U.S. Office of Indian Affairs,
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1872.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1872.
erable annoyance to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilla; others, the Snakes, 200 in number, are upon the edge of the Grande Ronde reservation. These live by hunting and fishing, and profess to desire to have lands allotted to them, and a school provided for their children. The Nez Percés, belonging in Idaho, to the estimated number of 200, are found in Wallowa Valley, in the eastern part of the State. They claim that they were not parties to the treaty with the Nez Percés tribe years ago; that the valley in which they live has always belonged to them, and they strenuously oppose its settlement by the whites.

CALIFORNIA.

The tribes in California are the Ukie, Pitt River, Wylackie, Concon, Redwood, Humboldt, Hoonselton, Miscott, Sin, Tule, Tejon, Coahula, King's River, and various other bands and tribes, including the "Mission Indians," all being native to the country.

Round Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Ukies, Concons, Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, and Redwoods, numbering in all 1,700. The number has been increased during the past year by bringing in 1,640 Indians collected in Little Lake and other valleys. A reservation containing 31,083 acres has been set apart per act of April 8, 1864, and Executive order of March 30, 1870, in the western and northern part of the State, for these Indians, and for such others as may be induced to locate thereon. The lands in the reservation are very fertile, and the climate admits of a widely varied growth of crops. More produce being raised than is necessary for the subsistence of the Indians, the proceeds derived from the sale of the surplus are used in purchasing stock and work animals, and for the further improvement of the reservation. Several of the Indians are engaged in cultivating gardens, while others work as many as twenty-five or thirty acres on their own account.

The Indians on this reservation are uniformly quiet and peaceable, notwithstanding that they are much disturbed by the white trespassers. Suits, by direction of the Department, were commenced against such trespassers, but without definite results as yet, the Attorney-General having directed the United States district attorney to suspend proceedings. Of this reservation the Indian Department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, the remainder being in the possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians out. Superintendent Whiting suggests that legislation be had by Congress in the matter without delay.

The Indians at this reservation have shown no especial disposition to have their children educated, and no steps were taken to that end until in the summer of 1871, when a school was commenced. There is now one school in operation, with an attendance of 110 scholars. These Indians have no treaties with the Government, and such assistance as is rendered them in the shape of clothing, &c., is from the money appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the State.

Hoopa Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Humboldts, Hoonseltons, Miscotts, Sinas, and several other bands, numbering 725.

A reservation was set apart per act of April 8, 1864, for these and such other Indians in the northern part of the State as might be induced to settle thereon. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State, on both sides of the Trinity River, and contains 35,400 acres. As a rule, sufficient is raised on the reservation to supply the wants of the Indians. These Indians are quiet and peaceable, and are not disposed to labor on the reservation in common, but will work industriously. One school is scholars. Hence, no current incident so far as the shape of cloth to their agent, the Klamath River, name, which of the small patches of support them. The superintendent be &c.

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industriously when allowed to do so on their own individual account. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 71 scholars. Having no treaty relations with the United States, and, consequently, no regular annuities appropriated for their benefit, the general incidental fund of the State is used so far as may be necessary, and so far as the amount appropriated will admit, to furnish assistance in the shape of clothing, agricultural implements, seeds, &c. Besides these, their agent has a general supervisory control of certain Klamath Indians, who live adjacent to the reservation and along the banks of the Klamath River. These formerly belonged to a reservation bearing their name, which was, years ago, abandoned in consequence of the total destruction of agency buildings and improvements by flood. They now support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing, and by cultivating small patches in grain and vegetables. It is recommended by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California that the Hoopa Valley reservation be extended so as to include these Indians.

Tule River farm or agency.—The Indians located at this point are the Tules and Manache's, numbering 375. About sixty miles from the agency reside several hundred King's River Indians, who are in a wretched and destitute condition. They desire to be attached to the agency, and have in the past received occasional supplies of food from it.

The agency is located in the central part of the State, and consists of a farm of 1,250 acres, leased from T. P. Maden, at an annual rental of $1,920, with about 500 acres of Government land adjoining. This land is very productive, but the drought prevailing generally for several years past in that section of the State has rendered the crops almost entire failures. In my opinion the farm now leased from Mr. Maden should be purchased by the Government, or another location should be selected for the Indians located at this agency, in order that improvements necessary to be made in the successful prosecution of farming operations may be made upon Government land, or land owned by the Indians, instead of upon private property. These Indians are gradually improving; are quite proficient in all kinds of farm-work, and show a good disposition to cultivate the soil on their own account. There is one school in operation at the Tule River farm, with an attendance of 37 scholars. Assistance is on occasion rendered these Indians out of the general incidental fund of the State.

