OF THE
U. S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR
THE YEAR 1874.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1874.
COMMISSIONS UNDER INDIAN LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Stockbridge enrollment.—Henry R. Wells, esq., of New Jersey, was appointed on the 21st of March last a special commissioner to complete the enrollment of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in Wisconsin, as provided by the sixth section of the act of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in the State of Wisconsin." (Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 400.) Instructions were issued from this Office on the 25th of March last as to the manner of making up said enrollment and rules that should govern his decision. Commissioner Wells has submitted his report, with enrollment of said Indians, which was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in May last.

Stockbridge improvements.—On the 4th of June last Special Commissioner H. R. Wells was appointed a commission to proceed to Keshena, Wis., to investigate the question of ownership in certain improvements, whether belonging to the tribe or individual members thereof, upon lands within the reserve of two townships set apart for the Stockbridge Indians. Under instructions issued on the 5th of June last, Mr. Wells has executed his commission and submitted his report, dated June 30, 1874.

Sioux.—A commission, consisting of Right Reverend Bishop William H. Hare, chairman, Rev. S. D. Hinman, Robert B. Lines, and O. U. Cox, M. D., was appointed on the 23d of February last, and re-appointed on the 24th of April last, to visit the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies and the Sioux country, with a view to induce the roving tribes and bands of Sioux Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and accept a permanent home within the Sioux reservation or elsewhere, if such other location be desirable; to establish an agency for these nomadic tribes in the event of their consent being obtained; to secure the abrogation of the eleventh and sixteenth articles of their treaty of April 29, 1868, the one giving them the right to hunt on lands north of the North Platte River and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River so long as buffalo abound; the other declaring the country north of the North Platte River and east of the Big Horn Mountains unceded Indian country, closed to whites for either settlement or passage; and to select a suitable location for the Whetstone agency. Instructions were issued to said commission on the 4th of May last upon the above subjects, and their final report has been received, and is printed herewith.

Mission Indians in California.—Charles A. Wetmore, esq., of California, was appointed on the 11th of August last a special commissioner to proceed to Southern California and make a thorough inquiry into all the facts and circumstances affecting the Mission Indians, with instructions, issued on the 25th of September last, to devise some plan whereby favorable legislation can be had to relieve their present deplorable condition, and to select lands upon which to locate these Indians, the title to which lands should be vested in the Government; and to report as fully as possible the previous history and condition of these Indians, which may be obtained from the records of the old missions. When Commissioner Wetmore shall have submitted his report to this Office it will be duly forwarded, for such action as you may deem necessary in the premises.

Indian Territory.—A commission, consisting of Col. J. W. Smith, of Little Rock, Ark., and F. H. Smith, esq., of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was appointed on the 6th of August last, to visit fully and to obtain accurate information in regard to the situation of Indian affairs in the Indian Territory, which commission has submitted a report of their action and views.
year. The year’s crops, through drought and grasshoppers, are almost a failure. For four successive seasons their crops have suffered more or less from these causes, so that, although their advancement in civilization has been very great, they are still largely dependent on Government bounty.

These tribes exert an important influence by the good example which they never fail to set their wild neighbors, the Kiowas and Comanches on the south, and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the north, with whom, as well as the Government, they are on most friendly terms, and by whom they are frequently visited. During a fight in July last, near the Wichita River, between the United States troops and the wild tribes, a large amount of property belonging to the peaceable and loyal Wichitas was destroyed. The depredations of whisky-sellers and white horse-thieves upon these tribes are a serious obstacle to their progress, the agent finding it almost impossible to secure the conviction of the marauders even after their arrest.

The Pawnees left their reservation in Nebraska last winter, and came hither against the remonstrances of their agent. Circumstances rendering it difficult to force them to return, and the removal of the whole Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory being under consideration, they were allowed to remain and draw rations, and have this year joined the Wichitas in farming.

