

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
BY THE
ACTING COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is now and has been for some time past engaged in the discharge of duties devolved upon him, under the act of Congress of 20th July ultimo, creating a commission to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, to submit the usual annual report of the Indian Bureau.

Most of the tribes, particularly those settled upon reservations, who are friendly and peaceable, have, to a considerable degree, made advances in the attainment of many of the benefits of that condition of civilization to which the government, by treaty stipulations, and under a sense of its obligations as their guardian and protector, has sought to raise them. Although their progress has been slow, hardly answering the expectations of those who have looked for more general and marked results, yet the instances are frequent, as the facts in their history develop, of a decided change, indicating the practicability of their being brought from a state of barbarism and ignorance to the possession of a nobler and higher style of life. The reports of the various Indian agents, not only for this year but of preceding years, show the good spirit that prevails with many in regard to their moral, intellectual, and social elevation, and their willingness to engage in industrial pursuits. But so long as the red man remains in a position where he is subject to influences more numerous and potent for evil than those put in motion for his good are capable of counteracting and overcoming, no great progress in these respects may be realized or even expected. No doubt the greatest obstacle to the consummation of ends so much desired is to be found mainly in his almost constant contact with the vicious, unscrupulous whites, who not only teach him their base ways, but defraud and rob him, and, often without cause, with as little compunction as they would experience in killing a dog, take even his life. Another cause or hindrance is the fact that the Indian has no certainty as to the permanent possession of the land he occupies and which he is urged to improve, for he knows not how long he may be permitted to enjoy it. Should it be in a region of remarkable fertility, or in a country abounding in rich mineral ores, it may be wanted for the white man's occupancy or use. The plea of "manifest destiny" is paramount and the Indian must give way, though it be at the sacrifice of what may be as dear as life. If the incentives to build up for himself and family a pleasant home are not provided by his condition and prospects, he becomes discontented or indifferent as to his future welfare, and if he does not really retrograde

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makes no advance. Evidently the remedy for these evils lies in securing to the Indians a permanent home in a country exclusively set apart for them, upon which no whites or citizens, except government agents and employes, shall be permitted to reside or intrude; in the granting to them allotments of land as individual property, to cultivate and improve; in the appointment of moral, honest, and efficient agents, with a fair compensation for services; and in the prompt fulfilment by the government of its treaty and other obligations, furnishing the necessary aid required for teaching, and placing them in the way of becoming self-sustaining and eventually independent of the government.

With other tribes, however, noted for their warlike disposition and wandering habits, an unfortunate state of things has prevailed during the past year or more. A spirit of hostility has been strongly manifested against the government and its citizens, arising from alleged injustice or wrongs practiced towards them, or incited by the desire of rapine and love of war. Doubtless causes existed which naturally engendered dissatisfaction, distrust, and purposes of retaliation. It may not be asserted that they have not had some good and just grounds of complaint. Without undertaking to refute the charges against them, of what it is believed they are not guilty, nor to defend or palliate in any degree the atrocious acts they did commit, it will only be the purpose of this office, at present, to set before the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in this report, such a general statement of facts, ascertained and communicated by authorized agents of both the military and civil branches of the government, as will, if it is thought, furnish a true account of our Indian difficulties of late, and tend to enlist such serious attention by the department and Congress upon the subject of the management of our Indian affairs as will result in the adoption of measures that are justly due to a people struggling feebly and vainly against the irresistible course of events.

The late civil war afforded an extraordinary occasion for the development of the inherent war spirit among a large number of Indians; frequent murders, raids, and the destruction of much valuable property resulted therefrom. About the close of the war endeavors were made to turn the most disaffected to the interests of peace. Commissioners were sent in 1865 to the hostile Sioux bands in the north, between the Platte and Missouri rivers, and to the unfriendly Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches and Comanches, south of the Platte, who entered into treaties with these tribes for the settlement of all difficulties, and obligating peaceful conduct. Scarcely had the compacts been proclaimed when depredations and hostilities were again renewed. Among various bands in Dakota serious disaffection was exhibited in the fall of 1866 in the commission of repeated outrages. Emboldened by their successes a large number banded together for the purpose of breaking up certain military posts, and driving the soldiers and citizens out of the country. A considerable force (about 96 men) sent out against this party in December last from Fort Phil. Kearney, one of the new posts established for the protection of the route of travel by emigrants and others to Montana, through what is called the Powder river country, were unfortunately drawn into ambush and barbarously massacred. The determination to wage a desperate war was apparent, and likely to extend far and wide. On the 18th of February last the President appointed a commission of military officers and civilians to visit the scene of hostilities and investigate the difficulties. They were instructed to ascertain who were the actors in the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney; what portion of the Indians in that section were hostile; what friendly, and to separate these classes by placing the latter upon reservations. The commissioners (Generals A. Sully, J. B. Sanborn, N. B. Buford, Colonel E. S. Parker, and Messrs. J. F. Kinney and G. P. Beauvais) have finished the duty assigned them, and submitted several reports, which not only communicate facts in regard to the special matters they were directed to examine into, but ably present their different views as to the policy that should be adopted

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in regard to hostile Indians. Some of the reports, with other papers from different government officers pertinent to the matter, were furnished to Congress on call of a resolution of the Senate of 8th of July last, and will be found embraced in Senate executive documents, fortieth Congress, first session. Reports since received will, no doubt, with the proceedings of the commission subsequently appointed to arrange for peace with all the hostile tribes, be hereafter also communicated on a similar call and published. For that reason, and, further, because the including these papers with the documents accompanying this report would render the volume entirely too bulky, I have deemed it proper not to submit copies of the same herewith.

In the opinion of this office the statements and facts presented in the report of the commissioners referred to, show the origin of the hostilities in the Platte country to have been principally, if not altogether, the opening of a road for travel by emigrants, miners, and others, from Fort Laramie to Montana, through the hunting grounds of the Indians; the march of troops in July, 1866, towards that country, which was regarded by some of the chiefs as a declaration of war, and the manner in which the treaty at Fort Laramie in 1866 (one of its chief objects being to secure that road) was negotiated, some of the most influential chiefs refusing to sign it and in displeasure leaving the council. The making that treaty impressed the military and citizens with the belief that the road in question was safe, and parties unprepared to defend themselves sought to pass over it, but were resisted and driven back with the loss of a number of lives and much property. It has been conclusively ascertained that the Indians engaged in the several acts of hostility committed north of the Platte belong to the Minneconjou, Brulé and Ogallalla bands of Sioux, northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, aided by young men from other bands, whose impelling motive, doubtless, was the desire of plunder and of fame as brave warriors.

The commission before named, of which General Sully was president, met in council a large number of friendly Sioux, under chiefs "Spotted Tail," "Big Mouth," and others, who promised to remain friendly and go upon a reservation; they kept their promise, and were provided subsistence pending military operations. Part of this commission, (General Sully and Colonel Parker,) by agreement with the others, went up the Missouri river, with a view to prevent the Indians in that river country from becoming involved in the hostilities of those on the Platte and Powder rivers, apprehensions being entertained that they would be drawn into them by various influences. They met with many friendly disposed Indians, who yet complained of the bad treatment of the government in not providing for their wants, and compared their destitution with the abundance of horses and other property possessed by the hostile. The commissioners also met many who had participated in the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney, who professed a desire to be friendly, and talked about peace, but wanted it only upon condition of the soldiers being taken out of their country, and that roads should not be made through it; some of them even demanded the stoppage of navigation on the upper Missouri. This portion of the commission also reports that all the Indians on the east side of the Missouri are friendly at present, but that a change may take place on account of the establishing a military and post road through their land, which is being done without their consent.

Another part of the commission (Judge Kinney) proceeded to Fort Phil. Kearney, and there met the Crow Indians inhabiting a portion of the country west of the Powder river, and who may be relied upon as friends of the government. The country claimed by the hostile Sioux, they assert, belongs to them, and they ask that it be restored, and protection be given them against their enemy the Sioux.

In regard to the difficulties with the Cheyennes and others south of the Platte, we may properly look for their origin in the bad feeling produced by the massacre of friendly Cheyenne women and children, as well as men, in December, 1864,

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by Colorado troops under Colonel Chivington. Suffering by the treatment received, and exasperated, these Indians sought the aid of the warlike Comanches and Apaches; then followed combinations for mutual protection, and perhaps of hostile design, which more or less affected all the tribes of the plains. It was to remedy the then unfavorable condition of affairs that commissioners were sent to the Platte and Arkansas, who succeeded in negotiating the treaties heretofore noticed. But it is evident the arrangements made were not satisfactory to all of the Indians. As resistance was offered by a part of the Indians at Fort Laramie in 1866 to the right stipulated in the treaty then concluded to open a road through the Powder river country, so opposition was made by a portion of the Cheyemes at the treaty of 1865 to the granting the right of travel through their hunting grounds, by the Smoky Hill river route. The main dependence for these Indians for support is the buffalo, and they feared it would be cut off by the whites travelling through their country where the buffalo then ranged. Thus it may be understood why many of them became disaffected and disposed to commit wrong deeds. True, depredations were numerous, and in several instances life may have been taken, yet the opinion is held by this office that matters were not so difficult of settlement as to require a large military force to be sent against the Indians, and the adoption of measures calculated in their execution to inflict wrong and suffering upon the innocent, and yet fail to reach the guilty. The military branch of the government, however, viewed these matters differently, and undertook to do the work of correcting existing evils and restoring order by show of armed force.

Preceded by the announcement to their agents that the military were able to chastise any tribes who should molest people crossing the plains, and that the Indians would be required to keep off the main lines of travel, a large expedition, under General Hancock, marched into their country. Some of the results of that expedition, as far as this office has been advised, were, the destruction of a large village of Cheyenne and Sioux, the burning of its effects, and the dispersing of its terrified occupants. The agents in charge of the Arapahoes, Cheyemes, Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, insist that it cannot be shown that hostile demonstrations were made by any of them as tribes or bands, or by any considerable number of them, but that they should be regarded as peaceable, excepting the few uncontrollable and vicious, such as may be found in all communities.