Indians not on reservations.—In addition to the Indians located at the three agencies named, there are probably not less than 20,000, including the Mission Indians, so called, the Coahuilas, Owen's River, and others in the southern part of the State and those on the Klamath, Trinity, Scott, and Salmon Rivers, in the northern part. The Mission Indians, having been for the past century under the Catholic missions established on the California coast, are tolerably well advanced in agriculture, and compare favorably with the most highly civilized tribes of the East. The Coahuilas and others inhabiting the southeastern and eastern portions of the State, and those in the north, support themselves by working for white settlers, or by hunting, fishing, begging, and stealing, except, it may be, a few of the northern Indians, who go occasionally to the reservations and the military posts in that section for assistance in the way of food.

There are also about 4,000 Owen's River and Manache Indians east of the Sierras, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation, and brought under the care of an agent. The Department has under consideration the propriety of establishing a new reservation, upon which shall be concentrated these and numerous other Indians, in which event the Tule River agency could advantageously be discontinued.
yet have suffered no harm from them further than the killing of a few cattle, and some
steals. They are patiently enduring these things, hoping that the Government will
remove them next winter, when it can be done with very little difficulty. Should
they be allowed to remain there another year, I fear serious consequences.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Sub Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENALT, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 81.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 17, 1872.

Sir: At the date of my last annual report, as nearly as could be ascertained, there
were in charge of David H. Lowry, Indian agent at Hoopa Valley Indian reservation,
790 Indians, men, women, and children. Besides these the agent had a general supervisory
control over 2,365 Klamath Indians living adjacent to the Hoopa Valley reserve
and along the banks of the river of that name.

The Klamath Indians formerly belonged to the old Klamath reservation, which was
broken up and abandoned some years ago, in consequence of the total destruction of the
headquarters by flood. Since that time the Klamath Indians who chose to remain
on the river have chiefly supported themselves by fishing, hunting, and cultivating
small patches of ground to grain and vegetables. They are provided with medicines
and medical treatment at the Hoopa reservation whenever they require it. There are
always more or less of them on the sick-list at the hospital. Dr. Force, the reservation
physician, gives the same assiduous attention to the sick from the Klamath River
that he does to those Indians belonging to the reservation proper. They often have
relations, nurses, and attendants with them, who, as well as the sick, receive from
the agent blankets, clothing, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and such other rations as are
usually given out to reservation Indians.

Many of the Klamath chiefs and captains known to be friendly to the whites, and
especially those of great influence, receive presents in the shape of flour, blankets,
clothing, etc., every year.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my recommendation in my annual
report of last year, (page 225,) that the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation be so extended
as to take in the Klamath Indians.

At Round Valley agency, one year ago, there were in charge of Hugh Gibson, Indian
agent, but 793 Indians, of all ages and sexes. Since that time there have been 1,049
collected from Little Lake Valley, Potter Valley, and other places, nearly making a
total of 1,852. This addition in numbers greatly facilitated the farm and other work at
Round Valley, and an immense amount of work has been done on that reservation this
season in fencing, clearing of new land, building, etc.

I have been obliged to buy fifty head of large beef-cattle for subsistence of the Indians
at that place, during the harvesting and other farm-work, and shall probably
have to buy some more beef, and perhaps flour, for winter supply.

The agent is taking every possible pains to make pork and bacon for Indian subsistence
during the winter, so as to save the reservation cattle, most of them being cows,
heifers, and small stock-cattle, and such as could not be profitably killed. It is
only in cold weather that pork and bacon is issued to Indians.

It will require the most rigid economy to get through with the Indian service in
California, this year, on the limited amount of the appropriation left at my disposal.

Since the order of the United States Attorney-General, to suspend all legal proceed-
ings against certain trespassers on the Round Valley Indian reservation, some of them
have become bold and insolent. Gates and fences have been frequently thrown open.
Indian lodges, established at the gates for the convenience of travelers wishing to cross
the reservation, and for the protection of growing crops, have been wantonly broken up
by ruffians. The Indians have been driven off, and outside stock wickedly turned into
the reservation enclosures, there to riot in growing wheat, oats, and corn, some of which
was nearly ripe enough to cut. There are many respectable settlers in the valley who
abhor this conduct, and would gladly see the culprits brought to a just punishment.
It is not, however, considered a safe undertaking, in the neighborhood of Indian reserv-
ations in California, for a good, law-abiding man to attempt to punish a bad man
and a law-breaker by hindrance for any indulgence to Indians or those having them in charge.