**KIOWA AND COMANCHE, AND CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCIES.**

The 1,700 Kiowas, 602 Apaches, 2,613 Comanches, and 30 Delawares, included in the former, and the 2,250 Cheyennes, 1,644 Arapahoes and 130 Apaches, included in the latter agency, have already been referred to at length, and a plan marked out for their future management. If this plan shall not be adopted it will be necessary to provide a separate agency for the Cheyennes. The stubborn loyalty of the Arapahoes during the troubles of the summer has opened a wide breach between themselves and the Cheyennes, who went almost in a body upon the war-path. The Arapahoes are also inclined to settle down and enter at once upon a civilized life. To enable them to do this, a separate agency farther to the east should be provided for the Cheyennes, and when the additional 3,000 Arapahoes from the Siouan country have been removed south, these united bands will be more than can be economically managed at one agency.

A few acres have been cultivated by Indians in each agency with no result, owing to severe drought. A boarding school, attended by 45 Arapahoes, has hardly been interrupted during the year. The school at the Kiowa agency has had an attendance of 39 pupils, none of whom, however, are the children of Indians belonging to the agency.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Mission Indians.—The plan earnestly recommended by the Department to Congress at its last session for ameliorating the condition of the 5,000 Mission Indians in Southern California did not meet the approval of that body, and nothing has been attempted in their behalf beyond the appointment of a commissioner, who has visited them during the past few months, and is endeavoring to procure a title to certain lands, either in a body or in small patches, which these poor and inoffensive people may hold for a homestead while they make their living by herding goats and sheep, and laboring for the surrounding settlers. These Indians, like those mentioned in Arizona, came to us in the acquisition of Mexican territory, and like them have been stripped of all rights,
most of the lands from which they and their fathers had for hundreds of years derived a comfortable living. This class of Indians seems forcibly to illustrate the truth that no man has a place or a fair chance to exist under the Government of the United States who has not a part in it.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.—The Hoopa, Redwood, and Sia'h bands of Indians are located on the Hoopa Valley reservation, in the northwestern part of California, on both sides of the Trinity River, near its junction with the Klamath. They number: Hoopas, 406; Redwoods, 60; and Sia'h, 110. This reservation of 38,400 acres is in one of the most inaccessible parts of the coast-range, and is reached by two trails, both of which are impassable in the winter season. Only about 1,200 acres are suitable for farming, all of which is inferior land. The timber is valuable, but not abundant in accessible places. These Indians all live in houses, wear citizens' dress and are peaceable and well disposed, but have not yet made much advance in civilization. The greatest obstacle to their improvement is the presence of a garrison of soldiers upon their reservation who set the Indians the worst possible examples of licentiousness and drunkenness. From the latter vice, however, the Indians have so far kept themselves almost entirely free. It is recommended by the agent and inspector that this garrison be removed. Four hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated during the year and 80 acres broken. The crop consists of 2,500 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of potatoes. Besides the agency stock the Indians own, individually, 35 horses, 2 mules, and 115 hogs; 139,563 feet of lumber have been sawed, and 12 houses built, 2 for employees and 10 for Indians. The saw-mill has undergone extensive repairs, which will treble its capacity. There is a day-school in which 107 pupils have been taught during the year, several of whom have learned to speak English. The increased interest of these Indians in education and their general improvement are encouraging. A Sabbath-school is well attended.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.—The Potter Valley, Pitt River, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Canoe, and Little Lake Indians, numbering in all 1,200, are on a reservation of 31,683 acres of fine farming, grazing, and woodland, in Northwestern California, on which they cultivate small patches in vegetables, but depend mainly on fishing and hunting. They wear citizens' dress, and are quite easily governed. The two schools have been attended by 120 pupils. Under the influence of their religious teachers a remarkable change in the character and life of nearly the whole tribe has taken place during the year, in the renouncing, not only of their pagan customs and beliefs, but the vices of gambling, swearing, drinking, &c., learned by contact with so-called civilization. About 200 homeless Ukiales and 800 other Indians in Colusa and Lake Counties should be placed on this reservation.