With a view to securing peace with the hostile tribes, and to effect other important objects, Congress, by act of July 20th ultimo, authorized the President to appoint a commission, consisting of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. B. Henderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Messrs. S. F. Tappan and John B. Sanborn, together with three officers of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general. The scope of this mission comprehended the ascertaining of the alleged reasons for acts of hostility, the negotiating of treaties for the removal of just causes of complaint, the peace and safety of the whites, security of public thoroughfares, public and private property, and the selection of reservations for Indians east of the Rocky mountains—not now occupying any peacefully—to be their permanent home, and so located as not to interfere with public highways established by the United States, nor with routes of railroads to the Pacific.

The commission has recently effected very satisfactory treaty arrangements with the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and Cheyemes. In this matter much praise is due to Superintendent Murphy, Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth, as also D. R. Butterfield, an influential trader, for their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of the important and hazardous duty devolved upon them, of visiting the disaffected Indians, to induce them to meet the commissioners. Latest advices report the commission to have reached Fort Laramie, upon the upper Platte, where they met the Crows, but did not

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make a treaty with them. The Sioux sent in word that they desired to meet the commissioners, but could not until next spring. It is hardly possible for the commission to accomplish all that is required by the act in question within the brief period of a few months, as the objects to be considered are so important (not to say difficult of attainment) that longer time will be needed than was at first supposed.

As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to you, in answer to Senate resolution of 8th July last, expressed what, in his judgment, should be the policy of the government with respect to the management of Indian affairs, I deem it proper to embody that expression in this report. He suggests that the Indians, as now situated, can only be saved from extinction by consolidating them, as rapidly as it can be done, upon large reservations from which all whites, except government employes, shall be excluded; by educating them intellectually and morally, by training them in the arts of civilization so that they may become, at the earliest practicable moment, self-supporting, and then, at the proper time, clothe them with the rights of citizenship. Accordingly, he recommends that the government take such steps as may be deemed proper to set apart a territory, somewhere north of the northern line of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, for the exclusive occupation and ultimate home of all the Indians north of the Platte and of Iowa, and east of the summit of the Rocky mountains, and that appropriations be made at once to prepare for such Indians as are now ready to enter upon pastoral and agricultural pursuits in said territory; that a large territory be set apart south of the southern line of Kansas and west of Arkansas, including the present "Indian territory," the country known as the Stake Plains of Texas, and so much of New Mexico as may be necessary for all of the Indians south of the Platte river and east of the Territory of Arizona; also the selection, on the Pacific coast and in Arizona, of reservations for all the Indians west of the Rocky mountains.

In addition to the recommendations made in the remarks upon the condition of affairs in the several superintendencies and agencies, as they appear in regular order in this report, and now submitted for favorable consideration and action, in the event they are not rendered inexpedient, in part or in whole, by a change of policy which may hereafter be determined upon, the following are also presented, several having been recommended in the last annual report:

1st. The service could be more effectually managed with regard to offences and crimes, were the laws fully adequate to meet all the occasions where the administration of justice and the punishment of offenders are required for the maintenance of order and the common good. I beg leave to ask your attention to the views contained in the annual report of this office of last year upon this subject, and express the hope that Congress will so revise and amend the laws pertaining to Indian matters as to make them effectual to the accomplishment of the desired end in these respects.

2d. It is recommended that so much of the law of 30th June, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, as relates to the matter of depredations by Indians, be revised and altered so as to clearly express the intention of the law with respect to the satisfaction and payment of claims preferred therefor. This being done, the department would be relieved from embarrassment in adjudicating claims in cases where the offenders belong to tribes not in amity, strictly speaking, with the United States, and yet who may not be regarded in a state of hostility unless their treaties are declared abrogated by proper authority. And it is desirable, further, that the law define more particularly in what sense it is to be understood that losses by depredations are to be indemnified out of the annuities of the Indians—whether those distributed in cash only are applicable, or whether those for specific objects may also be held liable.

3d. I renew the recommendation of last year that the system of trade and

licenses, as now carried on, be revised, and that Congress be impressed with the necessity of making more stringent enactments for the protection of the Indians against the unscrupulous and overreaching men who may be licensed to trade with them. If it be practicable to devise and put in operation a system which, sustained by authority of law, will more effectually, with less of the difficulties and evils of that at present in use, meet the wants of the Indians, and save them from unfair dealings of unconscionable traders, sound policy and a just regard for the interests of the Indians require that it should be done. From observation I am satisfied that the law of 26th July, 1866, allowing any loyal citizen, of proper character, to trade with the Indian tribes, is rather a disadvantage to the Indians than otherwise. The department having no authority to restrict the number, nor discretion to decide as to the fitness and ability of the applicant for a license, it follows that any adventurer, however loyal or honest, with an unsuitable or insignificant stock of goods, may engage in the trade. Licenses, in my judgment, should be allowed only to as many responsible and competent traders as the needs and circumstances of the Indians may require. I recommend a repeal of that law.

4th. Attention is called to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the head of this bureau, by making it equal to that received by some other officers of like grade, who, it is believed, have no more important trusts devolved upon them, nor more arduous duties to discharge, than appertain to his office. Also to the necessity of a reorganization of the clerical force of this office, and of the superintendencies and agencies, and of the propriety of increasing the pay of the superintendents and agents for the more efficient management of the business of the Indian service. Recommendations of these objects, with strong reasons in their support, were made in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the past two or three years, and action to some extent has been taken in the matter by Congress. I beg leave to renew those recommendations, in the hope that Congress will favorably act upon them, by passing bills similar to those heretofore submitted to that body.

5th. Should there be no general reorganization provided in reference to the superintendencies and agencies, as recommended in the preceding paragraph, it is respectfully suggested that Congress authorize the appointment of superintendents of Indian affairs, severally, for the Territories of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Dakota. The reasons for this are obvious. By law, the governors of these Territories are made *ex officio* superintendents. Necessarily, much of their time and attention must be taken up in executive duties and by sessions of their respective legislatures, precluding their giving always the personal and frequent investigations which the important interests of the Indian service under their charge require. I see no good reason why there should not be regular superintendents for these Territories, thus placing them upon a footing with New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Washington Territories, which, with the State of Nevada, are each provided with such a superintendent. I also recommend that three full agents be authorized by Congress for Arizona, one for Nevada, and an additional one, each, for Washington, Utah, and California superintendencies.

6th. For the want of sufficient means, this office has not always had the power to carry into effect its purposes and plans for the benefit of Indians not provided for by treaty stipulations; especially has it been so with regard to those in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. The appropriations hitherto made have been entirely inadequate to meet the pressing need existing in many parts of the service. Measures adopted for the improvement and relief of the Indians have been either not carried out, or but partly executed, and the consequences have been disappointment of hopes, with suffering and trouble in many instances. I therefore recommend that the appropriations applicable to the payment of general incidental expenses, the purchase of agricultural imple-

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ments, presents of goods, provisions, and other useful articles for the next fiscal year, be reasonably increased.

I now proceed to notice more particularly the condition of affairs of the superintendencies and agencies, in the following order :

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

In this superintendency there are about 15,000 Indians. Improvement in moral culture and industry is observable, especially in those located upon the Yakama, Chehalis, Lumini, and Puyallup reservations. It is gratifying to learn that many of them have given up the practices of gambling, polygamy, and other vices. There does not seem to have been much good accomplished by the few schools established among them. Better results are, however, expected when the increased means and facilities which it is proposed to furnish shall have been brought into requisition. The Tulalip school is promising; and that at Simeon, on the Yakama reservation, presents an example of what right-directed efforts can produce.

Upon several of the reservations but comparatively few of the Indians, for whom they were intended as a permanent home, have located; and, for the reasons given by the superintendent, I favor, as he recommends, a sale of the land and the transfer of the Indians therefrom to other reservations already established.

Of tribes having no treaty relations with the government, there are the Spokanes, Colvilles, and others in the northeast part of the territory, who are liable to be dispossessed of their country by the advance of the whites. The necessity of a treaty is apparent, and I recommend negotiations with them at an early day. A suitable reservation for these tribes will doubtless be found at old Fort Colville.

A full agent is needed for the Indians on the Tulalip reservation, it being impossible for Agent Elder, temporarily in charge, to efficiently discharge the duties pertaining thereto and those of his own agency at the same time.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Dissatisfaction exists on the part of some of the Oregon Indians. Especially is this the case with the Coast Indians, who complain, and not without good reason, of the want of faith in the government in regard to the treaty made with them in 1855, which has never been ratified. They then ceded their lands and removed to the Coast reservation, (Siletz agency,) expecting that the government would fulfil its part in carrying into effect the stipulations of that treaty; but in this they have been greatly disappointed. As the matter has been enlarged upon, and their claims to a more favorable consideration than they have received urged, in former reports of this office, I will only add that, in my judgment, if it be deemed inexpedient to ratify the treaty referred to, some other arrangement should be entered into, with a view to securing to these Indians a permanent suitable home, and to supplying them with such things as their necessities require.

Superintendent Huntington again renews his recommendation that the agency for the Alseas and others be abandoned, and the Indians removed to the Siletz agency. By so doing they would be brought compactly together, the expense of a sub-agency would be avoided, and there could be opened for settlement by citizens a large fertile tract. Either this should be done, or else additional employes, agricultural implements, and other needed things provided, and the fears of the Indians of being hereafter dispossessed by the encroachments of the whites removed.

Upon the Umatilla reservation the Indians are doing well. They are, however, disturbed by the constantly agitated question by the citizens near them

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of their removal, by attempts to intrude upon their land, and by threats to force them to remove. They have no desire to leave, and, as the land is secured to them for a permanent home by solemn treaty obligations, they should be fully protected in the possession and enjoyment of it. If some other equally desirable locality as a home for them, isolated from the whites, can be found, it may be expedient to treat with them for a relinquishment of their right to the land they now occupy.

The other agencies in this superintendency are the Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, and Klamath, upon which operations during the year appear to have been successful to a good degree. In the respect that the Indians on the reservations before named are troubled—that is, by the apprehension of having to give up their lands—the Indians in these agencies are not disturbed, and with proper assistance and encouragement they will make still further advances in civilization. The Klamaths, Modocs, and certain bands of Snakes, whose treaty of 1864 was ratified last year, are not yet fully established upon their reservation. They are, however, hopeful in prospect of the benefits to be derived by the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty and in the execution of measures which are being adopted to promote their interests and progress.

