..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca. | =30,469 | Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1843, vol. 7, p. 387. |
| Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca. | =21,660 | Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1843, vol. 7, p. 387. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) |
| Oil Springs..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca. | =640 | By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1808, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1807, vol. 30, p. 30. |
| Oneida..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida. | =380 | Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) |
| Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Oneida, and St. Regis. | 6,100 | Do. |
| St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis. | 14,640 | Treaty of May 12, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) They hold about 24,300 acres in Canada. |
| Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca. | =7,543 | Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1807, vol. 12, p. 691; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1828. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) |
| Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora. | 6,249 | Treaty of Jan. 15, 1804, vol. 1, p. 81, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.) |
| Total..... | 87,677 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | |
| Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee. | { =48,000 =15,211 | Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 159, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 100, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 125, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 23, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Am. Atty. Gen. Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 25,000 acres of the 63,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1904.) |
| Total..... | 63,211 | |
| | | Partly surveyed. Surveyed. |

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TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|---|
| NORTH DAKOTA. | | |
| Deylin Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cut-head, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux. | Acres. 92,144 | Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 304, agreement Sept. 30, 1875, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 107. (See pp. 228-237, Comp. Indian Laws.) 128,824.55 acres allotted to 1,168 Indians; 777.58 acres reserved for church, and 182.61 acres reserved for government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 316, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1903. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 268. Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1861, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 222, Comp. Indian Laws); executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 15, 1880, and June 17, 1907, agreement 1906, 14, p. 222, Comp. Indian Laws; executive order, Apr. 12, 1870, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1882, vol. 35, p. 1032. (See 1882, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1882, vol. 35, p. 1032.) 20,420 acres allotted to 640 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 84,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1897 (24 Stat. L., 1043). (See 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, H. R. 5075.) |
| Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribe: Arikara, Gros-ventre, and Mandan. | 884,780 | Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 304, and executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1874, and Nov. 29, 1874. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 18, p. 254, and executive order, Mar. 2, 1882, vol. 35, p. 1032. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Mar. 15, 1900, vol. 22, p. 64, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1882, vol. 26, p. 154. Under act of Mar. 2, 1882 (25 Stat. L., 444, 445, and 460), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041).) Allotments numbered 2645 to 2701 were approved Aug. 16, 1906, and under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1906, 1,001,500 acres were opened to settlement, which are not included in this report.) |
| Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Hunk-papa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. | 1,947,812 | Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 9, 1894. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1882, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1894, vol. 23, p. 184. 43,894 acres allotted to 225 Indians, and 100 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. |
| Turtle Mountain (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa. | | |
| Total. | 2,824,781 | |
| OKLAHOMA. | | |
| Cherokee (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee. | 70,070 | Treaty of Feb. 14, 1832, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 473, and July 16, 1836, vol. 14, p. 734; agreement of Dec. 19, 1836, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 1, 1837, vol. 21, p. 240; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1838, vol. 23, p. 716. Approximately 40,000 Indians have been allotted 4,327,000 acres. |
| Cherokee and Arapaho (Under Cherokee and Arapaho Commission and Sugar School.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne. | | Executive order Aug. 10, 1866; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1873, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 12, 1869, and Jan. 17, 1882, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve (reimposed for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1895, p. 120). Executive order of July 17, 1882, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1882, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 108-109. 108,023.08 acres allotted to 3,284 Indians; 251,222.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 22,942.80 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 4,000,928.08 acres, opened to settlement. (See 1891, pp. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.) |
| Chickasaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw. | 508,108 | Treaty of June 22, 1844, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 22, 1867, ratified by act of June 26, 1869, vol. 20, p. 508; act of July 1, 1869, vol. 23, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1868; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Approximately 10,000 Indians have been allotted 4,500,000 acres. |

• Surveyed.

• Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|---------------------|---|
| OKLAHOMA—continued. | | |
| Choctaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw. | Acres. 2,880,043 | Treaty of June 22, 1845, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 75,700 Indians have been allotted 4,960,000 acres. |
| Creek (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek. | 72,813 | Treaties of Feb. 14, 1832, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1836, vol. 14, p. 738, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 6, 1862, vol. 22, p. 292. (See Ann. Rept., 1862, p. 117.) Agreement of Feb. 15, 1859, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1860, vol. 23, p. 177; President's proclamation, Mar. 25, 1860, vol. 29, p. 1244; agreement of Sept. 27, 1867, ratified by act of June 26, 1869, vol. 20, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 5, 1890, ratified by act of June 1, 1902, vol. 31, p. 611; President's proclamation of June 1, 1902, vol. 31, p. 611; agreement of Feb. 1, 1890, ratified by act of June 20, 1902, vol. 33, p. 209; President's proclamation of Aug. 6, 1902, vol. 33, p. 209. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209. Approximately 18,700 Indians have been allotted 1,000,000 acres.) |
| Iowa (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa. | | Executive order, Aug. 15, 1882; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 12, 1891, vol. 24, p. 748. 8,664.81 acres allotted to 100 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church school, the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 15, 1891, vol. 27, p. 930. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 304.) |
| Kansas (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansas or Kaw. | | Act of June 6, 1873, vol. 17, p. 225; 250 acres reserved for common school, and 100 acres also. Remainder, 19,877 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 33, p. 689, ratifying agreement, not dated. |
| Kiokapee (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kiokapee. | | Executive order, Aug. 15, 1882; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1892, vol. 27, p. 827. 23,420.14 acres allotted to 258 Indians; 479.73 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1896, vol. 29, p. 508; act of Mar. 2, 1900, vol. 32, p. 1001. |
| Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa. | | Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 18, p. 251 and 549; agreement made Oct. 6, 1882; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 4,000,000 acres, of which 425,000 acres have been allotted to 2,750 Indians; 11,973 acres reserved for agency school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,600,000 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 222, p. 442; act, p. 470). President's proclamation of July 1, 1891, vol. 23, p. 1075; June 28, 1892, vol. 23, p. 1091; Sept. 4, 1892, vol. 23, p. 1096, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 206. Of the 2,600,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1890, 1,241.22 acres were reserved for town sites under act of Mar. 25, 1893 (24 Stat. L., 823); 22,420.14 acres were allotted to 618 Indians under act of June 6, 1890 (24 Stat. L., 812), and 425 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 6, 1890, ratified by act of Mar. 7, 1897 (24 Stat. L., 1012). The residue, 2,374,358.68 acres, were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under act of June 6 and June 26, 1890, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1890. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 209,021.13 acres under act of June 6, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 26, 1890, to June 30, 1909. (See 2744-1909.) (See 1894-1896, and act of Mar. 27, 1903, 25 Stat. L., 9.) |
| Modoc (Under Sagona School.) Tribe: Modoc. | | Agreement with Eastern Shawnee made June 22, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1883, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1870, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,978 acres allotted to 68 Indians; 3 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes; 2 acres for school and 94 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 100.) |
| Oakland (Under Forton School.) Tribe: Tonkawa and Lipan. | | Act of May 27, 1875, vol. 20, p. 84 (see Ann. Rept. for 1889, vol. 6, Indian Dept., p. 678). (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1875, vol. 6, Indian Dept., p. 604.) 11,273.76 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 100.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 227, p. 340). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1891, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 624.) |

• Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment.—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|---------------------|--|
| OKLAHOMA—continued. | | |
| Ozage (Under Ozage Agency) Tribe: Great and Little Ozage. | Acres. • 404,924 | Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 226. (See deed dated June 13, 1869, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 487.) (See act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 686), act of Mar. 3, 1906 (33 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 81, approved Feb. 28, 1906.) 2,280 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 sections). Since July 1, 1906, these 2,280 Indians have been allotted 400,216.20 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.83 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Changes since June 30, 1906, have not been deducted from area of reservation in this report. |
| Oto (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri. | | Act of Mar. 2, 1881, vol. 23, p. 351; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 2, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under act of Feb. 8, 1867 (24 Stat., 398), Feb. 26, 1861 (36 Stat., 794), and Apr. 21, 1864 (33 Stat., 150), 177,711.25 acres were allotted to 814 Indians (886 allotments—see L. B. 226, p. 328), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. |
| Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blackhardt Fork and Roche de Boule. | • 1,567 | Treaty of Feb. 24, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.60 acres were allotted to 157 Indians (167 allotments—see L. B. 226, p. 328), 1,567.23 acres, unallotted (letter book 226, p. 115). |
| Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee. | | Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 220,014 acres are Cherokee and 9,064 acres are Creek lands.) See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) 112,856.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,239 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 231, p. 283, and 293, p. 4.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1903, p. 324.) |
| Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wm. | | Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 512. 48,460 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 4,313.37 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1862 (32 Stat., 345). |
| Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca. | • 320 | Acts of Aug. 18, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1875, vol. 20, p. 75; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 784 Indians, 101,860.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, religious, and cemetery purposes 268.50 acres leaving unallotted and unreserved 268 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 313, p. 401). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 317. |
| Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi. | | Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 511; act of May 22, 1872, vol. 17, p. 184 (228,714 acres are Creek ceded lands; 661,261 acres are Seminoles lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 26 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1867, ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 24, pp. 1016-1021. 218,576.38 acres allotted to 1,469 Potawatomi and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 508 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.38 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 25, p. 382. (See letter book 222, pp. 423, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 377.) |
| Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw. | | Treaty of May 15, 1833, vol. 7, p. 494, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 511. 50,348.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 66 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 333, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1869, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1890, vol. 26, p. 507. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1900, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 4, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1904, vol. 33, p. 307. |
| Sauk and Fox (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi. | | Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 496; agreement June 12, 1860; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1861, vol. 20, p. 749. 37,584.66 acres allotted to 846 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 25, p. 390. (See letter book 222, p. 100, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) |

• Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment.—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|---|
| OKLAHOMA—continued. | | |
| Seminole (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole. | Acres. • 8,864 | Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1861, Ann. Rept., 1862, p. 114, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1862, vol. 23, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1866. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1866.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 6, p. 38. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1867, ratified by act of July 1, 1868, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1869, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 260. Approximately 3,000 Indians have been allotted 361,000 acres. |
| Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca. | | Treaties of Feb. 29, 1861, vol. 7, p. 949; of Dec. 29, 1862, vol. 7, p. 411; and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 512. 23,421.25 acres allotted to 202 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1891, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 33, p. 288. Treaties of July 20, 1851, vol. 7, p. 361; of Dec. 29, 1862, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 512, and agreement with Modoc, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 19, p. 447. 10,634.41 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 80 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 232, p. 207); the residue, 3,243 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 33, p. 283). |
| Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee. | | (See treaty of July 4, 1860, with Delaware, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 784.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1896, vol. 28, p. 898. 152,951 acres allotted to 945 Indians; 4,181 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,448 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 290, p. 970). |
| Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Ioni, (Addo, Comanche, Delaware, Tomahoni, Waco, and Wichita. | • 1,511,576 | Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. |
| Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot. | • 836 | Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 512. 20,666.84 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 644.72 acres unallotted (letter book 223, p. 352). |
| Total. | 5,486,830 | |
| OREGON. | | |
| Grande Ronde (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribe: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Coy Creek, Lakamut, Mary's River, Molala, Neenah, Rogue River, Santiam, Wasilla, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill. | | Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1144, and of Dec. 31, 1856, vol. 12, p. 982; executive order June 23, 1857. 40 acres reserved for government, school, and 23,128 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 367, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901. |
| Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribe: Klamath, Modoc, Falute, Pit River, Walapai, and Yahuska band of Snake (Shoshoni). | • 872,186 | Treaty of Oct. 14, 1854, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,004.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Act of May 27, 1862, vol. 24, p. 360; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1038. Lands now in process of allotment under act of May 27, 1902 (33 Stat., L. 280). (See act of Mar. 3, 1905 (34 Stat., L. 112), removal of Modoc in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) |
| Siletz (Under Siletz School.) Tribe: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwakwaka, Rogue River, Skowon, Shasta, Santissima, Sinalaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirty-two others. | • 3,200 | Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 19, p. 444. Act of May 27, 1862, vol. 24, p. 360, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1864. Residue, 177,503.62 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 348.) President's proclamation, May 10, 1866, vol. 29, p. 566. Act of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 258, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1068. |

• Surveyed.

• Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|--|
| OREGON—continued. | | |
| Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla. | Acres. * 79,820 | Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1897, vol. 22, p. 2071; Mar. 2, 1885, vol. 25, p. 440, and sec. 2 of act of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 25, p. 656. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1858, Ann. Rept., 1859, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 863 Indians, 860 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 182.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730. |
| Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Patute, Tunio, Warm Springs, and Wasco. | * 322,106 | Treaty of June 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,666.45 acres allotted to 909 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 222,106 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295). |
| Total..... | 1,277,314 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA. | | |
| Crow Creek and Old Winnebago..... (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yankton, Lower Brulé, Minicoujou, and Two Kettle Sioux. | * 111,711 | Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept. 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 12) act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 688; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 842 Indians 172,733.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 309, p. 443; 372, p. 456; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment. |
| Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux. | | Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 605; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 107. (See pp. 328-377, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1869, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,604.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for state school purposes, 1,221.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) |
| Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Minicoujou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux. | 2,467,926 | Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1894. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 306.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 688. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,238,538.36 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 362, 450, and 500, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 609, p. 306, and 926, p. 307). 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,352.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,324,509.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1893, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1896, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Lands now in process of allotment. |
| Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux. | | Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,232.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 15, 1894, vol. 29, p. 314.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1869, ratified by act of Aug. 20, p. 1.) The residue open to settlement. |
| Total..... | 6,222,439 | |
| UTAH. | | |
| Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute. | * 179,194 | Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stat. 165; act of May 5, 1884, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1889, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 977; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1904, section 1, 1,054,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,160 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1908 (26 Stat. 263), 102,245.32 acres allotted to 1,263 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 362), and 60,190 acres under reclamation, the residue, 79,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See L. B. 75, p. 268.) |
| Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute. | | Executive order, Jan. 5, 1893. (See act of June 15, 1890, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 5, 1889, vol. 21, p. 196.) 15,440 acres allotted to 25 Indians, remainder of reservation reserved to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 22. (Letter book 603, p. 11a.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. |
| Total..... | 179,194 | |

* Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| SOUTH DAKOTA—continued. | | |
| Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogala Sioux. | Acres. * 1,943,121 | Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1894. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 306.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, 25 Stat. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 688. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stat. 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by executive order of Jan. 24, 1893, and was restored to the public domain by executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888), and authority of President of July 29, 1904, 854,969.51 acres have been allotted to 2,607 Indians, and 11,333.08 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 896,533.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,046,120.74 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L. 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 481). |
| Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Lower, Minicoujou, Northern, Ogala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhashé Sioux. | * 1,524,210 | Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1894. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 306.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 688. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,238,538.36 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 362, 450, and 500, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 609, p. 306, and 926, p. 307). 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,352.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,324,509.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1893, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1896, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Lands now in process of allotment. |
| Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux. | | Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,232.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 15, 1894, vol. 29, p. 314.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1869, ratified by act of Aug. 20, p. 1.) The residue open to settlement. |
| Total..... | 6,222,439 | |
| UTAH. | | |
| Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute. | * 179,194 | Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stat. 165; act of May 5, 1884, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1889, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 977; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1904, section 1, 1,054,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,160 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1908 (26 Stat. 263), 102,245.32 acres allotted to 1,263 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 362), and 60,190 acres under reclamation, the residue, 79,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See L. B. 75, p. 268.) |
| Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute. | | Executive order, Jan. 5, 1893. (See act of June 15, 1890, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 5, 1889, vol. 21, p. 196.) 15,440 acres allotted to 25 Indians, remainder of reservation reserved to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 22. (Letter book 603, p. 11a.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. |
| Total..... | 179,194 | |

* Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|--|
| WASHINGTON. | | |
| Chehalis (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tainuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis. | Acres. | Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See L. B. 182, p. 201, and 187, p. 45.) |
| Columbia (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Acoos band). | | Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1888; Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 26, 1894, and executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 25,172.80 acres allotted to 40 Indians (see executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats. 55). |
| Colville (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kallispai, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoff, and Spokan. | 1,297,000 | Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 493.) 50,900.80 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 228, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town-sites. The residue, 1,277,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 808. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). |
| Hoh River (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh. | 640 | Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893. |
| Lummi (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Skakumur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish. | 598 | Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted, 11,634 acres to 85 Indians; reserved for government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved, 568 acres. |
| Makah (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute. | 23,040 | Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 930; executive orders, Oct. 26, 1873, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. Lands now in process of allotment, except timber lands. |
| Muckleshoot (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot. | 169 | Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 39 Indians have been allotted 3,191.97 acres. |
| Nisqualli (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawkwanish, Stallakoom, and 5 others. | | Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians. |
| Osette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette. | 640 | Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893. |
| Fort Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Skakumur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish. | 1,375 | Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 4,906.48 acres allotted to 38 Indians; the residue, 1,375 acres, unallotted. |
| Puyallup (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawkwanish, Stallakoom, and 5 others. | | Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 109 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 27, p. 62. (For text see annual report 1896, p. 315.) The residue, 689 acres, held out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 30.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 2, 1890 (27 Stats. 637), June 1, 1897 (70 Stats. 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 877). |
| Quilts (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilts. | 837 | Executive order, Feb. 19, 1899. |
| | | • Partly surveyed. • Surveyed. • Outboundaries surveyed. |