TULE RIVER AGENCY.—The Tules and Tejons, numbering 307, have been located on 400 acres on the Tule River, rented by the Government since 1867. In regard to this lease Inspector Kemble reports:

From such information as I am able to acquire, I learn that this farm comprises between four and five hundred acres of agricultural land. It was originally the home of the Tule Indians. Under the superintendency of T. Hemley, about seventeen years ago, they were removed and their lands taken up by the Chief Clerk, T. Madden, who located school-warrants upon them. The Indians were then taken back to their old homes, and the Government have since paid from one thousand to nineteen hundred and twenty dollars annual rent for the land now occupied. Two sections of Government land taken by a former agent for the use of the Department at this place, fenced and partially cultivated, have also been suffered to fall into the hands of parties anxious to emulate the example of the individual above named. These parties are now demanding rent for their occupation by the Government, having taken possession of them with their improvements and while the grain was growing in the field.
The reservation, containing 64,000 acres, set apart for these Indians by executive order January 9, 1873, has but 200 acres of inferior tillable land, with some grazing-lands and valuable timber. Two-thirds of the whole are rocky and mountainous. Upon this reservation nine houses, a blacksmith shop, and a barn were erected; but, owing to change of agents and want of funds, the work was stopped, and, at the opening of spring, the body of the Indians were still on the Madden farm, where their crops this year have been mostly raised, only forty acres being cultivated on the new reservation.

A school, with twenty-five pupils, was maintained during six months of the year.

OREGON.

Siletz and Alsea Agencies.—The Coast tribes, consisting of fourteen small tribes in the former, and the Coos, Umpquas, Alseas, and Simlaces in the latter agency, numbering in all 1,333, are living along the Pacific coast on a reservation containing 2,500 square miles. Those at Siletz are industrious, wear citizen's dress, and support themselves mainly by farming and working for white settlers. They have cultivated, individually, with some Government help in the way of teams, nearly a thousand acres, raising 30,000 bushels of wheat, which, if a grist-mill were within reach, would render the tribe self-supporting. Their general improvement during the year is marked. Many have purchased teams and cows from farmers in the vicinity in return for labor. Notwithstanding the failure of their potato-crop last season, and the consequent struggle to sustain life through the winter, the cattle of settlers ranged untouched along the borders of the reservation within two miles of the agency. They have built for themselves this year 20 houses, making the whole number 150. A small day-school has been maintained and a manual-labor school has recently been opened.

The Alsea Indians live mainly by hunting and fishing. All are desirous of having lands allotted in severalty, and if they can be consolidated at some favorable points, where greater inducements for individual labor can be offered in the allotment of land and assistance in rendering a supply of farming implements, it is believed that much more favorable results will be obtained for the next year.

Grande Ronde Agency.—This agency in Western Oregon includes the Calapooia, Molé, Umpqua, Tumtum, Clackama, Rogue River, and other small bands of Indians, numbering 800, and living on a reservation of 61,440 acres. They all wear citizens' dress and live in houses. The allotment of land in severalty has given a new impulse to farming, and they have 2,000 acres under cultivation and have raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, and proportionate quantities of vegetables. They have two schools which seem quite successful. Treaty stipulations with these tribes expire with the present year. This will be quite a severe blow to advancement, by depriving them of schools and other helps toward civilization.

There are upon the reservation 200 Indians, belonging to the Nez-

trucce, Tsimnook, and other tribes, who have never ceded their lands to the Government, and have only received assistance in the issue of small quantity of gratuitous goods. The agency is very desirous to have a reservation, and are willing to be received at the school to be built by the Government.
but when the school-house was completed, and it was announced to the chiefs that school
would commence, the children could not be induced to enter the house, nor even to approach
the place where they had been attending school unawares. The old Indians had evidently
frightened them in some way. Since then there has been no attempt made at educating the
children, but the effort will probably be renewed next winter.

The Indians have always positively refused to do any work, especially the men, until this
last year. During the winter the young men were often employed at the agency in handling
stores, &c., and they always worked well for pay in some sort of merchandise. Last spring
a large number commenced farming; we helped them make their dam and irrigating-ditches,
and they got a fine start, the old chiefs and the young men taking hold in earnest. They
planted corn, beans, potatoes, and pumpkins, and they all came up nicely, but early frost
sent the prospects considerably, and about that time came a distracting rumor, well
authenticated, that the agency would very soon be moved to Ojo Caliente, and every-
things combined to discourage the Indians from doing any work after June. The result of
their efforts at farming is a failure. They have proved that they can work successfully
when properly urged to commence and encouraged to continue. No farming has been at-
tested this season by the Government employees, aside from gardening for their own use,
because the time has been entirely occupied in attending to the Indians and keeping up
the old buildings of the agency.