Respecting the Indians of Grande Ronde agency, their agent reports their condition to be far superior to what it was ten years ago, and, what is not usually the case among Indians, the men do the work in the fields, not the women. A new school building is needed, and an appropriation for a blacksmith and necessary shops.

Those under charge of Agent Smith at Warm Springs agency are favorably mentioned as to their improvement. Many of them are industrious, self-sustaining, have abandoned gambling and other vile practices, and are assisting the agent in his efforts to eradicate these vices from the several tribes.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reservations for the Indians in California are known respectively as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule River.

Most of the Indians are well disposed, evincing much solicitude about farming operations and some anxiety in regard to the permanency of the homes they now possess. The two last named reservations are leased, and it has been a question heretofore whether it would not be best to discontinue them and remove the Indians to the other reservations. A consolidation of all in northern California upon one reserve has also been suggested, but the expediency or practicability of doing so is not clear to my mind. I am of the opinion that the better plan would be to abandon Smith River and transfer the Indians there, numbering about 400, to Round Valley, a reservation of ample accommodations and remarkably fertile. To do this, Superintendent Whiting estimates, will require \$5,000.

The Tule River reservation is now under a lease which expires in December, 1869. This tract, containing 1,280 acres, with additional land, should be purchased for a permanent home for the Indians now upon it, and others in the southern section of the State. It can doubtless be bought for a sum less than it would take to remove the Indians to another locality. An estimate of \$1 per acre in gold coin for its purchase will be submitted to Congress the coming session.

Round Valley, reserved for Indian use by order of the Secretary of the Interior in 1860, is reported to be full of settlers, who, of course, occupy the best portions of it, some claiming to have entered upon the land and made improvements prior to said order, others the right of occupancy by the purchase of old possessory claims, and others, again, that they are there by request and consent of a former superintendent for mutual protection. It is essentially necessary to the well-being of the Indians, and the proper management of

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affairs among them by the department, that these claims be extinguished and the whites retire from the reserve. I recommend that steps be taken to accomplish these objects at an early day. A precedent will be found in the action taken by Congress, March 3d, 1865, in regard to settlers upon Hoopa Valley reserve. As to this latter reservation, the title being secured, no outside interference will likely occur, and with an appropriation sufficient to supply it with good agricultural implements, the probability is that it can be made as productive and successful as that of Round valley.

The claims of the Mission Indians to the consideration and protection of the government have been noticed in former annual reports. Little has been done for their good of a permanent character. In point of intelligence and industry they are regarded as being much in advance of any of the Indians of California, but they greatly need a home they can call their own, where they will not be overrun by the whites and subject to pernicious influences of the evil-disposed. I strongly urge that they be located upon some suitable reservation.

The melancholy intelligence was communicated to this office last spring that agent Stockton, in charge of the Indians at Hoopa valley, suffered a violent death at the hands of a desperate Indian named Frank, while making an attempt to arrest him for horse-stealing. The murderer fled to the mountains. Efforts, it was stated, would be made to secure and bring him to trial. What success has attended such efforts this office has not been informed.

The Chemihuevis, living in California on the right bank of the Colorado river, so often engaged in conflict with the Mohave Indians, residing in Arizona on the opposite bank, have entered into a treaty of amity with the latter, thus removing one of the hindrances to the success of the measures adopted to colonize and sustain the Indians of that section upon the Colorado River reservation.

The management of Indian affairs in California had been so unsatisfactory for years past that it determined the department in August, 1866, to despatch a special agent to investigate the condition of things as relating to the Indian service in that State. Accordingly R. J. Stevens, esq, secretary of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, was selected for that purpose. His report, dated 1st January last, which will be found among the documents herewith, is very interesting, containing sound views and wise suggestions, with valuable information respecting the Indians, the geographical position of the several reservations, the nature of the soil and climate.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are over 10,000 Indians in this superintendency, all of whom, with the exception of the Bannocks in the north part of the State, are reported as peaceably disposed, but whether they will continue so long is doubtful. The gradual advance and increasing number of the whites has much to do with diminishing their means of subsistence, and unless a more liberal appropriation is made for the service in this State than heretofore, stern necessity may force them to acts of depredation and hostility.

The amount (\$20,000) appropriated for this fiscal year is entirely insufficient to accomplish to any considerable degree the objects intended, such as the purchase of agricultural implements, presents, and assisting the Indians to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life. It must also be considered that the various tribes have no treaty relations with the government, unless it be that the Shoshones are to be taken as a part of the people of that name with whom treaties were made by Governor Doty in 1863, and who principally live in Utah and Montana.

Treaties should be negotiated with the several bands of Pali-Utes, numbering about 4,000, and they be colonized on a reservation permanently secured to them, with inducements to keep them there under the charge of an agent of the

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department. They are represented as tractable, kind, and industrious. Perhaps the best location for these bands is the Walker River reservation, which is sufficiently large, containing an area of 500 square miles, and including a lake from which ample supplies of fish could be obtained.

Some arrangement should be made to provide a home for the Washoes, a miserable, degraded band, who live by begging around the towns and settlements in the west border of Nevada; also for the Shoshones in the southeast part of the State, who have a good name for honesty and industry.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reports represent the relations with the hostile tribes of this superintendency as unchanged. What the military have accomplished towards producing a better state of things is not apparent. In some instances their scouting parties may have been successful; still there is no general peace; depredations and murders by the Indians are yet committed. The trouble is mainly with the large and war-like tribe of Apaches, but these, recently, have indicated a desire to be friendly, to cease their depredations, and be restricted to a country of defined limits. Some of their bands entered into a treaty last summer, with an officer of the army in command at Fort Grant, but the arrangement being unauthorized has been disavowed.

By your direction Superintendent Dent has been instructed to visit these Indians, with a view to ascertain their disposition in reference to negotiating with the government and locating upon a reservation. Although seemingly intractable, it is believed that by well-directed efforts their warlike and predatory habits may be changed, and thus resulting, a great source of trouble to the citizens of Arizona will be removed. The murder of Superintendent Leihy and his clerk, in the latter part of 1866, is believed to have been the deed of the Tonto band of Apaches, the inciting motives being, it is thought, to terrify the whites and cause them to leave the Territory.

The Hualapais are also hostile. An attempt to bring them into a peaceful condition failed, in consequence of the killing of one of their most influential chiefs by whites.

The Yavapais, too, have been troublesome and outrageous. All the other tribes are well disposed and making considerable progress in civilization. Their claims upon the government for protection and a liberal provision of the means required for their more rapid advancement are just and pressing. Ample appropriations should be made to enable the department to place all upon reservations, to introduce the benefits of schools, and to help them to acquire a practical knowledge of the industrial arts.

The Colorado river reservation has not so far been very successful, yet it is believed, with additional aid from Congress, it can be made a suitable home for many of the tribes. It will not do, however, to withdraw the Indians from their hunting grounds unless adequate provision is made for them on the reservation.

In the northeast of Arizona live the Moquis Pueblos, about 3,000 in number, reported to be in a wretched condition. Last summer a gross outrage was committed upon them by a party of armed Mexicans, who killed several of their people, took captive a number of the women and children, besides driving off many of their sheep. By the prompt movement of Agent Ward, in charge of the Pueblos in New Mexico, the captives and most of the property were recovered. The offenders being known, steps are being taken to have them arrested, tried, and punished.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

The estimated number of Indians in this superintendency is 25,000, comprising many bands or tribes of Utahs and Shoshones, with a few Bannocks. As with most tribes in other portions of the Indian country, so it is with these—they are

fast decreasing. They have been generally peaceable and friendly; a few instances of petty thieving only have occurred. The greater part of them live by the chase, and show little disposition to become tillers of the soil. Some, however, manifest a commendable desire to change their mode of life, and a good example is furnished by "Kanosh," chief of the Pahvants, a man of progressive ideas. To this chief the settlers in parts of Utah are indebted for friendly conduct in warning them of the movements of the hostile Black Hawk and his party.

Noted among the Indians of this Territory is "Waskakee," chief of the eastern Shoshones, always friendly, and deserving the praise awarded by all who know his virtues and noble characteristics. I refer to his sensible views as to the probable cause of the hostile feeling and demonstrations by the Sioux and other Indians on the Upper Platte, embodied in a letter from Superintendent Head, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report. His people, numbering about 2,000, usually spend the winter in Wind River valley, Dakota, which abounds in game, and affords them mainly their supplies for subsistence. They want that valley for a reservation, and if it be practicable I shall favor granting it to them. The mixed bands of Bannock and Shoshones could be located there also, and in charge of the same agent.

But little progress has been made in operations upon the Uinta reservation, intended as a home for all the Utah Indians. By the aid of the appropriation made for this year for that object, it is to be hoped that the reservation will soon be in such a state of readiness as to admit of an early removal of a large number upon it.

There are no schools or missionaries among these wild and ignorant people, a fact which strongly appeals to the sympathy and charity of those who are seeking fields where they may labor for the cause of humanity. Until these Indians are fully established upon reservations we may not reasonably expect that their education in letters and Christianity will receive much attention.

A large number of Bannocks and Shoshones, ranging about the headwaters of the Yellowstone and other rivers, believed to be the mixed bands with whom Governor Doty negotiated a treaty in October, 1863, are represented as being without the care of a government agent, and very poor. The treaty mentioned gives them the right to share in the annuities of the eastern Shoshones under their treaty of July 2, 1863. This is manifestly unjust, when it is considered that the eastern Shoshones were not consulted about it, and have not consented to such an arrangement. I recommend that Congress appropriate for these mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones \$5,000, being the amount estimated by Superintendent Head as in fulfilment of the stipulations of their treaty, and that the said treaty be changed so as to give them an annuity without reference to any stipulations under the treaty with the eastern band. Superintendent Head's letter, relative to these mixed bands, is herewith.