It requires the strong arm of the Government, or else conciliatory legislation of Con-
gress, to correct these evils, and make Round Valley a successful and self-sustaining
Indian reservation.
A new store-house, two new school-houses, a large barn, an infirmary, several Indian houses, several new gates, and about five miles of new fence, have been built within the past year. A large tract of new land has also been cleared off and prepared for sowing wheat.

Schools have been maintained with great success at Round Valley, and with fair encouragement at Hoopa. A teacher has also been employed a portion of the time at Tule River. During the fall of last and the spring of the present year, full and ample supplies of subsistence, clothing, blankets, etc., for the Indians, agricultural and other implements of husbandry, milline, &c., for the reservations, were purchased and forwarded to the agents, and every effort was made by them to sustain the Indian Department in its laudable endeavors to civilize and Christianize the Indians. These poor dependents have been well clothed, amply subsisted, and measurably improved in habits of industry and cleanliness, as well as in the prime branches of education.

The missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church have manifested considerable zeal in supplying the different reservations with spiritual instruction. Sunday-schools have been maintained. When destitute of other preaching, the agents have, with considerable regularity, maintained religious services on the Sabbath.

At Round Valley these assemblages have been held up by Indians and a large percentage of whites, many of whom are regular attendants and participants in the Sunday-school. Mrs. Gibson, wife of the late agent, was the school-teachers, and her amiable daughters volunteered as assistant teachers. They are entitled to great credit for their untiring energy, patience, and industry exhibited, not only in the day-school, but also in the Sunday-school. The Indian children, and not a few adults, at Round Valley will long remember with kindness and gratitude the disinterested efforts of the Gibson family in their behalf.

A new school-house is nearly completed, at the Davel Place, so called, about two miles from the agency. I would respectfully ask for authority to employ a teacher at this place, in addition to the teacher now and heretofore employed at the agency headquarters. Two teachers at Round Valley, three at Hoopa, and one at Tule River are indispensably necessary to secure perfect success in the educational department of the Indian service in this State.

The baleful effects of the whisky traffic and natural licentiousness are to be seen upon all the Indian reservations of the State. The local tribunals are impotent, and the authorities flatly deny any justice, when it is asked for in behalf of an Indian.

A soldier recently murdered an Indian in his bed, on the Hoopa reservation. It is said to have been done without the slightest provocation. No redress can be had in Klamath County. Grand juries have repeatedly refused to take any notice of complaints, where it is alleged that a white man killed or committed any other wrong upon an Indian.

It is no longer a mooted question whether bad white men, willful trespassers, liquor-dealers, murderers, thieves, and outlaws shall be kept off and away from the reservations, but rather shall the reservations be permitted or kept up at all.

It is not considered a crime to steal horses and cattle in Round Valley, so long as they are taken from the Indian reservation.

I have repeatedly called attention of the Department to the uncertain tenure by which the Government holds a portion of the lands claimed to be within the limits of the Indian reservation at Round Valley, but actually in possession of private parties claiming it as swamp-lands.

By order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I caused to be commenced for trespass on lands inside of the reservation fence. I expected to be able to test the validity of swamp-land claims to some of the best wheat-land now cultivated on the reservation. Lately influence at Washington was too much for the Indian Department. A telegraphic order from the United States Attorney-General's Office to L. D. Latimer, United States district attorney, directed that officer to suspend all further proceedings against trespassers on the Round Valley Reserve.

I still maintain the opinion candidly expressed in my report of 1880, and repeated in my last annual report, that conciliatory congressional legislation should be had without delay to remold the boundaries of the reservation, so as to establish township-line between 22 and 23 as the southern line, and run east, west, and north to the top of the mountains. Mr. Gibson, the late agent, recommended, as the eastern and western limits, the north and middle forks of Eel River. (See report of 1871, p. 357.)

Originally the whole of Round Valley, 25,000 acres, was set apart for Indian purposes. Afterward an order was made extending the boundaries to the summit of the mountains.

The Indian department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, and a portion of that is falsely claimed as swamp-land. The balance of the valley is in possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians away.
It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that, so long as these settlers have a voice in the selection of our Representatives to Congress, and Indians have none, they must and will be heard at Washington. I would say, listen to them, and if they propose a fair compromise of a vexed question, accede to it; but if they are fully determined to drive the red man from the face of the earth, without a hearing, and without bread or money, stop them in their mad career, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." There can be no doubt that it is the duty of Congress to act in this matter with promptness and fidelity; and to delay action would be criminal.