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|---|--------------------|--|
| WASHINGTON—continued. | | |
| Quinalt (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quinalt and Quinalt. | Acres. 176,650 | Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 911; executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 471 Indians have been allotted 46,893.39 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 176,650.05 acres. The lands are now in process of allotment and the work nearly completed. |
| Shoalwater (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Shoalwater and Chehalis. | 335 | Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866. |
| Skokomish (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana. | | Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 506, p. 268.) Allotted in executive order, addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 505, p. 286.) 62 allotments. |
| Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Skakumur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish. | 8,930 | Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,840 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted. |
| Spokan (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokan. | | Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 130. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 74. Under act of May 29, 1906 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 647 Indians have been allotted 64,000 acres (approved since July 1, 1909), and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. |
| Squaxon Island (Klabbemish) (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawkwanish, Stallakoom, and 5 others. | | Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians. |
| Swinomish (Perry's Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Skakumur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish. | | Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 69.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre. |
| Yakima (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kiklat, Paloo, Toppish, Wasco, and Yakima. | 837,753 | Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1865, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 265,056.03 acres allotted to 2,828 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 854, p. 418; 416, p. 268, and 870, p. 243.) The residue, 548,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 596), recognizing claim of Indians to 263,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 38848, 1909.) |
| Total. | 2,347,976 | |
| WISCONSIN. | | |
| La Crosse Oreille (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Crosse Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | 20,006 | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 23, 1860, Apr. 1, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1872.) Act of May 20, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted to 1,008 Indians; the residue, 20,006 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1898, vol. 32, p. 798. |
| | | • Surveyed. • Partly surveyed. • Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency. |

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

| Name of reservation and tribe. | Area (unallotted). | Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve. |
|--|--------------------|---|
| WISCONSIN—continued. | | |
| La C du Flambeau (Under La C du Flambeau School.) Tribe: La C du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | Acres. 26,152 | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1854, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1855.) Department order of June 25, 1855. Act of May 20, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,658 acres allotted to 620 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1908 (33 Stats., 706), 120 Indians were allotted 7,513.40 acres, leaving unallotted 26,152.40 acres. |
| La Pointe (Red River) (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | 46,613 | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 308.91 acres patented under act of 1870; 196.71 acres fishing ground. 78,269.92 acres allotted to 950 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1856, and letter book 351, p. 49.) Under acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 769), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), 880 acres were allotted to 11 Indians, leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613.88 acres. |
| Red Cliff (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior. | | Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Feb. 21, 1855. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1855, and May 26, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,336.91 acres allotted to 46 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,696.30 acres were allotted to 109 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1865, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes. |
| Menominee (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee. | 231,680 | Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 962; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679. |
| Onesida (Under Onesida School.) Tribe: Onesida. | 11,903 | Treaty of Feb. 3, 1855, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.06 acres, reserved for school purposes. |
| Stockbridge (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Stockbridge and Munsie. | 11,903 | Treaties of Nov. 24, 1845, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 665, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) |
| Total..... | 336,345 | |
| WYOMING. | | |
| Wind River (Under Shoshoni School.) Tribe: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni. | 95,307 | Treaty of July 3, 1865, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land div. letter book 359, p. 463.) Act of Mar. 3, 1906, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation, June 3, 1906 opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,944.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,116.86 acres; allotted therein to 338 Indians, 34,016.49 acres. (See letter book 865, p. 157.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,828.68 acres. 52.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. Of the diminished reserve, 185,016.65 acres were allotted to 1,781 Indians, and 1,792.06 acres were reserved for agency school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 5, 1867 (34 Stats., 283), as amended by act of Feb. 23, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1865 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.16 acres. |
| Total..... | 95,307 | |
| Grand total..... | 437,798 | |

• Outboundaries surveyed. • Surveyed. • Partly surveyed.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Grand total (exclusive of Alaska)..... | 300,545 |
| Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites..... | 101,469 |
| Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes..... | 199,076 |

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Total..... | 300,545 | Nevada..... | 5,870 |
| Arizona..... | 37,200 | New Mexico..... | 18,627 |
| California..... | 19,788 | New York..... | 5,490 |
| Colorado..... | 806 | North Carolina..... | 1,896 |
| Florida..... | 268 | North Dakota..... | 8,071 |
| Idaho..... | 4,073 | Oklahoma..... | 117,570 |
| Indiana..... | 243 | Oregon..... | 3,689 |
| Iowa..... | 352 | South Carolina..... | 60 |
| Kansas..... | 1,351 | South Dakota..... | 20,171 |
| Maine..... | 410 | Texas..... | 470 |
| Michigan..... | 6,743 | Utah..... | 1,777 |
| Minnesota..... | 10,008 | Washington..... | 8,796 |
| Montana..... | 10,533 | Wisconsin..... | 11,020 |
| Nebraska..... | 3,744 | Wyoming..... | 1,670 |

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------------|-------|
| Arizona: | | Arizona—Continued. | |
| Camp McDowell School— | | Truxton Canyon School— | |
| Mojave and Yuma Apache..... | 186 | Walapai..... | 515 |
| Camp Verde School— | | Western Navaho School— | |
| Mohave Apache..... | 240 | Moqui (Hopi)..... | 182 |
| Tonto Apache..... | 160 | Navaho..... | 1,180 |
| Colorado River School— | | Palute..... | 113 |
| Mohave..... | 457 | California: | |
| Chemehuevi in Chemehuevi Valley..... | 655 | Cahuilla School— | |
| Fort Apache School— | | Mission Indians at— | |
| White Mountain Apache | 2,127 | Cahuilla..... | 160 |
| Fort Mohave School— | | Santa Rosa..... | 77 |
| Mohave..... | 696 | Capitan Grande School— | |
| Chemehuevi..... | 98 | Mission Indians at— | |
| Havasupai School— | | Capitan Grande..... | 75 |
| Havasupai..... | 175 | Los Conejos..... | 56 |
| Moqui School— | | Syquan..... | 34 |
| Moqui (Hopi)..... | 2,112 | Under farmer— | |
| Navaho..... | 2,000 | Digger..... | 39 |
| Leupp School— | | Fort Bidwell School— | |
| Navajo..... | 1,040 | Palute..... | 200 |
| Navaho School— | | Pit River (Achomwai)..... | 500 |
| Navaho..... | 10,000 | Fort Yuma School— | |
| Pima School— | | Yuma..... | 622 |
| Apache..... | 64 | Greenville— | |
| Maricopa..... | 337 | Digger..... | 524 |
| Papago..... | 1,232 | Hoopa Valley School— | |
| Pima..... | 4,145 | Hoopa..... | 438 |
| Under farmer, San Xavier— | | Lower Klamath..... | 745 |
| Papago on reserve (allottees)..... | 523 | Lajolla School— | |
| Papago in villages in Pima County..... | 2,225 | Mission..... | 137 |
| San Carlos School— | | Malki School— | |
| Coyotero Apache..... | 540 | Mission Indians at— | |
| Mohave Apache..... | 88 | Mission Creek..... | 6 |
| San Carlos Apache..... | 1,172 | Morongo..... | 238 |
| Tonto Apache..... | 577 | Palm Springs..... | 43 |
| | | San Manuel..... | 62 |
| | | Twenty-nine Palms | 29 |
| | | Martinez School— | |
| | | Mission..... | 362 |