It is gratifying to state that Black Hawk, with his war party, at last desires peace, and has promised Superintendent Head to cease fighting and committing depredations. That officer is confident he will give no further trouble.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

Perhaps in no part of the Indian service are affairs more important or more deserving serious consideration than those in this superintendency. Legislation by Congress is earnestly desired to enable the department to adopt measures indispensably necessary to bring about an improved condition of our Indian relations in this section. Attention is especially directed to the Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo reservation. The War Department having control of these Indians from the time they were captured by the military, a few months ago, arranged to turn them over to the Interior Department, and an order to that

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effect was issued. Last advices from the superintendent of Indian affairs state that the transfer had not then been made, but that it would be by the 1st of this month, November. This office is ready to receive the Indians, to furnish subsistence, and to make the necessary preparations to aid them to carry on their agricultural and other pursuits, but only for a limited period, say for three months, and as a consequence an additional appropriation will be required. Whether they should remain on this reservation permanently or be removed to another is a matter I am not now ready to decide. Evidently they are averse to remaining, and long to be restored to their old country. The reservation was originally set apart for the Mescalero Apaches. Superintendent Norton reports it a failure: that the soil is poor, water unhealthy, and wood very scarce, and to be had only at a great distance. If as described, it can hardly be a suitable location for so many as the Navajoes number, 7,341; but, perhaps, the test of its suitability and adaptation to their wants has not yet been fully made, at least under the direction of the Indian department, and possibly, by means which Congress shall afford, and the management of a good agent, with proper assistants, results may prove it to be capable of being made a sustaining and comfortable home for them. I recommend to your consideration the statements and views of Superintendent Norton in regard to these Indians, contained in his annual report herewith, as also respecting other tribes, especially as to the expediency of locating upon reservations. I have no doubt, if his suggestions of colonizing the several tribes in the localities named by him were carried into effect, that the condition of affairs in the Territory would be greatly improved, with advantage to both Indians and citizens.

About the most troublesome Indians to be found anywhere are the Mimbres and Mogall bands of Gila Apaches, who have long been hostile, and have committed many murders of citizens, and frequent depredations. It is thought they can be prevailed upon to be peaceable and settle upon a reservation.

Much has been communicated heretofore in annual reports concerning the Pueblo Indians. Their situation is one full of interest, and appeals strongly to the government for its care and protection. A great wrong is being done them by citizens who are endeavoring to get possession of their lands by unfair means. Lately, to rid their lands of settlers, suits were instituted before the United States court. One of the parties entered a demurrer to the effect that as the republic of Mexico had recognized the Pueblos as citizens, and as the United States had not made any special allusion to them when the Territory of New Mexico was acquired, therefore they are citizens now. Chief Justice Slough sustained the demurrer, and his decision has created much trouble among the Indians. It is feared that unless the decision is reversed by a higher court, or overruled by Congress, these inoffensive Pueblos will eventually become beggared and ruined. Should the court, to which an appeal has been taken, sustain the decision of Justice Slough, it is hoped that Congress will take such action as will fully protect the rights of this people. I renew the recommendation made in a previous report of this office, that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to furnish these industrious, though poor Pueblos, with agricultural implements, and to establish schools among them.

A considerable trade is carried on by Mexicans of New Mexico in cattle stolen from citizens of Texas by the Comanches, the Mexicans lending them horses and pistols for the purpose. Vigorous steps should be taken to break up this trade, and restrain the Indians from committing outrages upon the people of that State. This can, perhaps, best be accomplished by negotiating a treaty with these Comanches, as, according to information communicated by Agent Labadi, who was sent by Superintendent Norton to them to recover a captive white boy, they expressed a desire to be peaceable and friendly, and had appointed a day, some time in October, to meet the agent again to make a treaty of peace, and at the same time surrender the captives in their possession. By

your direction instructions were forwarded to Agent Leavenworth to proceed forthwith to the place where these Indians agreed to meet Agent Labadi, to counsel with and endeavor to induce them to send some of their principal and most influential men to the council which the peace commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of 20th July last proposed to hold with other Indians at Fort Larned about the 15th of October ultimo. Should they have agreed to do so, and their representatives have reached that point before the work of the commission shall have closed, it may be expected that some arrangements have been made with them for peace and friendly conduct towards the citizens of Texas. In that case quietude and a sense of security may be enjoyed by the people who have so long been kept in dread of attacks by these Indians, and suffered so much by their frequent outrages and depredations. Agent Labadi has received similar instructions.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There has been during the past year no very marked change in the condition of the Indians of this superintendency, and it will not likely be much improved until they are all concentrated upon reservations and furnished the means to enter upon a different mode of life to what they are now leading. It does not appear that they are disposed at present to do this; on the contrary, they are averse to it. Yet it is their only remedy against the evils to which they are subjected and the inevitable consequences of the steady advance of the white race.

The tribes in the two agencies established for the Territory are the Uinta and Grand River Utes and the Tabeguache Utes, together numbering about 6,500. With the former a treaty was made in 1866 by Governor Cummings, which secured to the government routes of travel through the country claimed by them, and provides indemnity for the interference by citizens and the railroad company with their hunting grounds, and for the destruction of timber. I concur in the opinion expressed by this office, in submitting the treaty to your department last January, that it should be ratified.

In regard to the Tabeguache Utes, Agent Head reports that their management has caused him much anxiety, and he is more than ever impressed with the importance of removing them to the reservation provided in their treaty of 1863. Events, and the condition of things hitherto, have prevented the adoption of measures for that end, but should there be no special legislation by Congress respecting the matter of colonizing all the tribes in Colorado in one locality, the efforts of the department will be directed to the securing of this object at the earliest practicable date.

The Mohuache Utes, living in the northern part of New Mexico, who are related by intermarriage with the Tabeguache band, and speaking the same language, should be removed to that reservation, or one near it, and some provision made for their support.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

In the absence of annual reports, except that of Agent Wright, from this superintendency, I am unable to make such a statement of the condition of the service within its bounds as could be desired.

The Blackfoot bands have always been more or less hostile with the whites, and with some of their Indian neighbors. In 1865 a treaty was made for a cession of the country claimed by them, lying south of the Missouri, the object being to throw open to settlement a section supposed to contain precious metals. No action has been taken upon it in consequence of the Indians having, soon after, violated its stipulations by renewing hostilities. The necessity for such an arrangement as it proposed still exists, and if the treaty is not to be ratified, another should be negotiated.

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I deem it expedient that a separate treaty should be made with the Gros Ventres, a band of the Blackfeet, and a party to the treaty referred to, as they live distant from the others, and are on unfriendly terms with them. These Gros Ventres are friendly to the whites, and should be favored in this respect. It was the intention of the northwest commissioners to meet them for that purpose last year, but it was found impracticable to do so.

The agency for the Blackfeet at Fort Benton is regarded as being located in an unsuitable place. The town established at that point being incorporated and subject to territorial and national taxation, its citizens claim that the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes are inapplicable to them, and therefore they may not be restricted in trading with the Indians who come among them. As a matter of course, the Indians are furnished with liquor, and the results are, frequently, difficulties between them and the whites. I propose that the agency be removed either to the Sun River farm, formerly selected for the purpose, but which, for various causes, was abandoned several years ago, or to some other locality remote from the settlements and great lines of travel. Agent Wright suggests a point called Beaver creek, on the north side of Bear Paw mountains.

From the Flathead agency no annual report has yet been received, but by letter from Agent Wells it appears that the Indians on the reservation require much to be done for them, in order to relieve their wants and improve their condition. Those who went out on the usual buffalo hunt have returned very destitute, having lost many horses, &c., by the acts of marauding Blackfeet. The band in Bitter Root valley has suffered the loss of their entire crops by the visitation of the grasshoppers and crickets. At the agency the prospects of a good harvest are reported as favorable.

A considerable number of Bannocks and Shoshones range in the southern part of Montana, with whom it was, at one time, believed no treaty had ever been made; but recent information leads to the conclusion that they are parties to the treaty negotiated in 1863, at Soda Springs, by Governor Doty, not yet ratified. Reference herein is made to them in my remarks under the head of "Utah superintendency." This office recommended, in February last, that Congress be asked to appropriate \$20,000 to provide subsistence, clothing, and selecting a reservation for them.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are in this superintendency about 5,500 Indians, comprising the Nez Percé, Lower Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenay, Bannock, and Shoshone tribes.

The Nez Percés only have a treaty with the government, and, by their treaty of June 9, 1863, are provided with a diminished reservation. By direction of the President, two reservations have been set apart for the other tribes; one in the northern part of Idaho, upon which it is proposed to locate the Coeur d'Alenes and other Indians in that vicinity; the other at Fort Hall, designed for the Bannocks, Shoshones, and all straggling Indians in the central and southern parts of the Territory. That at Fort Hall, as a permanent location for the bands named, is dependent upon the consent of Waskakee's band in Utah, known as the Eastern Shoshones, the land being within the limits acknowledged as their hunting grounds by their treaty of 1863. I think, however, there will be no difficulty on that point. It is the purpose of the department to remove the Indians to those reservations as early as may be practicable; but as the means on hand are insufficient to effect much, it will be necessary that Congress make adequate appropriations therefor. With these tribes concentrated upon the tracts thus set apart, under the care of an efficient agent, with the aid of schools, a supply of provisions for their subsistence, agricultural implements, and their

instruction in the industrial arts, it may be expected that, ere long, their condition will be greatly improved, and the citizens will have fewer occasions to complain of Indian outrages or difficulties. Such as have been, and are now, hostile, occupy no particular part of the country, nor are they organized under any tribal power, but wander from place to place committing deeds of violence, and plundering the communities they find defenceless.