We have been annoyed but very little on the reservation by the thieving propensities of
the Indians, but it is pretty certain that they still steal a good many horses at a dis-
tance from home, probably joining the Arizona Apaches in raids into Sonora. They are
fond of visiting the Arizona Apaches, and these visits I cannot stop, for want of cavalry near
the agency with which to follow, and bring them back for punishment, when they start. I
have made repeated efforts to have at least a small detachment of cavalry at Fort Tulegosa,
but have failed to secure them.

The Apaches have not hitherto given any attention to raising stock, not even horses, the
animals in which they take great delight. Their practice has always been to steal a supply
of horses, and as soon as they were all traded off or broken down by abuse, to procure a new
supply in the same way; but this summer they are raising quite a number of colts, and
are keeping a few goats about their rancherias. Stock-raising is encouraged by all means
at the agent's command.

The agency is now being removed from the Tulareo reservation to the Ojo Caliente res-
ervation, nearly identical with the reservation from which they were removed by Mr. Vincent
Colyer in 1872. The place to which we are now removing is not as well adapted in any respect
for an Indian reservation as the place we are leaving, unless the Mexican town of Cañada
Alamos is purchased by the Government, and the eastern line of the reservation run so as to
include the farming district now cultivated by the inhabitants of that town. I would re-
spectfully recommend the purchase of this town, as Government already owns the land,
and the Ojo Caliente reservation will not be worth much unless it can be extended so as to
include this arable land.

There has been a good deal of time lost in the work of civilizing these Indians by these
changes of location, and it will certainly be good policy now to locate permanently and erect
suitable buildings for the greatest efficiency of the agency. I asked the principal chief if
he was willing to remove to Ojo Caliente, and he replied "Yes; but give us some place
and let us remain there."

The accompanying statistics are made entirely with reference to the Tulareo reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Agent, Southern Apaches.

Hon. E. P. Smith,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA.
August 31, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for this
reservation.

The service here labors under some natural disadvantages. The farming-lands are divided
into eight tracts, four upon each side of the Trinity River, the extremes being about seven
miles apart. A hill in each direction from the agency buildings allows only about one-third
the quantity to be hauled at a time that is usual upon ordinary farms, causing much addi-
tional labor of teams, wear and breakage of wagons, and an increased quantity of supplies,
&c. There are about seven hundred acres of low-land, one-third of which, before it was
plowed and exhausted, would have been considered second-rate land, the rest ranking as fourth
and fifth rates; all now so much depleted that the average is low, we only hope being in respite and summer-fallowing. In view of our locality, and the difficulties of the work, I would respectfully call attention to the necessity of retaining, for the present, our full force of employees, as the good of the service really seems to demand it.

When I took charge of the reservation I found a pay-system in operation, the Indians holding orders amounting to nearly $7,000, which the superintendent ordered me to pay out of the annual supply of goods for the coming year. Such a result weakened my confidence in this plan of working; but my observations for some time past have convinced me that their ambition could be best stimulated by individual labor and pay, and that a community of interest has a disparaging tendency; for though our Indians are as industrious and cheerful in laboring as we could expect under the circumstances, yet their labor is less constant and profitable than it should be.

Your late instructions in regard to making goods, furnishing by Government, recompense for labor, urged me to mature the best plan in my power to meet the case. I would respectfully call your attention to some method of dividing the lands that there shall be a feeling of ownership under the Government, as the desire to have good houses and fence some amount of ground as their own has been more strongly manifested during the last six months than before, and it seems to me that nothing could have more influence to advance them than due attention and proper steps in that direction.

In the early part of 1874, the peace and quiet of the Indians was disturbed, and the workings of the reservation retarded, by a combination of miners and other dissatisfied white men, seriously interfering also with our day-school; but matters are now moving on more satisfactorily. We have an experienced and efficient teacher. Several Indians, of both sexes, are able to read in the New Testament and in the Child's Paper, distributed in our Sunday-school; they seem anxious to learn, and are commencing to consider the benefits.