• Estimated. • From Report of 1906. • From Report of 1905.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| California—Continued. | |
| Mesa Grande School— | |
| Mission Indians at— | |
| Mesa Grande and | |
| Santa Ysabel Nos. | |
| 1 and 2..... | 184 |
| San Pascual..... | 71 |
| Pala School— | |
| Mission Indians at— | |
| Campo..... | 20 |
| Cuyapipe..... | 45 |
| Laguna..... | 7 |
| La Poeta..... | 11 |
| Manzanita..... | 52 |
| Pala..... | 226 |
| Pauma..... | 70 |
| Pechanga School— | |
| Mission..... | 170 |
| Rincon School— | |
| Mission..... | 100 |
| Round Valley School— | |
| Concow..... | 187 |
| Little Lake and Red- | |
| wood..... | 107 |
| Nomelaki and Pit River | |
| (Achomawi)..... | 87 |
| Yuki and Wailaki..... | 244 |
| Soboba School— | |
| Mission Indians at— | |
| Soboba..... | 140 |
| Santa Ynez..... | 52 |
| Tule River School— | |
| Tule River..... | 154 |
| Ukiah Day School— | |
| Digger..... | 125 |
| Volcan School— | |
| Mission Indians at— | |
| Inaja..... | 30 |
| Los Coyotes..... | 133 |
| Santa Ysabel No. 3. | 165 |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Wichumni, Kawia, Pit | |
| River (Achomawi) | |
| and others..... | 13,061 |
| Colorado: | |
| Fort Lewis School— | |
| Wimianuche Ute..... | 454 |
| Southern Ute School— | |
| Capote and Moache Ute. | 352 |
| Florida: | |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Seminole..... | 358 |
| Idaho: | |
| Coeur d'Alène Reserve— | |
| Coeur d'Alène..... | 593 |
| Spokan..... | 104 |
| Fort Hall School— | |
| Bannock, Shosoni..... | 1,768 |
| Idaho—Continued. | |
| Fort Lapwai School— | |
| Nez Percé..... | 1,470 |
| Not under an agent..... | 200 |
| Indiana: | |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Miami..... | 243 |
| Iowa: | |
| Sac and Fox School— | |
| Sac and Fox..... | 352 |
| Kansas: | |
| Kickapoo School— | |
| Iowa..... | 269 |
| Kickapoo..... | 205 |
| Sac and Fox..... | 87 |
| Potawatomi School— | |
| Munsee (or Christian) | |
| and Chippewa..... | 92 |
| Prairie Band Potawato- | |
| mi..... | 698 |
| Maine: | |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Oldtown..... | 410 |
| Michigan: | |
| Bay Mills School— | |
| Chippewa..... | 195 |
| Under physician— | |
| L'Anse, Vieux Désert, | |
| and Ontonagan Chip- | |
| pewa..... | 883 |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Scattered Chippewa and | |
| Ottawa..... | 5,587 |
| Potawatomi of Huron.. | 978 |
| Minnesota: | |
| Leech Lake School— | |
| Cass and Winnibago- | |
| shish..... | 440 |
| Leech Lake Pillager... | 799 |
| Mississippi Chippewa... | 453 |
| Nett Lake School— | |
| Chippewa (Bois Fort).. | 640 |
| Red Lake School— | |
| Red Lake and Pembina | |
| Chippewa..... | 1,359 |
| White Earth School— | |
| Fond du Lac Chippewa | |
| (removal)..... | 110 |
| Mississippi Chippewa— | |
| Gull Lake..... | 384 |
| Mille Lac (removal) | 966 |
| Mille Lac (nonre- | |
| moval)..... | 314 |
| White Oak Point | |
| (removal)..... | 247 |
| White Earth..... | 1,936 |
| Pembina Chippewa..... | 349 |

* Estimated.
 * From report of special agent, March 21, 1906; 1,306 are on forest reserves.
 * From United States Census, 1900.
 * From report of 1902.
 * From report of 1903.
 * From pay roll of 1906.
 * From pay roll of 1885.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Minnesota—Continued. | |
| White Earth School—Continued. | |
| Pillager Chippewa— | |
| Cass and Winnibi- | |
| goshish (removal) | 62 |
| Otter Tail..... | 743 |
| Le's'ch Lake (re- | |
| moval)..... | 277 |
| Not under an agent— | |
| Mdewakanton Sioux— | |
| At Birch Cooley..... | 150 |
| Elsewhere..... | 779 |
| Montana: | |
| Blackfoot School— | |
| Pigean..... | 2,195 |
| Crow School— | |
| Crow..... | 1,735 |
| Flathead School— | |
| Flathead..... | 598 |
| Kallapel..... | 182 |
| Kutenai..... | 613 |
| Pend d'Oreille..... | 665 |
| Spokan..... | 138 |
| Other tribes who have | |
| rights..... | 71 |
| Fort Belknap School— | |
| Assiniboine..... | 678 |
| Gros Ventre..... | 550 |
| Fort Peck School— | |
| Assiniboine Sioux..... | 610 |
| Yankton Sioux..... | 1,082 |
| Tongue River School— | |
| Northern Cheyenne.... | 1,416 |
| Nebraska: | |
| Omaha School— | |
| Omaha..... | 1,260 |
| Santee School— | |
| Ponca..... | 281 |
| Santee Sioux..... | 1,134 |
| Winnebago School— | |
| Winnebago..... | 1,069 |
| Nevada: | |
| Fallon School— | |
| Paiute..... | 325 |
| Fort McDermitt School— | |
| Paiute..... | 295 |
| Under industrial teacher— | |
| Paiute of Moapa Reserve | 116 |
| Walker River School— | |
| Paiute..... | 469 |
| Nevada School— | |
| Paiute of Pyramid Lake | 479 |
| Western Shoshoni School— | |
| Hopi..... | 1 |
| Paiute..... | 242 |
| Shoshoni..... | 243 |
| Not under an agency..... | 3,701 |
| New Mexico: | |
| Albuquerque School— | |
| Navaho..... | 191 |
| Pueblo..... | 4,117 |
| New Mexico—Continued. | |
| Jicarilla School— | |
| Jicarilla Apache..... | 791 |
| Mescalero School— | |
| Mescalero Apache..... | 457 |
| Pueblo Bonito School— | |
| Navajo..... | 2,500 |
| San Juan School— | |
| Navaho..... | 5,500 |
| Santa Fe School— | |
| Pueblo..... | 3,405 |
| Zuni School— | |
| Pueblo of Zuni..... | 1,666 |
| New York: | |
| New York Agency— | |
| Cayuga..... | 182 |
| Onondaga..... | 274 |
| Onondaga..... | 542 |
| Seneca..... | 2,749 |
| St. Regis..... | 1,349 |
| Tuscarora..... | 364 |
| North Carolina: | |
| Cherokee School— | |
| Eastern Cherokee..... | 1,896 |
| North Dakota: | |
| Fort Berthold School— | |
| Arikaree..... | 399 |
| Gros Ventre..... | 453 |
| Mandan..... | 252 |
| Fort Totten School— | |
| Sisseton, Wahpeton, and | |
| Cut Head Sioux | |
| (known as Devils | |
| Lake Sioux)..... | 980 |
| Turtle Mountain Chip- | |
| pewa..... | 2,588 |
| Standing Rock School— | |
| Sioux..... | 3,399 |
| Oklahoma: | |
| Cantonment School— | |
| Arapaho..... | 240 |
| Cheyenne..... | 515 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho | |
| School..... | 500 |
| Arapaho..... | 746 |
| Seger Colony School— | |
| Arapaho..... | 138 |
| Cheyenne..... | 437 |
| Kaw School— | |
| Kansa (Kaw)..... | 231 |
| Kiowa School— | |
| Apache..... | 160 |
| Comanche..... | 1,441 |
| Kiowa..... | 1,310 |
| Wichita and Caddo.... | 1,006 |
| Osage School— | |
| Osage..... | 2,230 |
| Oto School— | |
| Oto and Missouri..... | 408 |
| * From report of 1901. * From report of 1899. * From United States Census report, 1906. | |
| * Partly estimated. * Estimated. * From report of 1906. | |

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| Oklahoma—Continued. | | Oregon—Continued. | |
| Pawnee School— | | Klamath School— | 686 |
| Pawnee..... | 647 | Modoc..... | 216 |
| Ponca School— | | Palute..... | 108 |
| Ponca..... | 581 | Pit River (Achomawi)..... | 56 |
| Tonkawa..... | 51 | Siletz School— | |
| Red Moon School— | | Siletz (confederated).... | 443 |
| Cheyenne..... | 147 | Umatilla School— | |
| Sac and Fox School— | | Cayuse..... | 465 |
| Iowa..... | 80 | Umatilla..... | 250 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi..... | 586 | Wallawalla..... | 490 |
| Seneca School— | | Warm Springs School— | |
| Eastern Shawnee..... | 107 | Warm Springs (confederated), Wasco, Tenino, and Palute..... | 765 |
| Miami (Western)..... | 128 | Allottees permanently absent from reservation..... | 79 |
| Modoc..... | 62 | South Carolina: | |
| Ottawa..... | 212 | Not under an agent— | 60 |
| Pearla..... | 204 | Catawba..... | 60 |
| Quapaw..... | 305 | South Dakota: | |
| Seneca..... | 390 | Cheyenne River School— | |
| Wyandot..... | 376 | Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux..... | 2,560 |
| Shawnee School— | | Ute (Absentee)..... | 371 |
| Absentee Shawnee..... | 481 | Crow Creek School— | |
| Citizen Potawatomi..... | 1,768 | Lower Yanktonai Sioux..... | 1,019 |
| Mexican Kickapoo..... | 222 | Flandreau School— | |
| Under War Department— | | Flandreau Sioux..... | 280 |
| Apache at Fort Sill..... | 248 | Lower Brulé School— | |
| Union Agency— | | Lower Brulé Sioux..... | 479 |
| Cherokee— | | Pine Ridge School— | |
| Full blood..... | 6,603 | Ogala Sioux..... | 6,727 |
| Mixed blood..... | 29,991 | Rosebud School— | |
| Intermarried whites..... | 286 | Brulé Sioux..... | 5,060 |
| Negro freedmen... .. | 4,925 | Sisseton School— | |
| Chickasaw— | | Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux..... | 1,936 |
| Full blood..... | 1,550 | Yankton School— | |
| Mixed blood..... | 4,185 | Yankton Sioux..... | 1,789 |
| Intermarried whites..... | 647 | Texas: | |
| Negro freedmen... .. | 4,673 | Not under an agent— | |
| Choctaw— | | Alabama, Muskogee, and Cushman..... | 1,470 |
| Full blood..... | 8,337 | Utah: | |
| Mixed blood..... | 10,769 | Panguitch School— | |
| Intermarried whites..... | 1,671 | Kanab Kaibab..... | 81 |
| Negro freedmen... .. | 5,994 | Shiywita Palute..... | 118 |
| Creek— | | Uintah and Ouray Agency— | |
| Full blood..... | 6,816 | Uintah Ute..... | 443 |
| Mixed blood..... | 5,091 | Uncompahgre Ute..... | 469 |
| Negro freedmen... .. | 6,807 | White River Ute..... | 296 |
| Seminole— | | Not under an agency— | |
| Full blood..... | 1,399 | Palute..... | 370 |
| Mixed blood..... | 739 | Washington: | |
| Negro freedmen... .. | 986 | Colville School— | |
| Oregon: | | Columbia..... | 540 |
| Grand Ronde School— | | Colville..... | 421 |
| Clackamas..... | 6 | | |
| Rogue River..... | 10 | | |
| Bendiam..... | 5 | | |
| Umpqua..... | 13 | | |
| Wapato Lake..... | 4 | | |
| Yamhill..... | 5 | | |
| Indians who have received patents in fee..... | 102 | | |