Much dissatisfaction has existed among the Nez Percés on account of the non-ratification of their treaty of 1863 for so long a time, the non-payment of their annuities, and the encroachments of whites upon their lands. The patience exhibited under circumstances so unfavorable, and the fidelity to their obligations to the government, so faithfully maintained, are truly to be commended. Now that the treaty has been proclaimed without the amendments, to which they made such persistent objection, it is hoped that the ill-feeling engendered by the causes referred to will be soon removed, and their future become more hopeful and promising of good results. The government has its duty to perform in affording protection to their rights under existing laws and treaty stipulations. Their reservation, defined by the treaty of 1863, should not be intruded upon in any manner by whites. Let the intercourse act of June 30, 1834, be strictly and promptly enforced against all intruders; let there be a faithful execution of the laws prohibiting the sale to, or introduction among, the Indians of spirituous liquors, and we shall not probably hear of difficulty on their part, nor of their suspecting the government of a want of good faith in its care of the rights and interests. Agent O'Neil has lately reported that many laws enacted by the legislature of Idaho, in direct violation of the intercourse act of 1834, are in operation upon the reservation, under which charters for ferries and bridges have been granted, and roads laid off. Without more definite information than he has given, I am not prepared to make any suggestions in regard to the matter. If it be as he states, then injustice is manifestly being done, and proper steps should be taken to determine such legislative enactments to be of no force.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Powerful and warlike Indians are to be found among the nine bands of the Upper Missouri Sioux. The most peaceably disposed tribes are the Yanetons, Poncas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Notwithstanding their solemn treaty obligations to be friendly, assumed scarcely a year since, some of the nine bands of Sioux have been waging war against the government for months past. Elsewhere in this report I have noticed more particularly the cause and events connected with our present Indian difficulties in the countries watered by the Powder and Platte rivers.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, located in the northeast part of the Territory, near the Minnesota border, are friendly. An agent has been appointed to take charge of them, and as far as means are available they will be furnished with such things as the treaty with them ratified last spring, stipulates shall be provided.

From the report of Agent Hanson, in charge of the Upper Missouri Sioux, it will be seen that a general desire has been manifested by them to plant. With judicious efforts by the department, sustained by liberal appropriations for the supply of agricultural implements, it is thought that many may be induced to settle, abandon the chase, and labor for a support.

Amidst surrounding difficulties, with influences strongly calculated to involve them in the hostilities of others, the Yaneton Sioux, under Agent Conger, have remained true to the government. They have sustained this summer a heavy loss in the destruction of their entire corn crop, by the ravages of immense numbers of grasshoppers, the value of the crop being estimated at \$50,000. So

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severe a calamity, urgently appeals for relief, and I trust that Congress will grant it. Such aid as the department can give by the means at its disposal, and applicable to the object, will be furnished to them, as well as to the Poncas and others, sufferers from the same cause. Their educational interests have been much neglected, and something should be done to meet their need in this regard.

No material change in the general condition of the other tribes is perceptible. The Poncas continue friendly, and now that their treaty, made two years ago, has been ratified, and they have a permanent home secured, their gradual advancement in civilization, under measures put in operation for their benefit, may reasonably be expected.

The Assinaboines and tribes in the northern part of the Territory are in general friendly disposed. Causes, however, exist which may lead to trouble. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the encroachments of the whites upon their country; especially is this the case with the Assinaboines. They complain that, notwithstanding they yielded to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty with them in 1866, not yet ratified, the right of certain routes of travel for the whites, to settlements in Montana, another route is being used through their country without their consent. Unless some arrangement is made in the matter, satisfactory to them, it is feared that hostilities on their part will follow.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the report of Superintendent Murphy, and reports of the agents under his charge, the general state of affairs among the several tribes in the superintendency is ascertained to be in substance as follows:

Pottawatomies.—These Indians are in a prosperous condition, and increasing in numbers. The nation is reaping decided advantage from the good schools established among them, especially that of the St. Mary's Mission, a Catholic institution, and admirably managed. Many of the tribes competent to sustain creditably the relation of citizenship, are taking the initiatory steps to become citizens under the provisions of their treaty of 1861. Patents in fee simple have been issued to 190, and during the coming year perhaps 300 will receive them. Complaint is made that these people cannot get justice against wrongs by the whites, as the courts do not regard them to be either citizens of the United States or Kansas. The only remedy against the evils surrounding them is to be found in their removal to a new home, and this from force of circumstances must be effected ere long, not only with this tribe, but all others residing on reservations in eastern Kansas.

Shawnees.—Many of these Indians hold their lands in severalty; have made good progress, and bear the reputation of being thrifty, moral, and intelligent, in these respects not being excelled by their white neighbors. Those holding lands in common are not so well off, having many difficulties to encounter, not the least of which is the intrusion of the whites upon their lands and the despoiling them of their property. Expecting the ratification of their treaty of last winter, about which they are exceedingly anxious, and the consequent removal from Kansas, the Shawnees have not made any new improvements, but have, however, raised good crops.

Delawares, Wyandotts.—The former last spring entered into an arrangement with the Cherokees for a residence in the Cherokee country, and they are now preparing to remove there. Upon doing so they will then become merged into that nation. A few may elect to be citizens and remain in the States. Thus, soon will be lost sight of a nation once powerful, whose career has been marked with many vicissitudes and changes since the time their forefathers, many years ago, left the waters of the Susquehanna, and emigrated, step by step, to the then far west.

The Wyandotts are few in number, and can scarcely be regarded as a tribe. Some became citizens under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and others declined to change their relation in that respect. Their situation is a peculiar one, from which they can, it is thought, only be relieved by appropriate legislation of Congress. They desire to sell their lands and remove to the Indian country, and I am of the opinion that it will be best for their interest and for the people of Kansas that an arrangement be effected to this end. This will however be accomplished should the treaty of February last, made with the Senecas and Shawnees and other tribes, be ratified, as it provides a home for them on a tract of 20,000 acres, ceded by the first article of that treaty, being a part of the Seneca reservation.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.—The statistics of population show a decrease in the number of this tribe, as is the case with most of the tribes who live by the chase. They are averse to a change of habits, to education, and agricultural pursuits. An exception may be found in Keokuk, the principal chief, and a few others, who have farms and encourage the schools established among them. Last year the "Kindergarten" system of instruction was authorized to be introduced, but it does not appear to have been brought into use for want of certain requisites. I question whether sufficient interest has been given to the matter and proper efforts made to give it a fair test.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians form a small band of eighty-four souls, hold lands in severalty, have comfortable homes, and are prospering. They have a good school and are not disposed to leave their present abode. Included in the agency for the above-named tribes are the Ottawas, formerly in charge of Special Agent Hutchinson. By the operation of their treaty of 1862 they ceased, since July last, to be a tribe, and have become citizens. They are in great trouble, and desire the ratification of the treaty made by them conjointly with other Kansas tribes last winter, a stipulation of which gives them choice of citizenship or to remain in their tribal relations, and provides for the removal from Kansas of such as do not become citizens. That treaty has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Kansas or Kans.—An improvident and wild though peaceably disposed tribe, the same now as they were many years ago. What has been done for them in the way of building houses upon their reserve, opening a school, and assisting them to learn how to cultivate the soil, has failed, in a great measure, to produce any marked change in them for the better. They now see that their source of support—the chase—will before long avail them little or nothing. Until their dependence on that shall have been abandoned there can be little hope of any decided improvement on their present condition. Once about the richest Indians in Kansas they are now perhaps the poorest and most unpromising.

Kickapoos.—Those on the reserve number 252. Some of these were formerly Pottawatomies, who, years since, becoming dissatisfied with their own people, purchased rights among this tribe. The great majority of the Kickapoos went off south during the late war, many as far as Mexico. During the past year some have returned, and those now in Mexico are anxious to get back again. Though unsettled in view of the question of their removal from Kansas, the tribe generally has prospered, and those who expect to remain as citizens are much interested in the education of their children.

Miamies, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskasias and Weas.—These people all hold lands in severalty. In point of intelligence and improvement they ranked with the tribes most advanced in civilization, but, owing to their vices learned from the whites, and to the use of spirituous liquors by many of them, their numbers have been much reduced; especially is this the case of the Miamies. Should the treaty arrangements entered into with these Indians during the past spring be approved and carried into effect, some of them will no doubt assume the relation of citizens, while others will remove to the Indian

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country in hope of securing a home suitable to their condition where they may engage in the pursuits of life without the hindrances or difficulties to which they are subjected in their present position.

New York Indians.—There are about 100 Indians in Kansas who removed from New York and Wisconsin and settled upon lands set apart for the use of the Six Nations of New York, under the treaty with them of 1838. A tract was selected lying adjacent to and north of the Osage reservation. These Indians, under the provisions of that treaty, located there and made themselves comfortable homes, but the lands being thrown open to white settlement they were compelled, by the lawless violence of citizens, to abandon them. In the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for last year the opinion is expressed that the New York Indians have a valid claim against the government arising out of this transaction, and Congress should provide for its equitable settlement. A treaty was made in 1863 with a view to arranging the matter to the satisfaction of the parties interested, but it has never been ratified. I suggest that some action be taken upon it during the next session of Congress.

Kiowas and Comanches.—Wild and roving Indians, whose range extends over a large part of western Texas and into New Mexico and up as far north as the Arkansas. No doubt many of the charges of outrages and depredations against them are true. An inveterate prejudice seems to exist among those bands who are not under treaty obligations against the people of Texas, arising, it may be, mainly from the fact that the country was once owned and peopled by a race (the Mexicans) whom they had ever regarded and treated as enemies. They do not seem to have fully comprehended that the annexation of Texas made its people citizens of the United States, whom they were bound to respect as such, and to refrain from acts of hostility or depredations against them. In their unlawful proceedings they receive encouragement from the unprincipled whites and Mexicans who trade with them for ill-gotten gains, especially cattle stolen from citizens of Texas. Upon this subject I refer to remarks made under the head of "New Mexico Superintendency," based on a report of Agent Labadi, who had been despatched to Texas to recover captives held by these Indians.