Those who have been much under our direction and influence are quite cleanly in their persons, courteous in their manners, and exceedingly anxious to adopt the practices and habits of civilization. To strengthen and enlarge the circle of such influences, I would earnestly call your attention to the necessity of another school upon this reservation, and to the propriety of an appropriation for this purpose. If we could gather up from the different tribes children between the ages of six and fourteen, having them sleep and eat at homes prepared for the purpose, we could thus secure their constant attendance, which, with the hindrances and allures at their lodges, is at present almost impossible. Our comfortable school-building, with slight additions, would accommodate both schools. Such a plan would place them under our eye, teach them domestic habits, and serve to break down the ennui which seems natural to them, and is a great obstacle to improvement.

As an auxiliary to the school, we need a competent, Christian woman, to spend her entire time in teaching the women to make their own, their husbands', and children's clothing. This is an absolute necessity, as it has, so far, devolved upon the teacher and my own family, whose time will not allow as much attention as the matter demands. Many of the women show great aptness in this direction, and are very anxious to improve.

Upon the reservation we observe marks of civilization in various forms—less gambling, very little fighting, and almost an entire exemption from drunkenness. Different ideas of virtue and of the duties of the married relation seem to be awaking in their minds, and the idea of a desire to do right for its own sake sometimes meet and refresh us.

The influence of a military post, occupying a mile within the heart of an Indian reservation, can be "only evil, and that continually." As calculated to retard and almost render futile all civilizing and Christianizing influences, I would most respectfully call your attention to its removal. A distance of twelve to fifteen miles, with no exchange of visits allowed, would answer all our needs, and, in my opinion, still better subserve the interests of the northwestern counties, as well as the Klamaths.

We are hoping for a missionary at the coming conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as we need a man who can devote his time and energies to the work of a Christian minister.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. DODGE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Office United States Indian Agency, Round Valley Reservation,
Mendocino County, California, September 10, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent of the Round Valley United States Indian reservation, California.
From a census taken August 23 and 29, 1874, we have as near as is possible to obtain, the number of Indians, by tribes, now present, 974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potter Valley Indians</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt River Indians</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Wood Indians</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uklo Indians</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyaleklee Indians</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancow Indians</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake Indians</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>436</strong></td>
<td><strong>534</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are, besides those actually present, over 225, including men, women, and children, temporarily absent hunting, fishing, &c., herding sheep in the mountains, and laboring for the farmers, making a total of not less than 1,200, who are supported by the Government, and have a home on the reserve. There are also estimated to be 200 near Ukiall, Mendocino County, known as the Ukiall Indians, whom the people have petitioned to have removed to this reservation, and which removal the Commissioner has authorized; [also] about 200, living on Strong Creek, Colusa County, California, whom the citizens desire to have removed to the reserve. In addition to all these, there are from 400 to 600 Indians in Lake County, who ought to be brought to the reservation. Those who do not belong to the reservation are deprived of day and Sunday schools, living without restraint, and making but slow progress in civilization, (excepting the vices taught them by degraded white men,) to say nothing of the moral and religious benefit they would receive should they be here where they could be properly cared for and instructed. These coming (and it is expected they will) will place under our care, to be supported by Government, over 2,000 Indians.

**Farming.**

We have had all the farming land under cultivation, but owing to the unusual amount of rain last winter much of the grain was drowned out. We hope, however, to have a sufficiency for our needs. We have good prospects of an abundant crop of corn. The crop of vegetables, &c., far exceeds the product of any previous year, and an abundant supply will be raised for all necessary purposes. The Indians have over 150 acres which they planted to corn, melons, vegetables, beans, &c., cultivating it themselves, and the products of the same supply their necessity at present, excepting the issue of flour and beef to those who are at work gardening, clearing land, &c.

**Improvements.**

We have built a two-story frame house, with seven rooms, for the miller, which is comfortable and convenient. Also an addition to the medicine-house, with a brick chimney, for the physician's comfort and convenience; one shed-room to store, as store-house, one platform, and one porch to store, shelving, &c., inside, with minor improvements needed for the safety and protection of our Government stores. One shed has been built attached to new granary at agency; six new houses for Indians, of lumber and shakes; 105 acres of land grubbed for reservation-farm; 31 acres grubbed by the Indians for their own gardens; two miles of fencing reset; one mile and a quarter new fence built; one and three-fourths miles ditching performed, greatly improving the land and health of the Indians by draining off surface-water. About 39 acres has been shrubbed for pasture-land, two new wells dug and walled up, together with many other improvements of a minor yet important character for the reserve.