At Hoopa Valley we have erected to completion a first-class saw-mill. It is now in successful operation. We hope to realize the benefit of it the ensuing year, by the construction of new buildings and fences. School-houses, stables, store-houses, dwelling-houses, Indian houses, and a hospital are much needed.

The agricultural industries at Hoopa Valley were a partial failure last season, on account of the long-continued rains and heavy snow-storms which unfortunately occurred at the very time when crops should have been, if at all, put in in that locality.

I have been compelled to furnish subsistence for the Indians at Hoopa in larger quantities than usual.

The annual report of the late agent, David I. Lowry, together with statistics of education and farming, have been heretofore transmitted, and are referred to for detailed statements concerning these and other matters.

Mr. Lowry resigned his position on the 11th day of August last, and turned over Government property on the 27th to Henry Orman, Jr., special employé, who has since been and is now in charge. Mr. Lowry's resignation was handed in at the close of an investigation of certain charges preferred against him by Colonel A. D. Nelson, United States Army, a post-commander at Camp Gaston. These charges were referred to me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the proofs taken on the 9th and 10th days of August, and the resignation tendered on the 11th, as before stated. The papers and testimony connected therewith were transmitted to the Department on the 13th day of August last.

My time was too limited to admit of a thorough inspection of the reservation and Government property at Hoopa. From all that I could learn and see, however, I was greatly disappointed at the meager results of the year's work. The large supplies that were furnished were almost entirely exhausted, and the Indians depend upon beef and other subsistence furnished from month to month. The exception of the saw-mill and other new buildings that had been erected, and chiefly with extra labor, there was but very little to show for the liberal expenditures at Hoopa.

Tule River Indian farm has been of great expense to the department for the past year, considering the limited number of Indians there supported. Mr. Maloty, the agent, reports 374 acres as being on the list and receiving rations at the reservation. He also reports that he has furnished beef and some other subsistence to 410 King's River Indians, who are destitute and anxious to go upon the reserve, if they can be provided with blankets, clothing, and subsistence. These Indians are now living in the mountains sixty-five miles from the Tule River agency, and have occasionally given the white settlers on King's River some trouble by their begging and thieving propensities and evil practices. I have received petitions, numerously signed, asking their removal.

There are also about 4,000 Yurok's River Indians and Manache Indians east of the Sierras and within my jurisdiction, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation and cared for by the Government. I did not feel authorized to incur expense for the removal of any of these Indians until we can establish a permanent reservation for them.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my special report of September 26, as bearing upon this subject, and ask your instructions relative to a new reservation at an early day.

The crops are very short at Tule River this year, for the reason that a much less number of acres was cultivated under the immediate management of the agent than in former years.

The Indians cultivated considerably on their own account, but they are naturally thriftless, if left without a guide and instructor, in matters of husbandry. They raise but little more than melons, pumpkins, and a little corn for roasting-corn.

If bread-stuffs, or other substantial articles of food, are raised to fill the granaries and home-stores for winter subsistence, it must be controlled and managed by competent white men. The Indians will do the work, but are not capable of directing it properly, or of taking care of the fruits of labor after it is rendered.

Should the Department direct the establishment of a new reservation on South Tule River, as recommended in my special report, and an additional appropriation be made to carry out that object, four or five thousand Indians can be readily collected at that place. In addition to these at Tule River, and with very little expense, and without using any compulsory measures, Indians will go cheerfully to a reservation permanently established for their use and benefit, and where the land is not defiantly claimed by white settlers.

Let the Government, let the Department, act in this matter with promptness and fidelity; and to delay action would be criminal.

Respectfully submitted,

Hon. F. A. W. Com. by white settlers on the paper, from whom they have shown themselves to be timid and tremulous.

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by white settlers; but they are timid about going to a reservation, however regular on paper, from whence they are threatened with expulsion by a violent horde of settlers, who have shown by their past conduct a total disregard of any personal or civil rights claimed by or on behalf of Indians.

Let the Government deal out even-handed justice to the oppressed and the oppressors. Let the Indians be assured of protection when they deserve it, and of punishment when merited. Let wrong-doers, even though they belong to a superior race, be taught that hereafter a strict obedience to the laws, and a due regard for human rights, will be required and expected of them, and the whole Indian question in this country will be settled without serious difficulty. Reservations will become a success and self-sustaining.

Respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 82.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
September 2, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report.