* From report of 1906.

* From report of 1907.

* Estimated.

* From report United States Census, 1900.

* From report of 1905.

* Live near Columbia and are intermarried with Cherokees.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| Washington—Continued. | | Washington—Continued. | |
| Colville School—Continued. | | Tulalip School—Continued. | |
| Kalispel (nonreservation)..... | 96 | Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)..... | 390 |
| Lake..... | 342 | Yakima School— | |
| Naspelem..... | 43 | Yakima, Kikhitat, and Wisham; consolidated as confederated Yakima..... | 1,900 |
| Nes Percé (Joseph's band)..... | 97 | Not under an agent— | |
| Okanagan..... | 475 | Nookmak..... | 200 |
| Sanpoil..... | 178 | Wisconsin: | |
| Spokane..... | 509 | Keahna School— | |
| Wenatchi (nonreservation)..... | 93 | Memominee..... | 1,487 |
| Neah Bay School— | | Stockbridge and Munsee..... | 582 |
| Hob..... | 56 | Lac du Flambeau School— | |
| Makah..... | 413 | Chippewa..... | 708 |
| Osetta..... | 27 | La Pointe School— | |
| Quileute..... | 229 | Chippewa at— | |
| Puyallup School— | | Bad River..... | 1,177 |
| Chehalis..... | 147 | Fond du Lac..... | 934 |
| Georgetown..... | 135 | Grand Portage..... | 328 |
| Humptulip..... | 18 | Lac Courte Oreille..... | 1,375 |
| Nisqually..... | 146 | Red Cliff..... | 455 |
| Puyallup..... | 469 | Rice Lake..... | 184 |
| Quaitoo (Quest-see)..... | 62 | Oneida School— | |
| Quinalt..... | 156 | Oneida..... | 2,280 |
| Skulliam (Jamestown)..... | 212 | Wittenberg School— | |
| Skulliam (Port Gamble)..... | 83 | Winnebago..... | 1,094 |
| Skokomiah..... | 203 | Not under an agent— | |
| Squaxon Island..... | 98 | Pottawatomie..... | 440 |
| Tulalip School— | | Wyoming: | |
| Lummi..... | 435 | Shoshoni School— | |
| Muckleshoot..... | 167 | Arapaho..... | 854 |
| Squamiah or Fort Madison..... | 180 | Shoshoni..... | 816 |
| Skagit and Swinomish..... | 268 | | |
| | | | |

* Estimated.

* From report of 1903.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 49.—Tribal funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment, July 1, 1909.

| Tribe and fund. | Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties. | Statutes at Large. | | Amount in United States Treasury. | Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent. |
|--|---|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Volume. | Page. | | |
| Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund..... | June 6, 1900 | 31 | 678 | \$1,500,000.00 | \$75,000.00 |
| | Mar. 2, 1901 | 31 | 1032 | | 80,748.40 |
| | Mar. 20, 1903 | 24 | 80 | 2,018,885.07 | 10,884.38 |
| Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund | June 10, 1898 | 29 | 344 | 275,000.00 | 3,447.73 |
| Blackfoot Reservation 4 per cent fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 78 | 51,334.47 | 2,614.74 |
| Cherokee asylum fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 616,408.94 | 30,820.45 |
| Cherokee national fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 392,821.38 | 19,141.07 |
| Cherokee orphan fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 511,084.13 | 25,568.11 |
| Cherokee school fund..... | Mar. 2, 1891 | 26 | 20 | 861,992.65 | 47,699.63 |
| Cherokee and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 231,719.03 | 11,585.96 |
| Chickasaw national fund..... | Jan. 14, 1889 | 25 | 642 | | |
| | Feb. 26, 1896 | 29 | 17 | 6,309,484.39 | 318,474.22 |
| Chippewa in Minnesota fund..... | June 27, 1902 | 22 | 406 | | 1,965.53 |
| | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 36,710.69 | 2,473.63 |
| Choctaw orphan fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 49,472.70 | 11,707.74 |
| Choctaw school fund..... | Mar. 1, 1907 | 34 | 1027 | 300,257.92 | |
| Choctaw 3 per cent fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 2,472,946.15 | 122,647.31 |
| Crow general fund..... | May 27, 1902 | 22 | 249 | 6,614.05 | 330.70 |
| | Aug. 27, 1892 | 27 | 1034 | 71,526.22 | 2,361.05 |
| Crow fund..... | Mar. 2, 1891 | 26 | 888 | 30,184.35 | 1,207.37 |
| Crow Creek 4 per cent fund..... | June 6, 1900 | 31 | 672 | 46,708.49 | 2,255.27 |
| Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 90,044.03 | 4,502.20 |
| Iowa fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 5,719.35 | 285.97 |
| Kickapoo general fund..... | June 10, 1896 | 24 | 325 | 315,572.35 | 15,768.62 |
| Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund..... | June 21, 1906 | 34 | 367 | 189,026.38 | 7,651.97 |
| Klamath fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 1,793,797.91 | 89,699.96 |
| Memominee fund..... | June 12, 1890 | 28 | 149 | 2,854.88 | 142.74 |
| Memominee log fund..... | Aug. 15, 1894 | 28 | 331 | 105,847.90 | 13,292.39 |
| Nez Percé of Idaho fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | | |
| Omaha fund..... | July 15, 1870 | 16 | 36 | | |
| | May 9, 1872 | 17 | 90 | 6,396,067.90 | 419,834.89 |
| Osage fund..... | June 16, 1890 | 21 | 292 | | |
| | Aug. 19, 1890 | 26 | 344 | | |
| | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 119,911.53 | 5,995.58 |
| Osage school fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 208 | 348,965.97 | 17,447.79 |
| Otoe and Missouri fund..... | Aug. 15, 1876 | 19 | 268 | 399,939.47 | 19,996.97 |
| Pawnee fund..... | Apr. 10, 1876 | 19 | 422 | 70,000.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Pawnee 4 per cent fund..... | Mar. 8, 1881 | 21 | 10 | 76,967.44 | 3,848.37 |
| Pottawatomie education fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 89,501.91 | 4,476.10 |
| Pottawatomie general fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | | 867.31 |
| Pottawatomie mills fund..... | do. | 21 | 70 | 217,718.38 | 8,708.74 |
| Pottawatomie school fund..... | Mar. 3, 1893 | 27 | 653 | 15,603.42 | |
| Puyallup 4 per cent school fund..... | Oct. 1, 1890 | 26 | 658 | 1,000,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Round Valley general fund..... | Mar. 3, 1906 | 35 | 803 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000.70 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund..... | June 10, 1896 | 29 | 331 | 32,073.93 | |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund..... | do. | 29 | 331 | | |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund..... | Feb. 13, 1891 | 26 | 749 | 13,244.62 | 662.23 |
| | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 1,000,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Seminole general fund..... | July 1, 1898 | 30 | 598 | 500,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Seminole school fund..... | Mar. 2, 1909 | 35 | 808 | 570,000.00 | 28,500.00 |
| Seminole in Oklahoma fund..... | do. | 35 | 800 | 118,060.00 | 5,902.50 |
| Seneca of New York fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | 86,960.00 | 4,347.50 |
| Seneca-Tonawanda band fund..... | July 3, 1882 | 22 | 149 | 3,861.83 | 194.09 |
| Shoshone and Bannock fund..... | Aug. 15, 1894 | 28 | 324 | 18,488.51 | 924.43 |
| Sisseton general fund..... | Mar. 2, 1899 | 26 | 595 | 2,798,861.82 | 139,469.58 |
| Sisseton school fund..... | Mar. 2, 1899 | 26 | 595 | 676,626.51 | 33,821.32 |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton fund..... | Mar. 2, 1891 | 26 | 405 | 71,871.66 | 3,678.84 |
| Steelebridge consolidated fund..... | Feb. 6, 1871 | 16 | 405 | 19,178.93 | 948.49 |
| Umatilla general fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 70 | | |
| Umatilla school fund..... | Apr. 1, 1890 | 21 | 297 | 282,027.26 | 14,101.36 |
| Ute 4 per cent fund..... | Aug. 5, 1882 | 23 | 297 | 36,740.27 | 1,837.01 |
| Ute 5 per cent fund..... | do. | 23 | 297 | | |
| Umatilla school fund..... | June 1, 1890 | 21 | 204 | 1,244,492.44 | 62,224.97 |
| Ute 4 per cent fund..... | Apr. 29, 1874 | 18 | 41 | 497,797.43 | 24,882.67 |
| Ute 5 per cent fund..... | Mar. 3, 1900 | 35 | 795 | 388,246.88 | 19,413.37 |
| Winnebago fund..... | Aug. 15, 1894 | 28 | 319 | 360,881.68 | 18,549.08 |
| Yankton Sioux fund..... | do. | 28 | 319 | | |
| Total..... | | | | 36,537,679.42 | 1,982,179.36 |