**Mills.**

Our gist-mill has been running about ten years, and the water-wheel is so rotten as to have to be replaced by a new one. Some of the timbers will also have to be taken away and new ones put in; much-needed improvement will therefore be required in order to put the mill in a condition to do our own and custom grinding. I have purchased the steam saw-mill formerly owned by P. Van Nader, and appraised by Commissioners Cowan, Shank, and Marsh in June, 1873, with a view of subsequent purchase. The purchase of this mill was an indispensable necessity, otherwise we could not get sufficient lumber for needed improvements, and the commissioners having authorized said purchase. The mill has a capacity and power sufficient to cut 500 feet lumber per hour, and if we can have skilled white men to run it, it will prove very remunerative. With this mill we can and will control the lumber trade and custom-grinding of the valley and vicinity, and thus nearer approach a self-sustaining reservation.
SANITARY CONDITION, ETC.

The health of the Indians is gradually but surely and permanently improving; was never so good as at present. The reasons and cause of their improvement, in addition to the reasons given in my last annual report, is the great improvement in their morals. A hospital and hospital-steward to administer medicine are greatly needed. Our physician cannot in person administer to each and every dose of medicine. One dose is sometimes taken, and no more until the doctor returns to call again. Frequently the Indian doctors interfere during the absence of the physician, whose treatment does not harmonize with the treatment of the reservation physician, often resulting fatally, and never favorably. Again, suitable nourishment is not prepared for the sick by the unskilled Indians in their camps. If we had a hospital and hospital-steward, with proper care, suitable cooks, and nourishment, many lives would be saved, and the health of the Indians greatly promoted.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the past year there have been two day-schools taught on this reservation. During the month of August there were in both schools 200 pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 76; in First Reader, 24; in Second Reader, 23; in Third Reader, 12; in penmanship, 45. Other months show a still larger attendance than August, and, on the whole, has been as regular as could be expected. All circumstances considered, the Indians have made greater progress in their studies than many of their friends expected, and our most sanguine hopes have been gratified at the advancement made in education.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ETC.

We have two Sabbath-schools, one in each school-house, with an average attendance of not less than 150 in each school; public preaching each Sabbath; prayer and social meetings twice a week. The American Bible Society very generously donated 102 Bibles and 700 Testaments for the use of the Sabbath-schools. The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church donated a library of 200 volumes; [we have also received] 200 Sabbath-school papers, catechisms, and other Sabbath-school literature, amounting to $72.15, $29.35 of which was contributed by individual Indians; the remainder, $57.80, contributed by agent and employés.

With gratitude to our Heavenly Father, I am pleased to inform you that the wonderful work of saving grace which began to be developed in February last is still continued. Nine hundred and thirty one Indians and half-breeds on and near the reserve have been admitted into the church on probation, (as is the custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) sixty-three of whom have, upon examination of Christian character, been admitted into full connection, six months of trial having expired. They are rapidly coming into full connection as church-members. Six earnest Christian Indians have been licensed to exhort. All dancing, swearing, drinking, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, and all the pagan practices and habits, have been abandoned; citizens' dress universally adopted. Twenty couples have been married in accordance with the laws of the State, there being as many as seven couples married one Sabbath at one time. Lawful marriage is destined, I think, to be the rule. The Indians are quiet, peaceful, orderly, and easily governed. To God be all the praise for this wonderful change in the character and life.

BOUNDARIES, LAW MATTERS, ETC.

Congress passed an act March 3, 1873, defining and establishing three of the boundary-lines of this reservation. Commissioners were appointed to establish the northern boundary, which they did June, 1873. I most earnestly desire, and further recommend, that said boundary be established, and that citizens be paid for their improvements at the earliest practicable day. The new Territory is of more area now than formerly. Citizens do not know what to do. They cannot tell when they may be called upon to vacate the land, or whether they will ever vacate or not. Improvements are delayed, farming is retarded, and business in general is held back. Speedy and definite action is therefore very desirable by all parties concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are still deficient in the number of animals needed to properly cultivate the soil, new wagons, farming-implements, reapers and mowers, and an agency-building are among the necessities of this reservation.