Complaints by military commanders, during the past year, have been made against the Kiowas, parties to the treaty of 1865, of a raid into Texas; of entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against the government; of threatening the military posts on the Arkansas, capturing citizens of Texas, and other outrages. The charges do not appear to have been sustained, except that of the raid into Texas in 1866, a report of which was made to the department by Agent Taylor, in September of that year. General Hancock, commanding the military expedition now upon the plains, became satisfied, in the course of his investigations in the matter of Indian troubles, that the Kiowas and Comanches were all right, and so informed their present agent, J. H. Leavenworth. That agent reports, on the 2d of September ultimo, that his Indians have remained quiet and peaceable as far as respects the causes of difficulties with other tribes, but does not deny that they committed wrongs upon the people of Texas. He was then about making arrangements for the tribes south of the Arkansas to meet the peace commissioners in the council to be held at Fort Larned, where they were in due time represented by their chiefs, and the treaty arrangements entered into with them as heretofore noticed.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.—Until the unfortunate movement by General Hancock with his military expedition into the country of these Indians, they were comparatively peaceable and friendly as a people. Without sufficient cause, in my judgment, they have been dispersed, their village destroyed, and personal effects burned. Agent Wynkoop reports them to be south of the Arkansas, and believes they have not engaged in hostilities. They were repre-

sented in the council of the peace commissioners, in connection with the Comanches and Kiowas mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Among the documents herewith will be found a communication from Agent Wynkoop, of 14th September ultimo, giving a full statement of the military operations, as they affected the Indians of his agency.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of the superintendency are located the following tribes:

Winnebagoes.—The lot of this tribe has been truly one of hardship. Since 1832 they have several times, by force of circumstances, been compelled to change their place of abode. From the beautiful country on the Blue Earth river, in Minnesota, granted to them by treaty as their permanent home, they were unjustly removed in 1863, because, as alleged, the people of Minnesota would not tolerate the presence of any Indians, however well disposed, in that State after the terrible outbreak of the Sioux in 1862. This is not, I opine, all of the truth; they (the citizens) coveted the splendid country these inoffensive and friendly Winnebagoes were occupying, and the Sioux difficulties furnished the pretext to get rid of them with the aid of congressional legislation. After three years of wandering and suffering, during which many died, they have at last been provided with a suitable home in Nebraska, on a part of the Omaha reserve, purchased from the Omahas—a fine tract, fertile, well timbered and watered. Under the judicious arrangements of Superintendent Denman and the efforts of their efficient agent, Mr. Mathewson, they are being placed in a position where, with the aid supplied by their treaty stipulations, they will rapidly progress, and may be expected soon to attain to their former prosperity. Superintendent Denman is of the opinion that by right management they will soon be so far advanced in the chief elements of civilization as to entitle them to the privileges of citizenship. It is recommended that the fourth section of the act of Congress of February 21, 1863, allotting the Winnebagoes lands in severalty, be so amended as to allot 160, instead of 80, acres to each head of a family, and to each unmarried person over eighteen years of age 80 acres.

The Winnebagoes have a just claim against the government on account of their removal from Minnesota, the expenses of which were borne out of their own tribal funds. I think the government is clearly bound in all honor to refund to them moneys thus expended. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress appropriate the necessary amount, and further, that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made to provide them with work cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons, farming implements, &c. A small number of the tribe yet remain in Minnesota, who claim that they have forfeited no right and lost no privilege acquired under any former treaty; that by the treaty of 1859 they obtained a vested right to the lands they occupy, and that the act of Congress under which the great body of the tribe removed was in violation of that treaty. They ask that the allotments provided by the treaty of 1859 be secured to them by sufficient evidence of title; that they be paid their distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of the Winnebago trust lands; their share of all other moneys payable to the Winnebagoes under treaty stipulations; that their share of the funds of the tribe be capitalized and paid to them in bulk, and then, these things being done, their peculiar relations as Indians be dissolved, and they be left to merge themselves in the community where they have cast their lot. These requests are unambiguously proper and just, and a compliance therewith would be no more than doing an act of justice to a greatly wronged people. I have no hesitancy in strongly urging the enactment by Congress of such laws as may be necessary to meet the case.

Omahas.—These Indians, although they have not entirely abandoned the chase, have given considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and under the

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beneficial provisions of their treaty are making reasonable progress. The sale of a part of their lands to the Winnebagoes, now their neighbors, affords additional assistance, which, with their industry and good management, will enable them to become, ere long, self-sustaining, and, with the completion of the allotment of lands to them in severalty, will, it is hoped, cease altogether their dependence in any degree upon the chase for a living.

Pawnees—Numbering about 2,750, are located on a reservation in the eastern part of Nebraska, and depend for subsistence mainly upon the chase. They have been faithful friends of the government, sending, during the late rebellion, many of their young men into the military service, and during the past spring furnished two hundred to serve under General Augur in his operations against the hostile Indians. In consequence of the raids of the Sioux the Pawnees have not met with their usual success in hunting.

The schools on the reservation are flourishing and promise good results under proper management. Their agent thinks they have not land enough under cultivation, and recommends that 3,000 acres be broken, and that they be encouraged to settle down to farming by being provided with stock animals, agricultural implements, and other requisites.

Ottawas and Missourias—Numbering about 500, live on their reservation of 250 square miles, lying in Kansas and Nebraska. Notwithstanding that liberal provisions were made for them by treaty stipulations, they do not seem to have been much benefited or improved; on the contrary, they are destitute and retrograding. Not more than about one hundred acres are cultivated by them. In such straits for food have they at times been placed as to be compelled to kill the cattle provided to work their lands, and during the past winter were forced to go out and gather the hogs and cattle that had died. It is understood they are willing to sell a part of their reservation, which is much greater than their necessities require, so that they may have means to procure stock and farming implements. I suggest that an arrangement should be effected for diminishing the reserve, so that the means which would in that event be realized from the sale of the remainder of their lands could be judiciously employed to induce them to engage in agricultural pursuits and to educate their children; or else that the whole tract be purchased and the tribe removed to the Indian territory.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Iowas—These Indians have a reservation in the southeast corner of Nebraska. The two first tribes are confederated, and being well sustained by their large annuities, are not given to industrial habits; the consequence is, they are intemperate and indifferent about their improvement in education and civilization. What little is done in the way of cultivating the ground is the work of squaws. They are anxiously waiting for the ratification of the treaty made with them last spring, which provides for the sale of their reservation, and a removal of their tribe to the Indian territory. Their neighbors, the Iowas, are a much more advanced people, some of them being good farmers. Should the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes be ratified, the Iowas desire that an arrangement be made with them also, with a view to a sale of their reserve, and their removal likewise to the Indian territory, as they apprehend the government will not let them remain in their present position but for a few years, and if they must leave eventually they prefer doing so now. I recommend that steps be taken to effect such an arrangement as they desire.

Santee Sioux are temporarily located on a reservation in the northern part of Nebraska, at the junction of the Niobrara river with the Missouri. They are the remains of the people removed from Crow creek, in Dakota Territory, with the addition of some who, for alleged complicity in the massacre of citizens of Minnesota, in 1862, had been captured and imprisoned at Davenport, but finally released by order of President Lincoln. Under the care of their agent, and the means provided by the government, they are doing comparatively well. Com-

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plaints were made against them last spring of committing depredations in Dakota, but they do not appear to have been sustained. They are peaceable and obedient, and it is believed that it is only necessary to give them a permanent location to secure their prosperity. A delegation of the Santees, under Agent Stone, visited this city last February for the purpose of making a treaty, or obtaining something definite as to what course the government would pursue towards them hereafter; but they received no satisfaction. The chiefs and a few others are willing to plant and improve the land while waiting the tardy action of the government, but the great majority of the tribe are not inclined to give much attention to such things until they have some guarantee, by treaty or otherwise, that the land they cultivate is to be their permanent home. A full history of this people for the past five or six years, and of others known as the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Mdawakanton, and Wapakoota bands, is embraced in the annual report of this office for 1866.

Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoës, are tribes belonging to the Upper Platte agency, and more or less, with the exception of a few friendly disposed, have been engaged in hostilities against the government for more than a year past. The friendly portion of them, chiefly of the Brulé and Ogallalla bands, have manifested a willingness to keep aloof from their hostile relatives and remain peaceable. They have been supplied with subsistence, and the efforts of the department have been directed to encourage their friendly disposition. Until the difficulties are settled, and definite arrangements in reference to the future relations or position of these tribes, it is thought best that they should be located and cared for at a point north of the Platte river near Fort McPherson, to which place a large number have removed. At latest advices most of these Indians, under Spotted Tail, Two Strikes, Swift Bear, and Big Mouth, were, by permission of the peace commissioners, south of the Platte hunting buffalo. They had promised to return by the middle of September to meet in council the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Agent Patrick reports that they are anxious to cultivate the soil, and recommends that they be supplied with agricultural implements. Big Mouth's people (Ogallallas) greatly need material for tents, as they are very destitute in the respect of shelter. This chief has been a steadfast friend to the whites, and has used all his influence to induce the northern Indians to be peaceable. The agent also recommends that a school be established at the new camp, the one at Fort Laramie, under contract with the chaplain of the post, Mr. Wright, being discontinued. Under direction of the peace commissioners, Superintendent Deuman visited the camp of these Indians on the North Platte, to inform them that permission had been given them to go on a hunt, and that it was expected that Spotted Tail and his fellow chiefs would place themselves in communication with the hostile bands in the region of country they proposed to hunt, the head waters of the Republican; and endeavor to persuade them to abandon the war-path and meet the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Ten of their most trustworthy young men were selected as messengers, and fully equipped with offerings of peace and sent to the hostiles. The superintendent confidently states that Spotted Tail and his followers will act in good faith, and will prove powerful instruments in consummating peace. For full information in regard to the transactions of the present Indian war and its origin, I respectfully refer to the voluminous document accompanying the report of your department, of 12th July ultimo, to the President of the United States Senate, and which will be found printed in Executive Document No. 13, 40th Congress, 1st session.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of this superintendency are the Cherokees, numbering about 13,566; Choctaws, 12,500; Chickasaws, 4,500; Seminoles, 2,000; Creeks,

14,300; and other tribes, of which notice is taken in their order following remarks respecting these; but since 1st October, ultimo, the agency embracing the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, has formed a part of the central superintendency. A comparison of these numbers with the population returns of little more than ten years ago, reveals the fact of a large decrease in the several tribes. Prior to the late civil war they were steadily advancing in civilization and prosperity. Some of the tribes have a written language, national constitution, and laws, churches, public schools, and their people generally were successful in agricultural and other pursuits. The Seminoles and Creeks, though not so far advanced, yet had decidedly improved in many respects, promising good results for the future. The consequences of the war have thrown them back, so that in a great measure they have to do over again the work of years in building up their homes and fortunes. This, under the treaties but lately made with them, is being done with energy and hope. No doubt they will ere long attain to more than their former prosperous condition.