* This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and March 2, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1899).
 † Interest at 3 per cent appropriated for 1910. Act capitalizing fund makes no provision for interest beyond that period. Interest for 1911 included in estimate of appropriations for that year.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 149

Changes during the year in funds held by the Government in lieu of investment.

INCREASE.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund..... | \$1,212,068.07 |
| Cherokee school fund..... | 7,684.78 |
| Chippewa in Minnesota fund..... | 566,253.01 |
| Klamath fund..... | 372.35 |
| Osage fund..... | 8,595.51 |
| Puyallup 4 per cent school fund..... | 3,184.93 |
| Round Valley general fund..... | 2,514.74 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Seminole in Oklahoma fund..... | 570,000.00 |
| Seneca of New York fund..... | 118,060.00 |
| Shoshone and Bannock fund..... | 110.00 |
| Umatilla general fund..... | 5,984.47 |
| Winnebago fund..... | 883,249.58 |
| Total..... | 4,378,015.39 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Cherokee national fund..... | 36,528.80 |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund..... | 48,007.35 |
| Chickasaw national fund..... | 10,996.97 |
| Crow Creek 4 per cent fund..... | 3,123.00 |
| Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund..... | 22,532.80 |
| Memominee log fund..... | 197,993.83 |
| Nez Percé of Idaho fund..... | 96.25 |
| Omaha fund..... | 75,736.09 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund..... | 12,164.98 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund..... | 6,530.00 |
| Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund..... | 92,717.19 |
| Sillitz general fund..... | 614.38 |
| Sioux fund..... | 406.36 |
| Sisseton and Wahpeton fund..... | 820.66 |
| Ute 4 per cent fund..... | 5,606.56 |
| Ute 5 per cent fund..... | 2,202.57 |
| Yankton Sioux fund..... | 59,727.68 |
| Total..... | 578,005.45 |
| Net increase..... | 3,802,009.94 |

TABLE No. 51.—Increase in work and in number of employees in the Indian Offices for each of the last ten years.

| VOLUME OF WORK. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Calendar year. | Letters received. | Per cent of increase over preceding year. | Calendar year. | Letters received. | Per cent of increase over preceding year. |
| 1890 | 61,707 | | 1905 | 104,551 | 15 |
| 1900 | 63,975 | 4 | 1906 | 115,536 | 9 |
| 1901 | 75,544 | 18 | 1907 | 116,958 | 3 |
| 1902 | 77,115 | 2 | 1908 | 143,702 | 23 |
| 1903 | 83,910 | 9 | 1909 | 154,968 | 8 |
| 1904 | 91,128 | 9 | | | |

| EMPLOYEES. | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|---|
| Fiscal year. | Number. (a) | Per cent of increase over preceding year. | Fiscal year. | Number. (a) | Per cent of increase over preceding year. |
| 1900 | 115 | | 1906 | 149 | 6 |
| 1901 | 127 | 10 | 1907 | 175 | 17 |
| 1902 | 133 | 5 | 1908 | 187 | 7 |
| 1903 | 137 | 3 | 1909 | 209 | 12 |
| 1904 | 137 | | 1910 | 199 | 4 |
| 1905 | 140 | 2 | | | |

* Exclusive of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and Superintendent of Indian schools.
 † Decrease.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Per cent of increase in ten years: | 189 |
| Volume of work..... | 73 |
| Employees..... | \$1,206.09 |
| Average salary, 1910, all positions*..... | \$1,344.32 |
| Average salary, 1910, clerical force..... | 3.16 |
| Per cent of increase in ten years..... | \$1,267.54 |
| Average salary, 1910, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,000..... | \$1,379.27 |
| Average salary, 1910, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,250..... | 1.7 |
| Per cent of increase in ten years..... | |

TABLE No. 52.—Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

| Kind of school. | Number of schools. | Capacity. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | Number of employees. | Cost to— | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | Government. | Churches and missions. |
| Government: | | | | | | | |
| Nonreservation boarding..... | 27 | 9,110 | 9,232 | 8,022 | 300 | \$1,398,499 | |
| Reservation boarding..... | 22 | 10,233 | 10,043 | 9,228 | 1,122 | 1,677,043 | |
| Day..... | 194 | 9,723 | 9,288 | 4,274 | 400 | 252,877 | |
| Field service..... | | | | | 23 | 31,314 | |
| Total..... | 303 | 29,066 | 28,536 | 21,524 | 2,225 | 3,358,723 | |
| Mission: | | | | | | | |
| Boarding..... | 43 | 4,480 | 3,280 | 2,997 | 499 | \$331,750 | |
| Day..... | 8 | 504 | 534 | 269 | 18 | 7,937 | |
| Total..... | 51 | 4,984 | 3,814 | 3,266 | 517 | 339,687 | |
| Contract: | | | | | | | |
| Mission boarding..... | 8 | 1,106 | 1,050 | 919 | 127 | \$6,997 | 2,000 |
| Hampton Institute..... | 1 | 150 | 89 | 66 | 16 | 12,115 | |
| Public day..... | 9 | | 114 | 62 | | 1,442 | |
| Total..... | 18 | 1,256 | 1,253 | 1,047 | 143 | 100,454 | 2,000 |
| Aggregate..... | * 363 | \$2,406 | \$1,463 | 25,868 | 3,015 | \$3,455,917 | \$40,848 |
| Boarding schools..... | 161 | 26,178 | 24,629 | 20,940 | 2,504 | \$1,200,244 | \$33,726 |
| Day schools..... | 201 | 7,227 | 6,834 | 4,628 | 418 | 284,319 | 7,087 |
| Field service..... | | | | | 23 | 31,314 | |

* Not including 9 public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Number of employees in government schools..... | \$2,225 |
| Male..... | 1,010 |
| Female..... | 1,215 |
| Indian..... | 549 |
| Non-Indian..... | 1,666 |
| Number of employees in mission and contract schools..... | 517 |
| Male..... | 292 |
| Female..... | 225 |
| Indian..... | 23 |
| Non-Indian..... | 494 |
| Cost of maintaining schools: | |
| To Government..... | \$3,455,917 |
| To churches and missions..... | \$40,848 |
| Value of subsistence raised by schools..... | \$408,284 |