Number of Indians.—At the time of my last report there were 793 Indians who considered this reservation their home. There was no material change in this number until in May last, when a majority of the citizens of Little Lake Valley, in this county, having decided that the presence of Indians was a detriment to their community, forcibly brought here 300 Indians, part from Little Lake and part from the coast. About the same time a large number of the citizens of Potter Valley, also in this county, petitioned for the removal of the Indians in their neighborhood. Superintendent Whiting, after ascertaining that the Indians were willing to come, gave his approval. Two employees were detailed to attend to the removal, and, though no force or extraordinary persuasion was used, 655 Indians from Potter, Coyote, Walker, and Redwood Valleys gathered together, and came to the reservation. A few straggling parties coming in swelled the number of arrivals to something over 1,000. Some of these remained but a short time, but I consider that the number now connected with the reservation will approximate very closely to 1,700. I have been unable to make a close count, as I was desirous of doing, but the above estimate cannot be far astray. It is a matter of surprise that there are so many, as reports have been almost constantly circulated among them by designing white vagabonds and squatters, to the effect that it was the intention of the superintendent and agent to gather the Indians upon the reservation and then kill them. Preparations for a military display at Camp Wright, on July 4, were made the occasion for a similar rumor, which was partially successful. A small portion of the Pitt River tribe, including its venerable chief, left suddenly for their old habitat, and were gone some days before their absence was noticed. Only this morning an Indian asked as to the truth or falsity of a story already several days old among the Indians, the substance of which was, that all the Indians who came in last spring or summer were to be driven away soon, and forced to shift for themselves. Some of the Indians understand that such stories are only intended to induce them to leave their lands open to white squatters, but many require frequent assurance that they will not be harmed if they remain.

Disposition, &c.—Although the Indians now on the reservation are, in many instances, of tribes formerly at war with each other, they get along without any serious difficulty, and seem to be forgetting many of their former antipathies. They generally appear contented, and would probably be more so were they provided with employment sufficient to keep them occupied. Not much more than this can be hoped for, for the majority of the old Indians; but among the young a great deal more may be accomplished by means of education.

Educational.—The teacher's report, herewith inclosed, will speak for the progress made in this department. Last spring a school-house was erected which was considered sufficiently large for some time to come, but in consequence of the large influx of Indians, many of whom manifest a strong desire to learn, work has been commenced on a new school-building of the same dimensions as the former—24 by 44 feet. It will be erected about one mile from the agency, for the convenience of the Conecow and Little Lake Indians.
Service has been conducted every Sabbath that the weather and my health would permit, and a Sabbath-school was instituted in June last. Both have, as a rule, been well attended, and the results are very gratifying: Some who could not otherwise have the opportunity are learning to read in the school. The Sabbath is spent more quietly, and I trust that our labors will be by no means lost.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians continues much the same from year to year. A physician cannot accomplish much under the present circumstances. Great difficulty attends any attempt to treat the sick at the rancherias, on account of the exposed manner in which they live, the want of intelligent care, and the continual interference of native "doctors," who, in their ignorance and superstition, often adopt the very measures best calculated to hasten the patient's death. Within the last six months several lives have been saved by taking entire charge of the patients for a short time, and compelling the friends to stand aloof. A hospital and steward are absolute necessities, without which no physician can be successful here. And where the outlay may be comparatively small, lengthened delay seems criminal. A hospital, which would undoubtedly save many lives every year, could be built for $350, and then the salary of a steward would be the only expense in addition to that to which the department is already put in caring so imperfectly for the sick. Indians would soon become competent nurses and stewards, and in two or three years the physician would be the only salaried employee required about the hospital. This need of the reservation cannot be too soon supplied.

Farming has suffered very severely this year on account of the almost unprecedented season. From the middle of December until the 1st of March, nearly all our seed-time, rain fell almost continually, effectually preventing field-labor. Soon after a dry north wind set in, which baked the surface of the soil and parched such grain as had been planted and escaped drowning. The grain sown on high land before the heavy rains set in made about a half crop, but other sowings of small grain were partial or entire failures, unavoidable but most disastrous ones, as the yield is far below the necessities of the Indians on the reservation. The sooner that provision is made for this emergency the better, as grain is now lower in any of the neighboring valleys than there is any prospect of its being again for some time.

The corn, although planted late, promises a fair yield. Vegetables, in consequence of the dry spring, are much inferior to those of last year. Much of the farming land here has been cropped so long without rest that it is almost worn out, and incapable of producing as it has done. All the tools we have been in constant use whenever practicable in clearing new land. Another season, as far as possible, now land should be put in, to the exclusion of the old land which most requires rest.