Senecas, Confederate Senecas, and Shawnees, occupy the northeast corner of the Indian country, and have done well in their farming operations the past year. The Senecas, by the treaty made with them last year, not yet ratified, cede 20,000 acres of their reservation for a home for the Wyandotts. This is a very desirable arrangement, and it is hoped it will be consummated. By treaty at the same time the Senecas, joined with the Shawnees, have agreed to sell their half of the present reserve of the two tribes to the Miamies and Peorias of Kansas, and to unite with the other Senecas. The agreement awaits the action of the Senate.

The Quapaws, who receive no annuity, have suffered for the want of the necessaries of life. They are located upon a reserve of 96,000 acres. By treaty arrangements last winter they ceded to the United States portions of the reserve, and the land so ceded is now being intruded upon by squatters in violation of law. It is hoped the treaty will be early ratified, so that the Quapaws may, by the proceeds of the sale of the ceded lands, be relieved from their pressing wants and have means to assist them in their agricultural and other pursuits.

Osages, a tribe numbering about 3,000, and formerly possessed of an extensive reservation in southern Kansas, but which by cession made in their treaty of 1865 has been much reduced; thereby they relinquished to the United States one portion of their land for the consideration of \$300,000, which sum is to be invested and the interest paid to them annually in money, clothing, provisions, or such other articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, the land so relinquished to be sold, and after reimbursing the government the cost of survey and sale, and the \$300,000 the Indians receive, the remainder of the proceeds of the sale is to be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used for the education and civilization of Indian tribes. Another part they cede to be held in trust and sold, the proceeds to be placed in the treasury of the United States, and interest annually thereon expended in building houses, the purchase of agricultural implements and for other beneficial purposes. Notwithstanding the advantages possessed for improving their condition, the Osages are still a wild people, living by the chase, with what they steal, and are but little inclined to become civilized. Their wealth consists in horses, wampum and trinkets. Charges against them of being on the war-path are doubtless not true. The lands ceded by them are overrun with settlers, who are even crowding upon their diminished reserve, and it may become necessary before long to arrange for their removal from Kansas. Their agent is of the opinion that they will go upon reservations in the Indian country.

Wichitas, Caddos, Wacos, Keechies, Tawacapoos, Delawares.—Most of these tribes were formerly residents of Texas, and all before the late war were living on the leased lands west of the Choctaw country. During the war they were compelled to go into Kansas, where they received assistance from the gov-

ernment. Measures were taken during this year to have them removed back to the leased district. Unfortunately serious obstacles interposed and delayed the movement until lately; the season was too far advanced for planting; streams were very high, and then appeared the cholera among several of the bands, causing a panic; besides, those who had lost friends wished to remain for a while to mourn over the graves of the dead. On the 31st of August several of the bands not thus afflicted left for that country, but the disease broke out among them also and many died. To this cause is attributable the large decrease in the population of these bands, or tribes, as reported by agent Shanklin. I recommend that liberal provision be made to establish these Indians upon a suitable reserve in the district named, and to provide them with agricultural implements, cows, cattle, and the means of educating their people. With such assistance, and the assurance that the place is to be their permanent home, there is no question but that they will rapidly improve. It is suggested that efforts be made to induce any small parties or bands of these Indians who may be living about the settlements of Texas to remove to the same reservation.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Stockbridges and Munsees, 147 of whom reside upon a small reservation in Wisconsin, where they have gained but a meagre subsistence; the rest, about 224, have adopted the habits and customs of the whites and desire to be citizens. By treaty made last February, not ratified, these Indians cede their present reservation, and the government agrees to give these who wish to retain their tribal character another, allotting land to them in severalty without power of alienation, unless with sanction of the Interior Department, and to do various things for their benefit; while with regard to those who wish to become citizens it agrees to pay them their proportionate share of the estimated value of the ceded land and of public improvements thereon, and of the moneys invested and held in trust for them, they to relinquish all claim to be considered hereafter as members of the tribes, or to share in the benefits of any treaty stipulations. Such an arrangement will no doubt be of decided benefit to both parties, and it is recommended that the treaty be ratified.

Ojibwas have good farm lands, and are progressing in the arts of civilized life. Many of them are intelligent, industrious, and capable of making good citizens. They have a reservation of over 60,000 acres, of which less than 4,000 are in cultivation, and probably not over twice that extent would be needed for all their reasonable use or purposes. This land many desire to hold in severalty. I agree with their agent that it would be unwise to allot the whole to them, and think it would be advisable for their interest that they relinquish by treaty stipulation their claim to a part of the same, leaving a sufficient quantity which may be allotted and ample for supplying the wants of all.

Menomonees, numbering 1,393, are an industrious people, and would doubtless present a more favorable aspect as to their condition in some respects, had they not the difficulty to contend with in the infertility of their land and the shortness of the season for maturing crops. This year they have, however, been favored as to their farming operations, producing better crops than usual; but on this source they cannot depend wholly for support, hence it becomes necessary for them to some extent to engage in other pursuits. Something might be done in teaching those who are apt to learn, a knowledge of the mechanic arts, so that they could do the ordinary work of a blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, &c., and receive good wages for their work. The schools among the Menomonees are well attended, and to some extent have proved beneficial. Agent Martin thinks that they need a school of high grade in which to educate the most promising scholars for teachers, and as examples to set before the tribe of what can be done for them by a better system of training and education than is afforded

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by the ordinary or common schools. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, but the object can be perhaps as well effected by sending a few of their best youths to institutions of learning in the States most convenient.

AGENCY OF THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OTHERS

Embraces the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, Winnebagoishish, Pembina, and Red Lake bands of Chippewas, numbering about 6,200. The Pillager and bands named following have a permanent reserve, and in their operations during the past year for obtaining a support have been in a good measure successful. With the Chippewas of the Mississippi it has been otherwise, the rice crop, upon which they largely depend for subsistence, being almost an entire failure in consequence of heavy rains. With this latter band a treaty was concluded in March last, and proclaimed April 18, by which they cede all their lands in Minnesota, except a tract north of and bordering on Leach lake, and a reservation of 36 townships, including White Earth and Rice lakes, suitable as a farming region. For the lands ceded, estimated at 2,000,000 acres, the government stipulates to pay them for a term of years certain sums of money for improvements, purchase of cattle, horses, establishing schools, and for other objects needed to promote their advance in civilization. It is the purpose of the department to remove them upon their new reservation as early as practicable, and to adopt measures to secure to them the various benefits provided in their treaty. They are now scattered, frequently coming in collision with the settlers on the frontier of the State, making the necessity pressing for their removal. Concentrated in their new home they can be properly provided for and induced to engage in pursuits which will tend to establish them as a people, self-sustaining and progressive.

AGENCY FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Indians of this agency are scattered about in small communities in the northern part of Wisconsin, and in Minnesota near the British line. In the latter State is the Bois Forte band, with whom a treaty was made in 1866, and ratified in April of the same year. By the liberal provisions made for promoting their interests in the respect of education, farming, and other matters, it is expected their condition will be one of gradual improvement. The ill-feeling between this band and the Lake Indians, growing out of the treaty referred to, has, it is believed, passed away, or if it exist to any degree, is not likely to create difficulties, as was apprehended. Most of the Indians of this agency cultivate small patches of land in potatoes and vegetables, which is about the extent of their farm work. The country they inhabit being heavily timbered, is not well suited for farming purposes, but wild rice is abundant, and the lakes and streams furnish excellent fish. Upon these sources and game these Indians principally depend for subsistence.

AGENCY FOR INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

The Indians in the State of Michigan, comprising numerous bands of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, number about 8,000, who have generally adopted the dress, habits, and manners of the whites. Over 2,000 homes, of 80 and 40 acres each, have been selected and put under cultivation. With these Indians, as it is with others who have made some progress in civilization and are desirous of still further advancement, a feeling of uncertainty exists as to the permanency of their homes, which in a measure discourages and deters them from building houses and making needed improvements. They desire to be assured that the homes made by the labor of their hands shall not be taken from them because they are wanted by the whites, or because their land abounds

in mineral ores. As an act of justice something should be done to secure them against such a contingency, and thus stimulate them to renewed energy and hope. The complaints made in reference to the various matters mentioned in the report of their agent will receive proper consideration; and if it shall be judged expedient to enter into further treaty arrangements with a view to make their condition as well as their relations to the government and citizens by whom they are surrounded more satisfactory to them, the office will cheerfully recommend the necessary steps to that end.

The schools among the several reservations number 15, and though they have not accomplished what has been expected, yet much good has resulted. Their education fund is nearly exhausted, and if a new treaty be made, a liberal provision for educational purposes should be embraced among its stipulations. In their agricultural efforts, these Indians have been well rewarded with abundant crops. It is also gratifying to learn that the cause of temperance is prospering among them, and that the law concerning the introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian country, or the selling or giving them to the Indians, is enforced with a good degree of success.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

These are the descendants of the once powerful "Six Nations" of New York. They now number about 4,000, and may be said to be far advanced in civilization. Great interest is manifested in the subject of education and the improvement of their lands. Many of them are thrifty farmers, have pleasant homes, and in every respect are equal to the whites. The school system of the State has been of great benefit to them, and in no small degree are they indebted for their moral, social, and industrial advantages to the labors of faithful and able teachers and missionaries. Worthy of note is the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which affords a home for a large number of destitute and homeless children, and is, no doubt, deserving the assistance it has received from the government. An old and unsettled question exists between these Indians (excepting the Tonawanda band) and the government, arising out of the treaty with them of 1838, providing for them lands in the west and for their removal. I am of the opinion that an arrangement for the settlement of the matter should be effected upon a basis similar to that adopted in negotiating the treaty with the Tonawandas of the 5th November, 1857.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN

Number about 300, and are much in the condition as stated in last annual report. Complaints have not been as frequent this year of their committing depredations upon the citizens, and of annoying them by their visits. They appear to be peaceable, and are scattered in such places as afford them the best hunting, and where they can fish and gather berries. Little can be done for them under present circumstances. They seem not to care for education or a change of style of living. *So long as they are quiet, it may not be necessary to remove them to their respective nations west of the Mississippi.* They are in charge of Special Agent Lamoureux.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA,

In charge of Special Agent Leander Clark, number about 254, and have their residence in Tama county, living pretty much after the manner of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin. They belong to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, located in Kansas, from whom they separated years ago, not being willing to remain upon the reservation. In January last they received for the first

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time since the separation their share of the tribal funds. They have purchased 80 acres of timber land, and purpose to buy 100 additional acres adjoining, to cultivate. Believing it best that they should remove, the department directed in November of last year that the special agency be closed, and the Indians informed they would be paid their portion of the annuities of the tribe upon their returning and remaining upon the reservation of the tribes in Kansas. Congress, however, in March following, directed that they should receive their annuities in Iowa, so long as they remained peaceable, and were permitted to reside there by the government of that State. So far they have given but little or no trouble to the whites; have no school, and do not want any.