* Exclusive of 145 authorized positions not filled at the close of the year.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| School | Supported by— | Capacity | | Enrollment | | Average attendance | | Months in session | Employment | | | | Cost to— | | Value of school raised by school | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----|------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | Boarding | Day | Boarding | Day | Boarding | Day | | Sex | Race | Govt. | Churches and schools | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Male | Female | Indian | Non-Indian | | | | |
| NEW MEXICO—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Pedro day | Government | 32 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | \$1,320 | | | |
| Sumas day | do | 30 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2,370 | | | |
| Bernalillo Mission boarding | Catholic Church | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,400 | | | |
| Fort Stanton boarding | Methodist Episcopal Church | 126 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 78 | 84 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5,500 | | | |
| Fort Stanton Navajo Mission boarding | Christian Reformed Church | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,380 | | | |
| Gallop: Baboaboh Mission boarding | Catholic Church | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6,786 | | | |
| Jemez Mission day | Government | 126 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 46 | 60 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1,300 | | | |
| Jemez day | do | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 82 | 126 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 20,946 | | | \$5 |
| Jemez boarding | do | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,465 | | | |
| Jemez day | Presbyterian Church | 30 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3,030 | | | |
| Jemez boarding | Government | 109 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 111 | 114 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 17,780 | | | 357 |
| Mesa Verde boarding | do | 150 | 202 | 202 | 202 | 150 | 202 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 30,067 | | | 1,126 |
| Mesa Verde day | do | 202 | 202 | 202 | 202 | 150 | 202 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 36,268 | | | 2,586 |
| Mesa Verde reservation boarding | do | 400 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 322 | 346 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 689 | | | |
| Cochiti day | do | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1,212 | | | |
| Cochiti boarding | do | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,022 | | | |
| Nambah day | do | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 798 | | | |
| Pinech day | do | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,226 | | | |
| San Blas day | do | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,226 | | | |
| San Juan day | do | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 40 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,016 | | | |
| San Juan boarding | do | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 40 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,016 | | | |
| San Juan day | do | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 36 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,305 | | | |
| San Juan boarding | do | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 36 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 900 | | | |
| Towa day | do | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 74 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,305 | | | |
| Towa boarding | do | 150 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 150 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Catholic Church | 150 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 20,380 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa day | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 100 | 126 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18,389 | | | |
| Towa boarding | Government | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

| School. | Supported by— | Capacity. | | Enrollment. | | Average atendance. | | Members in session. | Employment. | | | Cost to— | | Value of materials and supplies. | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|------|-------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Boards-Ing. | Day. | Boards-Ing. | Day. | Boards-Ing. | Day. | | Male. | Female. | Non-Ind. | Govt. | Ind. | | |
| OKLAHOMA—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klawa—Continued. | Government. | 150 | 153 | 132 | 122 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 21,010 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 21,010 | 2,793 | |
| Riverside boarding school. | do. | 50 | 49 | 45 | 45 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2,425 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 2,425 | 85,000 | |
| Cuba Creek Mission boarding. | Native and Presby-terian Church. | 90 | 35 | 28 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6,750 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6,750 | 900 | |
| Mary Gregory Mission boarding. | Methodist Episcopal | 100 | 83 | 87 | 87 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4,500 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4,500 | 600 | |
| St. Patrick's Mission boarding. | Catholic Church. | 180 | 138 | 117 | 117 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 20,310 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 20,310 | 1,782 | |
| Osage boarding. | Government contract. | 65 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2,324 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2,324 | 1,360 | |
| St. Louis Mission boarding. | Government. | 75 | 65 | 57 | 57 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7,023 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7,023 | 1,027 | |
| Otoe boarding. | do. | 84 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3,115 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3,115 | 1,046 | |
| Pawnee boarding. | Government. | 100 | 108 | 101 | 101 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 15,848 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15,848 | 1,471 | |
| Pawnee boarding. | do. | 100 | 97 | 88 | 88 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 12,624 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12,624 | 747 | |
| Tahavva day. | do. | 70 | 44 | 36 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 4,115 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4,115 | 1,027 | |
| Red Moon boarding. | do. | 55 | 55 | 60 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 15,848 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15,848 | 1,471 | |
| See and Fox boarding. | do. | 180 | 114 | 102 | 102 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 15,841 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 15,841 | 747 | |
| St. Ignace boarding. | Government. | 130 | 194 | 124 | 124 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 19,245 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 19,245 | 900 | |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | Catholic Church and government contract. | 45 | 45 | 38 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 872 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 872 | 5,000 | |
| Shawnee boarding. | Government. | 180 | 142 | 91 | 91 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 21,028 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 21,028 | 9,000 | |
| St. Benedict's Mission boarding. | Catholic Church. | 100 | 52 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 5,000 | |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | do. | 100 | 70 | 42 | 42 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5,000 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|---------|--------|--|
| Klamath boarding. | Government. | 180 | 176 | 140 | 140 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 23,644 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 23,644 | 1,963 | |
| Malco Point day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,238 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,238 | 20 | |
| Yamox day. | do. | 600 | 728 | 557 | 557 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 92,472 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 92,472 | 13,772 | |
| Shawnee reservation boarding. | do. | 40 | 53 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 3,102 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3,102 | 1,027 | |
| Umatilla boarding. | do. | 110 | 104 | 80 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 14,210 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 14,210 | 6,000 | |
| Keas Drexel Mission boarding. | Catholic Church. | 150 | 60 | 43 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 1,754 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,754 | 10 | |
| Warm Springs boarding. | Government. | 30 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 25,282 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25,282 | 622 | |
| Warm Springs boarding. | do. | 180 | 96 | 74 | 74 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 6,000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6,000 | 1,027 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cecilie nonreservation boarding. | Government. | 1,200 | 1,063 | 955 | 955 | 12 | 12 | 35 | 165,690 | 7 | 63 | 63 | 165,690 | 9,421 | |
| Chamberlain nonreservation boarding. | Government. | 200 | 195 | 172 | 172 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 27,324 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 27,324 | 1,308 | |
| Chocoma River boarding. | do. | 154 | 145 | 142 | 142 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 24,028 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 24,028 | 1,372 | |
| No. 1 day. | do. | 30 | 29 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,201 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,201 | 1,027 | |
| No. 2 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,133 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,133 | 1,027 | |
| No. 3 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,302 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| No. 4 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 2,200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,200 | 1,027 | |
| No. 5 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,302 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| No. 6 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,302 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| No. 7 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,302 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| No. 8 day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,302 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| Field service. | do. | 76 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1,302 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,302 | 1,027 | |
| Crook Mission boarding. | Congregational Church. | 120 | 101 | 88 | 88 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 19,245 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 19,245 | 967 | |
| Crow Creek boarding. | Government. | 75 | 63 | 58 | 58 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4,336 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 4,336 | 1,027 | |
| Immaculate Conception Mission boarding. | Catholic Church and government contract. | 375 | 411 | 372 | 372 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 61,021 | 23 | 9 | 28 | 61,021 | 3,008 | |
| Paulsen nonreservation boarding. | Government. | 140 | 98 | 80 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 15,623 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 15,623 | 306 | |
| Lower Emble boarding. | do. | 180 | 162 | 144 | 144 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 25,028 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 25,028 | 1,020 | |
| Field service. | do. | 210 | 244 | 224 | 224 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 25,028 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 25,028 | 2,774 | |
| Phila. boarding. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,317 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,317 | 55 | |
| No. 1 day. | do. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,432 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,432 | 55 | |
| No. 2 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,494 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,494 | 4 | |
| No. 3 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 4 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 5 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 6 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 7 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 8 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 9 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 10 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |
| No. 11 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1,278 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,278 | 4 | |