Early in the spring the Indians commenced preparations for planting extensively, and, had they persevered, would doubtless have raised large quantities of corn and vegetables. But a report was circulated among all the Indians in this part of the State, the substance of which was that the world would end in the ensuing August, and that they need do nothing but dance, and so prepare themselves for a transfer to the "happy hunting grounds." They owed their faith in the report by refusing to make any provision for their support after the set time, neglecting their gardens, both on and off the reservation, and only worked either to supply present necessities or as they were required to do so. No reasoning availed anything with them then, and the result is, that they have no produce of their own. Many of them see the folly of their course, and will not be apt to again throw away their prospects for an idle rumor.

Improvements.—The barn and sheds in course of erection a year ago have since been completed. In the fall the mill received extensive repairs necessary to fit it for work during the winter. There were erected a dwelling-house, 16 by 24 feet, exclusive of kitchen, porch, &c., a school-house, 24 by 44 feet, and a two-story building, 16 by 20 feet, exclusive of porches, for dispensary and physician's quarters. Several comfortable houses have been built by the Indians under the direction and with the assistance of the employees, and preparations are being made for the erection of a considerable number more. One and one-half miles of new fence have been built, five miles of old fence relaid, and four substantial gates built. Thirty acres of brush and timber land have been grubbed out, twenty acres in time for this year's crop.

Needed improvements.—The necessity for a hospital and a second school-house I have referred to, with the preparations being made for the latter. Two of the houses occupied by employees and the agent's quarters are hardly tenable, and should be replaced by substantial structures as soon as possible. Some of the granaries are dilapidated beyond repair. The mill-dam was so damaged by the heavy floods of last winter, that considerable work will be required to fit it for another season. Much of the fencing about the reservation is insecure, and should be re-set during the next year.

Land matters have been a source of constant annoyance and difficulty. Could the reservation occupy the land contained within its legal boundaries, the case would be different, but with the land now actually under the control of the department here,
I can only repeat my opinion of last year, that "this reservation is now doing as well as it ever will, unless given more room, with limits distinctly defined." The situation is much the same now as then, but greatly aggravated by the increase in the number to be provided for; yet prominent among the reasons urged by settlers in opposition to any extension is the assertion that the reservation now has more land than it has use for! Groundless as such a story is, its constant repetition gains for it many believers.

Late last winter the settlers first became generally aware that there was in existence a Presidential order setting aside for an Indian reservation the lands within the boundary lines recommended by Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, formerly superintendent of Indian affairs for California. About the same time suits for trespass were instituted in the United States district court against some of the settlers, and all took the alarm. Meetings were held, funds raised, and an agent sent to Washington in their behalf. During his absence fair means and foul were indiscriminately used as having a bearing on the result. No opportunity to inflame or threaten the Indians seemed lost. Representations sparing of truth were made to men of influence, claiming that the effect of making the valley a reservation would be to deprive the rightful occupants of the soil, to give the Indians what they did not need, and to eventually put the land into the hands of speculators and jobbers.

However, so far as I can learn, the only point gained was that the Secretary of the Interior was induced to order a stay of proceedings in the trespass suits until further notice. The saying that "delays are dangerous" is true in this case. Matters are more complicated now than a year ago, and will be still worse if not settled in another year.

A year ago I recommended the division of the valley between the Department and the settlers, under the impression that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the latter, and that the Indians then here could be supported on the land thus reserved. But the influx of Indians, the need for provision for their support, and the spirit of anxiety and opposition displayed by many of the settlers toward anything like contention and improvement among the Indians, lead me to pronounce decidedly for taking the entire valley and some land adjoining, in accordance with General McIntosh's survey. That a reservation is needed here there can be no doubt. There are now about 1,700 Indians belonging here, and I think I may without the least exaggeration say that there are 2,000 Indians scattered through this and Sonoma and Lake Counties who should be provided for here. That more land is required than is now occupied, and that this is the only available valley hereabouts, are facts fully evident. More farming-land is absolutely necessary, the cattle are suffering for a range, and widely scattered in search of food, and the situation grows worse instead of better. The case demands immediate attention, and I ask that, in justice and humanity, to this poor down-trodden people, it may be given.

Liquor-selling.—Until within the last three or four months, the disposal of liquor to Indians was practiced, if at all, so carefully as to allay suspicion or elude detection. During that time, however, intoxicated Indians have become comparatively frequent. When questioned, they would give such evasive or contradictory answers as to make inquiries fruitless. But I have lately obtained positive proof against one vagabond, and have taken steps for his prosecution in the United States district court. The practice is discomfituated by the more respectable of the settlers, and the knowledge that a watch is being kept on their movements has already a beneficial effect upon the reproaches who are not above such a business.