INDIANS NOT EMBRACED WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF AN AGENCY.

The Cherokees in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, are estimated to number from 1,500 to 2,000, and are those who, under the treaty of 1835, elected to remain and not remove with the great body of the tribe to the country set apart for it west of Arkansas. Efforts were frequently made to induce them to join their brethren west, but without avail. Since the close of the late war, which caused great suffering among them, a general desire seems to have been manifested to emigrate to the Cherokee nation west, in hope of improving their condition. A party of about 75 are reported as having arrived in that country during the past summer, and others anxious to go have made application to the department for means to defray their expenses. Nothing could be done for them, however, there being no funds applicable to that object.

By the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1855, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 700,) the sum of \$12,290 69 was appropriated for payment to certain of these Indians for expenses of removal and subsistence, but only on condition that the Secretary of the Interior should be first satisfied that North Carolina, by appropriate legislative action, consented to their remaining permanently in that State, anything in the Cherokee treaty of 1835 to the contrary notwithstanding. That money was never paid, there not having been furnished proper evidence that the State of North Carolina had legislated upon the point required, and in June, 1862, the said amount was carried to the surplus fund. I suggest that Congress take such action in the matter as may be proper.

Seminoles.—A few of these Indians, not perhaps more than two or three hundred, yet remain in Florida. They have no land which they can claim as their own, nor benefits of any treaty stipulations to receive. The settlers complain of their depredations, and it is feared, if the evil is not in some way removed, serious difficulties may arise. I suggest that it would be well to send a special agent to Florida for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to these Indians, their number and condition, and to report if it be practicable to remove them west; and if it be not, whether some measures cannot be adopted to keep them away from the settlements, and to provide means to enable them to make a comfortable living. For the object stated I recommend an appropriation by Congress.

From the foregoing remarks in regard to the affairs of the various superintendencies and agencies, and from the accompanying documents to this report, it will be seen that the Indian tribes generally have made some advancement in the arts of civilized life, in moral and intellectual culture, but not to that degree which ought to have been realized in view of the means and labors exhausted in their behalf. It would seem that after the lapse of many years, during which it has been periodically announced that many of the tribes were gradually improving in civilization, there should have been by this time manifestly such a decided and thorough change of their estate as scarcely to leave a trace of barbarism in the land. But this is not the fact; we find that still a large

number of the race continue in a savage state, a larger portion semi-civilized, while a few only may be said to have attained to the standard of a civilized, Christian people. Influences which seem to be inevitable have been, and are yet, working to their detriment, originating obstacles in the way of their efforts to rise to a higher mode of existence, and opposing the purposes of the benevolent and wise towards them, that appear to be almost insurmountable. Their number is diminishing year after year; but comparatively a short period since they numbered a half million or more of souls; to-day barely 300,000 remain; poverty, disease, wars, and other causes are fast sweeping them from among the living, and soon, as a race, they must become extinct.

The statistical tables appended to this report will show to some extent the relative success of the several tribes in their farm labors; also, the value of their property, number of schools, scholars, and population. Had full reports been received from all the agents, a much more favorable statement could be exhibited. This office has endeavored heretofore to impress the Indian agents with the importance of making returns of these matters complete, as far as practicable, and of promptly forwarding them, so that they might be received in time to be embraced in the annual report of the office; but it is too often the case that they fail to comply with their instructions in this particular. Perhaps it should be charitably supposed that the omission to do so is more from oversight than from neglect of duty, or unfitness for it.

Herewith, also appended, are tables showing the liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, of funds held in trust by the government for them and invested in stocks, and of Indian lands sold.

Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS FOR 1867.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenney, superintendent.
- No. 2. Annual report of A. R. Elder, agent, Puyallup and Tulalip agencies.
- No. 3. Annual report of E. C. Chirouse, teacher, Tulalip agency.
- No. 4. Annual report of H. A. Webster, agent, Neup Bay agency.
- No. 5. Annual report of James H. Willbar, agent, Yakama agency.
- No. 6. Annual report of William Wright, superintendent of teaching, Yakama agency.
- No. 7. Annual report of Joseph Hill, sub-agent, Quinault agency.
- No. 8. Annual report of John T. Knox, sub-agent, Skokomish agency.
- No. 9. Annual report of W. C. Chatham, teacher, Skokomish agency.
- No. 10. Annual report of G. H. Paige, special agent, Fort Colville reservation.
- No. 11. Annual report of C. C. Tinkbeur, farmer in charge Lummi reservation.
- No. 12. Annual report of Alfred Hill, farmer in charge Chehalis reservation.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 13. Annual report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent.
- No. 14. Annual report of Amos Harvey, agent, Grand Ronde agency.
- No. 15. Annual report of J. B. Clarke, teacher manual labor school, Grand Ronde agency.
- No. 16. Annual report of Wm. H. Barnhart, agent, Umatilla agency.
- No. 17. Annual report of A. Vermeersch, teacher, Umatilla agency.
- No. 18. Annual report of John Smith, agent, Warm Springs agency.
- No. 19. Annual report of J. W. D. Gillette, teacher, Warm Springs agency.
- No. 20. Annual report of Benjamin Simpson, agent, Siltz agency.
- No. 21. Annual report of H. K. Daubar, teacher, Siltz agency.

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- No. 22. Annual report of L. Applegate, sub-agent, Klamath agency.
- No. 23. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent, Alsea agency.
- No. 24. Letter of Lieutenant Sanborn relative to the enlistment of Indian scouts.
- No. 25. Statement of Indian depredations and conflicts in Oregon, from September, 1865, to August, 1867, by Superintendent Huntington.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 26. Annual report of B. C. Whiting, superintendent.
- No. 27. Annual report of Henry Orman, jr., agent, Smith River agency.
- No. 28. Annual report of B. L. Fairfield, agent, Round Valley agency.
- No. 29. Report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special agent in charge of Missouri and Coluilla Indians.
- No. 30. Report of Special Agent Stanley, relative to condition of Indians in southern California.
- No. 31. Report of Robert Stevens, special commissioner, relative to Indian affairs in California.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 32. Annual report for 1866 of late Superintendent George W. Leihy.
- No. 33. Annual report of G. W. Dent, superintendent.
- No. 34. Supplemental annual report of Superintendent Dent.
- No. 35. Annual report of John Feudge, special agent, Colorado River agency.
- No. 36. Annual report of Levi Ruggles, special agent in charge of Pimas and Maricopas.
- No. 37. Special Agent Feudge's monthly report for September, 1867.
- No. 38. Report of Special Agent Feudge, relative to the death of late Superintendent G. W. Leihy.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 39. Report of late Superintendent T. T. Dwight, relative to the affairs of Nevada superintendency.
- No. 40. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent.
- No. 41. Annual report of Franklin Campbell, special agent in charge of Pi-Utes.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 42. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent.
- No. 43. Annual report of D. W. Rhodes, agent, Uintah agency.
- No. 44. Annual report of Luther Mann, jr., agent, Fort Bridger agency.
- No. 45. Letter of Superintendent Head, transmitting report of Special Agent Lewis Simmons.
- No. 45j. Report of Special Agent Simmons, relative to search for hostile Ute Chief "Black Hawk."
- No. 46. Letter of Superintendent Head, stating views of "Washakee," Shoshone chief, relative to Indian hostilities.
- No. 47. Letter of Superintendent Head, relative to bands of Bannocks and Shoshones wandering in Montana.
- No. 48. Report of Agent Mann, jr., upon the same.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Annual report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
- No. 50. Supplemental report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
- No. 51. Annual report of E. B. Dennison, agent, Cimarron agency.
- No. 52. Annual report of Theodore H. Dodd, agent, Navajo agency.
- No. 53. Annual report of W. F. M. Army, agent, Abiquiti agency.
- No. 54. Annual report of John Ward, special agent, Pueblos agency.
- No. 54j. Report of Agent Ward, relative to statistics of Pueblos agency.
- No. 55. Letter of Agent Ward, relative to census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
- No. 56. Table showing census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
- No. 57. Report of Agent Lorenzo Labedi, relative to his attempt to obtain captives held by Comanches.
- No. 58. Letter of Agent Army relative to the opinion of the chief justice of New Mexico, respecting status of the Pueblos Indians.
- No. 59. Opinion of Chief Justice Slough.
- No. 60. Letter of attorney general to district attorney of New Mexico, relative to an appeal from decision of chief justice respecting Pueblos.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 61. Annual report of L. F. Head, agent, Conejos agency.
- No. 62. Annual report of D. C. Oaks, agent, Denver agency.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 63. Annual report of A. J. Paulk, governor and *ex-officio* superintendent.
- No. 64. Annual report of P. H. Conger, agent, Yankton agency.
- No. 65. Annual report of J. R. Hanson, agent, Crow Creek agency.
- No. 66. Annual report of J. A. Potter, agent, Ponca agency.
- No. 67. Annual report of Mahlon Wilkinson, agent, Fort Berthold agency.
- No. 68. Report of C. T. Campbell, special agent, relative to Indian affairs in Dakota.
- No. 69. Report of Rev. P. J. De Smet, special agent, relative to tribes on Missouri river.
- No. 70. Letter of Agent Conger, relative to hostility of Indians on the upper Missouri.
- No. 71. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference of Santee Sioux.
- No. 72. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference with Crow Creek and other Indians.
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- No. 79. Annual report of John L. Smith, Agent Otoe and Missouri agency.
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