I am informed by circular-letter that Congress passed an act June 22, 1874, limiting the appropriation for employés' salaries to $8,000 per annum. If this law is to be the rule in California, it will be the most fatal act for this reservation ever passed. The class of men who are now here will not stay nor come here if the salaries are cut down, and little over half the work can be accomplished as we are now performing.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that the national laws seem to be altogether for the protection of the Indians in the
Indian country. We need some legislation for the Pacific coast, in which the laws made for the "Indian country" will apply to California, &c., or a specific act for the reservation in California, in which it will be made unlawful for any person to have any intercourse or association with any Indians on any Indian reservation without a written permit from the superintendent or agent thereof. As the presence of such men among the Indians in a clandestine manner is for none other purpose than gambling with Indian men and prostituting Indian women, we need an act that will protect the Indian men in their property and the women in their chastity.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF TULE RIVER AGENCY,
Porterville, Cal., September 9, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, as presented in your circular-letter of August 7, 1874, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of Tule River agency.

I came in charge of affairs at this agency December 1, 1873, and found matters in a very unsettled state. My predecessor intended to have removed, before another winter, the Indians to the reservation set apart by executive order, January 9, 1873, and to that end he had commenced erecting thereupon houses for the employés and Indians. After building some nine houses, a barn, and a blacksmith's shop, partly for the want of funds, and partly in anticipation of my coming, the work was stopped. By his directions, the employés and their families and seven Indian families, together with the stock and part of the blacksmith's and farming utensils had been removed to the new quarters. There remained but two or three more houses unoccupied, while the large body of the Indians were still in their old dwellings on the Madden farm, with one man specially employed to look after them. The rainy season was at hand, and little more could be done in the line of improvements, even if there had been funds applicable to that purpose. There was very little to be seen at the new agency to commend it for the purposes to which it was set apart. Among all its 42,051 acres, there is no first-rate tillable land, and only about 200 acres of such as might be termed passably good for agricultural purposes, and that not lying in one body. By far the most valuable part of the reserve is upon the mountains in the extreme eastern portion, where there are extensive forests of pine, available for the production of lumber, which would find a ready market among the settlers on the plains below. Some 15,000 acres, consisting of smooth hills, might be made moderately productive as grazing-lands for sheep. The remainder, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire tract, appears in no other light to me than utterly valueless, it consisting of rough, rocky mountains. Of the arable lands, not one acre was inclosed, and only about 40 acres could be made use of the coming season. It was evident, therefore, that the Madden farm, for which a high rent had been paid by the Government since January, 1867, could not be vacated. Accordingly, we arranged as soon as possible to move back to the old quarters, and to prepare for making the best use of it we could under the circumstances. This necessarily consumed much of the best seeding-time of the season; for it was not until the 12th day of January of the present year that we began plowing. By putting all the available force to work, however, we succeeded in putting in a general crop of 200 acres, while the Indians sowed some 20 acres on their own account. The yield was fair, but would have been much greater could the seeding have been done a month earlier. The Government crop consisted of 1,500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of barley, 40 tons of barley-hay, and a very few vegetables. Sufficient use was made of the land upon the new reservation by the Indians residing there, under the direction of one of the employés, to make a test of its productiveness. All crops there, corn, wheat, barley, and vegetables, were light, though they had the advantage of irrigation.