Miscellaneous.—To enable the Indians to raise their subsistence next year, more work-animals and farming-implements should be provided before seed-time. During a portion of my term of office I have been allowed a clerk, but he was ordered discharged in June last, and his services have been continued since at my expense. Almost any one acquainted with affairs at this agency will testify that a clerk is a necessity, and that to attempt the clerical work required by the department, the agent must neglect matters requiring his personal supervision. A clerk here has one man's work, and it is for the Department to decide whether it will have both agent and clerk, or only the clerk, for one man cannot properly perform the duties of both.

Please find enclosed statistics of education and agriculture.

Ten weeks ago I forwarded my resignation on account of ill-health, and am looking daily to hear something of my successor. When the Government properly shall have been transferred, I will with great relief lay down the burden so reluctantly assumed. Hoping that my transactions may have the approval of the Department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH GIBSON,
Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.
Hoopa Valley Indian Agency, California,
August 10, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department to which I am attached, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians on the Hoopa Valley reservation.

In my last annual report I gave a careful and faithful description of the state of things at this agency. During my administration here I have used every endeavor to place matters in a better condition than I found them.

The location of this reservation makes it very difficult to manage properly. It is situated on the banks of the Trinity River, with the several farms lying on either side for a distance of nearly seven miles, and, as all the farm work has to be superintended by white men, I find that it requires all the time of the limited number of employes that are allowed each reservation, as well as my own, to see that the work is properly carried on.

During the past year I have succeeded in making some considerable permanent improvements. I have built a fine new saw-mill, two new dwelling-houses, two horse-stables, and have commenced building a new school-house, which will be completed by the ist of October, besides making many necessary repairs. I am in hopes to be able to report, during the coming year, the reservation, or that part of it which is used for agricultural purposes, entirely inclosed with new fences.

Owing to the long and continuous rains last fall and winter, and the very late cold spring, the crops here did not do as well as I had reason to expect. The number of acres under cultivation this year are as follows: 160 acres of wheat; 27 acres of barley; 8 acres of oats; 12 acres of potatoes; 12 acres of peas; 25 acres of hay, and about 5 acres of garden vegetables; making in all 319 acres. For the products of the above, you are respectfully referred to "Statistical Return of Farming, &c.," a copy of which accompanies this report.

The school, under the management of Mrs. Lowry, has improved very materially during the past year, the average attendance at this time being thirty-five scholars. Through the untiring exertion of the teacher, the little funds that I had occasion to use in my last annual report as existing among the different Indian villages have, in a great measure, died out, and many of the heads of families, who were unwilling a year ago to have their children go to school are now very anxious to have them go. Herewith inclose a copy of the teacher's report of the school since she took charge.

The Sunday-school is still in successful operation, under the superintendence of Mr. A. M. Bullock. The average attendance at this school is about 75, and it is not confined to the children alone, as at least one-half the scholars are heads of families. It affords me much pleasure in being able to report that a great deal of good is being done in this school. During the past year quite a number of Indians have embraced religion, and are endeavoring to lead Christian lives.

All of the Indians at this agency, during the past year, have been well provided for, both in clothing and subsistence. Their sanitary condition has undergone but little or no change since I took charge of them. They continue to be peaceable and are well disposed toward the whites, yet, among themselves, the best of feeling does not prevail. I am frequently called upon to settle disputes, the cause of which occurred many years ago. In settling these troubles, I generally appoint a time to hear them, and invite both parties to be present at the council. I frequently find it very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, from the fact that each party will stick to their friends, regardless of the truth.

I have universally treated all the Indians under my charge with kindness, believing that kind words and actions go much further toward civilizing and Christianizing them than the bludgeon and horse-whip. During the eighteen months that I have been in charge of this agency I have had occasion to punish, by imprisonment, only three Indians—one for stealing, one for lying, and the other for kidnapping a young Indian girl, and running her off the reservation. I am fully convinced, after an eighteen months' experience, that the more humanely and kindly Indians are treated, the sooner they will become a civilized and Christianized people. I have evidence of this fact daily from the Indians themselves, who tell me that they are better and better satisfied than they ever were before.