REF0077587

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| School. | Supported by— | Capacity. | | Enrollment. | | Average attendance. | | Months in session. | Employees. | | | | Cost to— | | Value of subsistence and miscellaneous. |
|--|---------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| | | Board. Day. | Day. | Board. Day. | Day. | Board. Day. | Day. | | Male. | Female. | Indian. | Non-Indian. | Government. | Churches and missions. | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flora Ridge—Continued. | Government. | 38 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \$1,274 | 21 | \$1,274 |
| No. 13 day. | do. | 40 | 38 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,304 | 84 | 1,304 |
| No. 14 day. | do. | 40 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,431 | 2 | 1,431 |
| No. 15 day. | do. | 25 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,431 | 121 | 1,431 |
| No. 16 day. | do. | 30 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,610 | 48 | 1,610 |
| No. 17 day. | do. | 19 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,384 | 51 | 1,384 |
| No. 18 day. | do. | 24 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,385 | 14 | 1,385 |
| No. 19 day. | do. | 24 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,453 | 12 | 1,453 |
| No. 20 day. | do. | 24 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,453 | 15 | 1,453 |
| No. 21 day. | do. | 38 | 35 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,442 | 12 | 1,442 |
| No. 22 day. | do. | 38 | 35 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,292 | 90 | 1,292 |
| No. 23 day. | do. | 30 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,520 | 17 | 1,520 |
| No. 24 day. | do. | 30 | 33 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,108 | 11 | 1,108 |
| No. 25 day. | do. | 30 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,463 | 64 | 1,463 |
| No. 26 day. | do. | 32 | 32 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,463 | 22 | 1,463 |
| No. 27 day. | do. | 32 | 32 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,463 | 22 | 1,463 |
| No. 28 day. | do. | 30 | 32 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,273 | 11 | 1,273 |
| No. 29 day. | do. | 30 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,273 | 11 | 1,273 |
| Head service. | do. | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,330 | | 3,330 |
| Body Henry Wilson boarding. | Contract. | 240 | 253 | 207 | 207 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 21,500 | | 21,500 |
| Public day. | do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Swan (Lambert), Charles Mix County. | Contract. | | 14 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | | •33 | | •33 |
| White Swan (Nirech), Charles Mix County. | do. | | 13 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | •23 | | •23 |
| White Swan (Sreahlew), Charles Mix County. | do. | | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | •34 | | •34 |
| White Swan (Sreahlew), Charles Mix County. | do. | | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | •34 | | •34 |
| Rapid City reservation boarding. | Government. | 250 | 232 | 208 | 208 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30,433 | | 30,433 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|--|--------|-------|
| Boarding. | do. | 108 | 172 | 154 | 154 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 35,532 | | 35,532 | 1,554 |
| Boarding day. | do. | 28 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,732 | | 1,732 | |
| Beaumont day. | do. | 22 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,317 | | 1,317 | |
| Bull Creek day. | do. | 22 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,048 | | 1,048 | |
| Corn Creek day. | do. | 22 | 42 | 35 | 35 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,910 | | 1,910 | |
| Cut Meat Creek day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,708 | | 1,708 | |
| He Dog's Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,452 | | 1,452 | |
| He Dog's Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,452 | | 1,452 | |
| Little White River day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,504 | | 1,504 | |
| Lower Cut Meat day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,467 | | 1,467 | |
| Milk Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,708 | | 1,708 | |
| Milk Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,708 | | 1,708 | |
| Yukon Creek day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,460 | | 1,460 | |
| Red Leaf's Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,460 | | 1,460 | |
| Ring Thunder Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,435 | | 1,435 | |
| Rosebud day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,035 | | 1,035 | |
| Spring Creek day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,841 | | 1,841 | |
| Spring Creek day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,841 | | 1,841 | |
| White Wind Soldier's Camp day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,526 | | 1,526 | |
| White Thunder Creek day. | do. | 28 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,637 | | 1,637 | |
| Field service. | do. | 25 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2,430 | | 2,430 | |
| St. Francis's Mission boarding. | Contract. | 325 | 314 | 272 | 272 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 27,940 | | 27,940 | |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | Government. | 70 | 71 | 65 | 65 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 87,500 | | 87,500 | |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | Episcopal Church. | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | Government. | 100 | 113 | 51 | 51 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 21,445 | | 21,445 | 910 |
| St. Mary's Mission boarding. | Presbyterian Church. | 80 | 80 | 43 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11,500 | | 11,500 | |
| Springfield boarding. | Government. | 90 | 72 | 56 | 56 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7,131 | | 7,131 | 538 |
| Yankton boarding. | do. | 120 | 102 | 82 | 82 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 16,463 | | 16,463 | 2,354 |
| UTAH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Government. | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,289 | | 1,289 | 1,196 |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Contract. | | 31 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | 792 | | 792 | |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Government. | 70 | 96 | 69 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12,914 | | 12,914 | 124 |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Contract. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Government. | 150 | 89 | 66 | 66 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12,115 | | 12,115 | |
| Partridge boarding: Superintendent at this school. | Contract and Independent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Approximate figures. No accounts rendered.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

| School. | Supported by— | Capacity. | | Enrollment. | | Absences at tandanook. | | Months in session. | Employees. | | | | Cost to— | | Value of moneys raised by school. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|------------------------|------|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Board. ing. | Day. | Board. ing. | Day. | Board. ing. | Day. | | Sex. | Race. | Gov. ernment. | Churches and mis- sions. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fe- male. | In- dian. | Non- In- dian. | | | | |
| WASHINGTON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calville: | Government. | 200 | | 01 | | 40 | | 10 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 12 | \$12,467 | | \$791 | |
| Colville sasharium and board- ing. | do. | 32 | | 39 | | 20 | | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,413 | | | |
| No. 1 day. | do. | 32 | | 34 | | 23 | | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,461 | | 10 | |
| No. 2 day. | do. | 32 | | 44 | | 26 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,088 | | 53 | |
| No. 3 day. | do. | 36 | | 37 | | 20 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 1,310 | | 16 | |
| No. 4 day. | do. | 34 | | 19 | | 10 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 87 | | | |
| No. 5 day. | do. | 26 | | 20 | | 10 | | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,038 | | 2 | |
| No. 6 day. | do. | 23 | | 19 | | 13 | | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,057 | | | |
| No. 7 day. | do. | 22 | | 20 | | 11 | | 9 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,057 | | | |
| No. 8 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 9 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 10 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 11 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 12 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 13 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 14 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 15 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 16 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 17 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 18 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 19 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 20 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 21 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 22 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 23 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 24 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 25 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 26 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 27 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 28 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 29 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 30 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 31 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 32 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 33 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 34 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 35 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 36 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 37 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 38 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 39 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 40 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 41 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 42 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 43 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 44 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 45 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 46 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 47 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 48 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 49 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 50 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 51 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 52 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 53 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 54 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 55 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 56 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 57 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 58 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 59 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 60 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 61 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 62 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 63 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 64 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 65 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 66 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 67 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 68 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 69 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 70 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 71 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 72 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 73 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 74 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 75 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 76 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 77 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 78 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 79 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 80 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 81 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 82 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 83 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 84 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 85 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 86 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 87 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 88 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 89 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 90 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 91 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 92 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 93 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 94 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 95 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 96 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 97 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 98 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 99 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| No. 100 day. | do. | 23 | | 20 | | 11 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 1,200 | | | |
| Neah Bay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

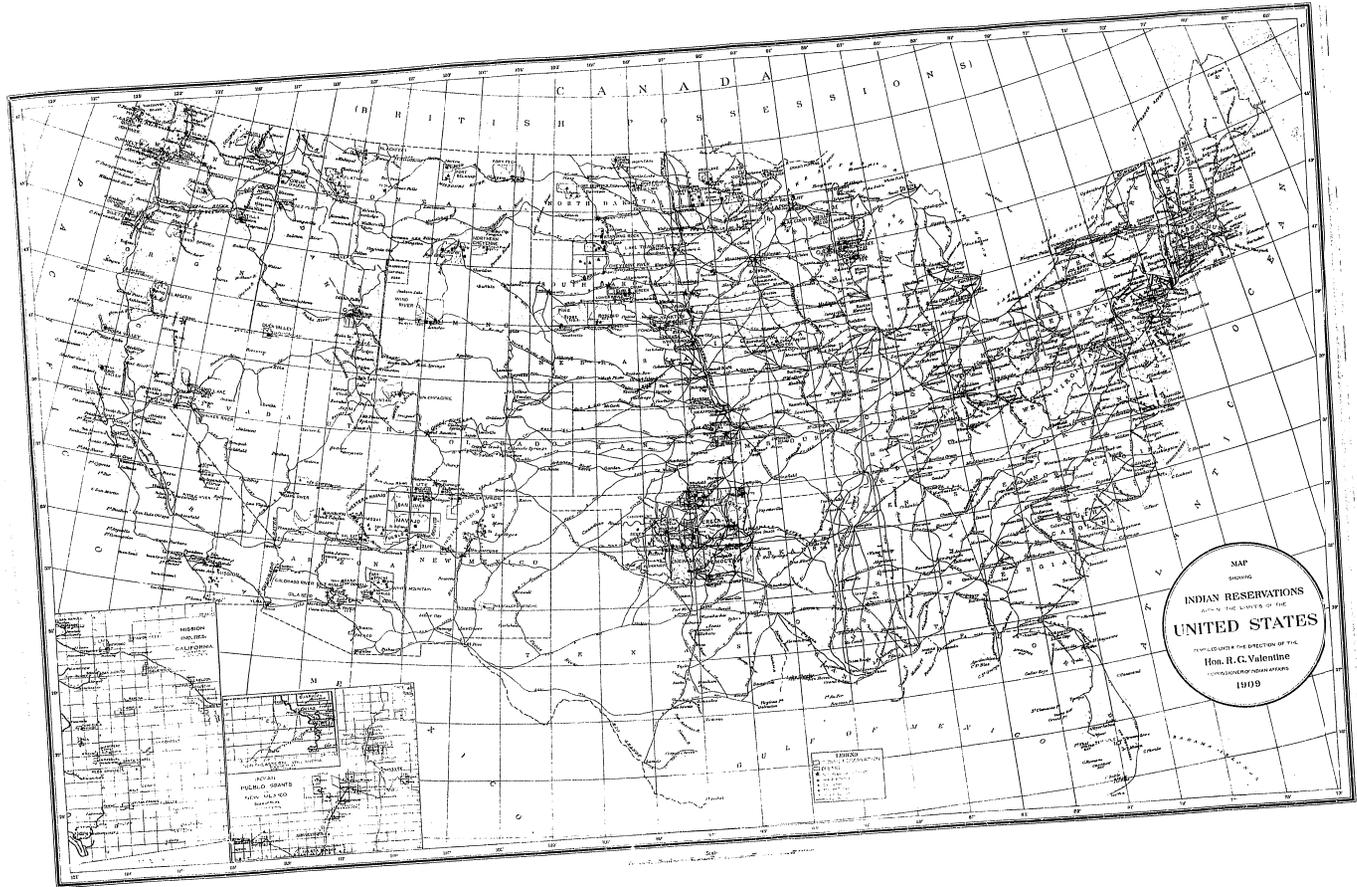
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