The number of Indians at the agency when I arrived, and who have since come to it, are 207, though the number present at any one time will seldom exceed 250. They are mostly Tules and Tejons, and have so intermingled as to have lost all their tribal distinctions. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing, as is evident from the record of the past year, wherein appear eighteen deaths (ten of whom are adults) against five births. All wear citizens' dress, and mostly all live in board or adobe houses void of floors. They have apparently little desire for what might be termed home comforts or conveniences, whether from a lack of encouragement in that direction, I am not able to say. They seem content to sit, sleep, and eat upon the ground. So far as we have been able to supply them, however, we have had no difficulty in getting them to use bedsteads, tables, and stools. Their habits, in the main, are quite irregular and absolute, owing largely to their absence a good deal of the time from the reservation, sometimes being in the employ of the neighboring settlers and at other times roaming about without employment and out of the way of all restraining indu-
ences. They are thus brought in contact with Mexicans, Spaniards, and unprincipled whites, who take every occasion to supply them with whisky, to engage them in gambling, and to defraud them out of their well-earned wages. Upon my arrival here I found that this dissipation was general among the Indians of this agency. I regret to say that such is still the case, and that such will very likely continue so long as these offending against the Government in this particular go unpunished. It may seem strange that, while we are so well informed as to where and in what way most of the liquor is distributed among us, we are nevertheless unable to bring the offenders to justice. The reason is that both parties interested, they who sell and the Indians who buy, are ever on the alert to shun any of the employes or others whom they might suspect as ready to detect, and avoid entering into any transactions unless the circumstances are favorable, then generally in a clandestine manner. Before any reform can be looked for among the Indians, two things seem necessary: first, special means should be provided by the Government to detect the perpetrators of this nefarious work; and, second, a settled home farther away from such influences should be provided for the Indians, where they can have good land enough to keep them employed, either on their own behalf or for the Government. At all times, when there is no general work to be accomplished, they are required to assist. They generally submit to all the requirements of the agent without objection. During the periods of seed-time and harvest, when the Indians were brought under the direct influences of the employes, and were working steadily day by day, there was a marked degree of improvement in their conduct.

No disturbances have occurred during the year between the Indians and the whites, and none of a serious nature among the Indians themselves.

This agency is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, though there has been no missionary in attendance, religious services have been held regularly for the past seven months. As there is no church, we have met in the school-room, twice upon Sabbath and again on Thursday evening of each week. The attendance of the Indians, consisting mostly of the youth, has been fair, sometimes all the room could contain. They have manifested a good degree of interest while being instructed in the Word of Life, and have readily learned to sing many of the songs selected from our Sabbath-school music. Could the young be kept afloat from the degrading influences of the older ones, there would be much to hope for in the future, for many of them are bright and intelligent and all of them well disposed.

The school has been maintained only six months of the year, September, 1873, and from February to June, inclusive, 1874. There is no school-house and no suitable room for school-purposes. The whole number of pupils enrolled is 45, with an average daily attendance of 21, most of whom are between the ages of six and sixteen. Some half-dozen of the number could read in the First Reader upon the re-opening of school in February, since which time twice that number have learned to read. They are also instructed in the first principles of arithmetic, and are learning to write elegantly. The most serious drawback in the education of the Indian children is, that while out of the school-room they persist in using the Spanish or the Indian language among themselves, and thereby gain little practice in the use of the English. As a consequence, they fail to retain the knowledge acquired for any great length of time. To remedy this a boarding-school would go far, where the children might be required to use our language exclusively.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is somewhat improved. Most of the younger portion very readily accept the medicines offered by the reservation-physician. Part of the older ones also have laid aside their prejudices, while many others cling more tenaciously to their own theories and remedies. Scurviness is a favorite remedy for almost all the ills their flesh is heir to. They have no regular medicine-men among them, and the middle-aged and old men are persistent patrons of the sweat-house, by the use of which, it is thought, many rheumatic troubles originate or are greatly aggravated. They are very slow to learn the importance of good nursing and regularity of diet. A kind of hospital at the headquarters of the agency, to which patients seriously ill could be removed for regular treatment and careful attention, would tend greatly to save life and promote health.

As to the condition of the Indians living in this and adjoining counties, and not properly belonging to this agency, I can say but little from actual observation. In the last annual report they are put down as about one thousand in number, embracing those on Kern, Kameh, and King's Rivers, and some others. From several petitions on file at this office, sent in the forepart of the year, earnestly requesting that the Indians in those localities be removed to the reservation, I would infer that they are far from being in a promising condition. Probably the major part of them would be much improved, both physically and morally, if placed under authority upon a well-selected reservation. No action has been taken toward their removal, because there has been no suitable place for receiving them. Hoping that the affairs of this agency may ere long be settled in a manner satisfactory to Government and for the permanent good of the Indians,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. YOVBURGH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.,