In my last annual report I had the honor to call the attention of the Department to the necessity of doing something for the Klamath Indians, and, as nothing has been done as yet, I would again respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of making some provision for these Indians. Many of them are in a suffering condition, and need assistance, but, with my limited supplies, I am unable to render them the assistance they require. I would also repeat my request in relation to the survey of this reservation. Settlers are continually encroaching upon the lands of the Indians,
and, unless something is done to prevent their doing so, it will be but a short time before the Indians will be without homes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. LOWLY,
United States Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reservation.

D. C. Whitting, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

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No. 84.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
September 7, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency.

The Indians who now reside and have their homes at this agency are the Tales, Tedos, and a few of the Kawahis, numbering 374: men, 137; women, 140; children, 107. They are peaceable, well-disposed, industrious. They dress in citizens' dress, male and female, live in adobe or wooden dwellings, and many of them are now qualified and capable of becoming citizens, of disolving their tribal relations, locating homesteads, and, by their industry and the knowledge they have acquired, make a comfortable and respectable living. No trouble or difficulty of any kind has arisen between the Indians and citizens, or on the agency, during the year. The habits of the Indians in obtaining spirits and using them have become more and more habitual. A few cases of intoxication in comparison now occur; a large majority have signed the temperance pledge, and few violations of the same have been made. Preaching and religious services have been held and conducted by Rev. J. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Visalia, monthly, at the agency, and Sabbath-school is held every Sabbath. The Indians attend regularly. Attention and interest is a marked feature in their deportment at these services.

The Indians not properly belonging to the agency over which the agent, to some extent, has supervision, are the Kawahis and Wichamins, numbering about 230. The King's River Indians, on Lower King's River, 175, and the Upper King's River Indians, residing on Mill Creek, Squaw Valley, and Sycamore Creek, 410, all living within an area of seventy miles. A few others are living in different localities in this and the adjoining county of Kern, making an aggregate probably of 1,000 in number. All those mentioned should be removed as soon as possible to a reservation, in order to receive and enjoy the benefits to be derived from the President's Indian policy, a humane and Christian civilization.

A day-school for the Indian children has been taught at the agency six months during the year. The want of a school-house necessitated its discontinuance; the building occupied, a granary, was wanted for storage of grain. The children made commendable progress in learning, and it is the purpose of the agent to build a school-house as soon as possible. The agency was visited on the 26th of March last by the most severe shock of earthquake ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants. The shocks of the agent, "adobe," was rent in several places from the top to the bottom. Shocks have occurred at intervals frequently since that date, the last on the 4th instant—most severe that has occurred for several months.

The crops this year raised at the agency, harvested and estimated, are—wheat, 2,555 bushels; barley, 1,550 bushels; corn, 920 bushels; potatoes, 146 bushels; beets, 60 bushels; hay, 36 tons; straw, 75 tons; peaches, 5 tons; grapes, 2,000 pounds; figs, 1,500 pounds; besides, the Indians have raised for themselves, by their own labor, 483 bushels wheat, 100 bushels corn, 25 bushels sweet-potatoes, and 101 bushels barley, besides large quantities of melons, squashes, beans, tomatoes, and onions. An abundance of grain and vegetables has been raised to supply the Indians with subsistence, with supplies, if necessary, for the next year.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been better than the preceding years, which is due to the unremitting attentions and skill of the present resident physician, E. H. Baten, who has given much time and effort to institute sanitary regulations to be observed for the benefit of all.

The policy of continuing this agency on rented lands should as soon as possible be abandoned. If the farm cannot be purchased at a fair valuation, the Indians should be removed and located on Government lands, located and set apart from the public domain. Fair locations for this purpose can be found within a reasonable distance of this agency; land in abundance for the raising of grain, with excellent pasturage for the raising of cattle; wood and water for all purposes with climate not to be exceeded; water-power for flouring-mill, and near the pliny, where lumber can be
obtained at a small expense for building purposes. But little expense would be incurred in the removal of the Indians. The amount of rent now paid by the department for this farm yearly, ($1,920,) is very much too high; one dollar per acre, or $1,280, would be a liberal and fair rent.

Our Government supplies for this agency, purchased last year, are entirely exhausted, which necessitates that the goods intended for this agency be forwarded as soon as circumstances will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
United States Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

STATISTICS, &c.

No. 83.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, their wealth in individual property, the number of schools, and the scholars and teachers connected therewith, &c.

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation, the number of houses, frame and other, the kinds and value of the crops raised during the year, and the kinds and value of stock owned by the Indians.

No. 87.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to the several Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, &c.

No. 88.—Statement showing the changes during the year, and the present condition of the amounts held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the several Indian tribes.