ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

U. S. Bureau of Indian affairs

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1876.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1876.
think enough has been said to secure for them general commendation, insignia of office, and plumed hats. The very purpose of an army is to devastate and destroy; hence in times of peace they should be far removed.

In this connection I desire to mention that Mr. Clay Beauford has rendered most able services as a guide and scout with the Indian police. He is brave and energetic, a thorough Indian fighter, and when once he strikes a trail he never stops until he is victor in the renegade camp.

BUILDINGS.

By two years of hard work we have put up good, substantial buildings, and all are now in good shape. In the main building we have the office, council-room, dispensary, dining-room, kitchen, two store-rooms, and seven large dwelling-rooms, while our out-buildings comprise employes' quarters, stables, harness-room, tool-room, carriage-sheds, blacksmith-shop, carpenter's shop, &c. Our guard-house contains six large cells, all of which are darkened. There are two large rooms at the south end, and altogether would accommodate at least fifty prisoners.

SHEEP.

On the 14th of January, 1876, I distributed among these Indians 4,000 sheep, which had been purchased for them by the Department. These have been well cared for, and the lambs are doing very nicely, and altogether will number now about 5,000.

AGRICULTURE.

In this branch of industry these Indians are progressing very rapidly. They have large tracts of land under cultivation, from which they are raising fine crops. Some have realized considerable profit already from the sale of corn and barley.

In conclusion, I desire again to express my appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. M. A. Sweeney, to whose worthy and energetic labors I was pleased to refer in my last annual report. He is still with me as clerk, and continues to execute his duties with the same energy, discretion, and spirit of faithfulness.

The total number of Indians connected with this agency at the present time is a little over 4,500.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, August 21, 1876.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

In my report one year ago I gave the Department what I conceived to be a fair and impartial statement of the very poor quality of the arable land pertaining to this reservation. The experience of another year only confirms the opinion then advanced. The soil when first brought into cultivation might have been very prolific, but at the present time it is so much depleted that it will scarcely yield enough to pay the expenses necessarily accruing in seeding and harvesting, and this state of things must continue, or else grow worse, unless there can be a radical change in the cultivation of the soil. Year after year the surface has been barely skimmed over by the plow and sown with the same kind of grain. A change of the kind referred to can never be effected as long as the work has to be done by the Indians. I have known the farmer to fix their plows so as to plow deep enough, give instructions not to change them, and being called away for a short time would find on his return that everything had been altered to suit the Indian notion; and this they will invariably do if left to themselves. Thus you see that it is a matter of impossibility for any superintendent of farming, I care not how efficient he may be, to make a successful showing of his work here. The result will always be a depletion of the soil and the consequent decrease of the crop.

Our crop this year was very light. One reason for this is the fact just stated above, and another important reason for its lightness was the severity of last winter. The rainy season set in in October and continued almost incessantly for nearly six months. There was about 90 inches, or 74 feet, of rain-fall in this valley. Whenever there was a day that we thought we dare plow all at the plows were going, and when we supposed that the ground was in such a condition that it could be seeded, the sower and barrows were started. In this way we succeeded in getting about two hundred acres of grain sown. The grain on a portion of the land was not worth cutting; in fact, it would not have yielded a bushel to the acre.

Our machines for harvesting were so badly worn that we could do nothing with them without a great outlay, and having no funds to expend upon them, and no employees to superin-
tend them even if I could have fitted them up, I did the best thing I could do under the circumstances—let out the harvesting of both the hay and the grain on shares. I thought it better to save some than lose all.

About the 1st of July last year I received a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing me to lay the subject of the removal of the Indians from this reservation to Round Valley before them. There was a universal dissent among them. I have since been informed that my predecessor had told the Indians before I came that I was coming for the purpose of moving the Indians away from here to Round Valley. This, no doubt, had the effect designed, to prejudice the Indians against me. This prejudice, however, was nearly obliterated. Our religious meetings and Sabbath-schools had been well attended. The Indians were apparently very much interested. Agent and employés were hopeful. Everything seemed to be working well. The letter instructing the agent to lay the subject of removal before the Indians came and was read to them. A great revulsion took place. Many who had been almost constant attendants at both Sabbath-school and religious services went away and came no more; and all were convinced in their own minds that I had been sent here for the express purpose of taking them away, and I have found it a very difficult matter to eradicate that impression.

Several years ago, when fighting with the whites, they said they had been told that if they would come in, give up their guns and not fight any more, they should have a home here, and should be well taken care of; that each family should have a piece of land to itself, and that plows and hoes and harness would be given to them; but this had never been done, and they didn’t believe that anything would be done for them if they went to Round Valley. They thought the white people were fooling them all the time. Their confidence in the whites was terribly shaken, and nearly every one of them gave up all their efforts to be religious.

Just about this time an order came from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing the school to be closed. This seemed to me to be a retrograde movement. Admitting that the attendance was small and did not seem to justify the expenditure of keeping the school, still it was a nucleus around which we might hope to gather others and increase the attendance, and through the influence of the school draw back those who had left off their attendance at church. The submitting of the subject of removal to the consideration of the Indians in order to obtain their consent to go to Round Valley, and the closing of the school, were, in my humble opinion, both mistakes on the part of the Department.

But misfortunes never come singly. As if these were not enough to demoralize the Indians, a petition in the form of a remonstrance against the removal of the Indians was circulated, signed, and sent on by the citizens of this county to Congress for action on the same. Depriving the idea of an Indian war in case of an attempt to remove them, the people urged Congress to stay the proposed movement. It seems to me that the getting up of the remonstrance against the removal of the Indians was as unwise on the part of the people, as the order to lay the subject before the Indians, and ask their consent to go, was on the part of the Department. The Indians soon learned all about the remonstrance, and were led to believe that the white people were afraid of them, and therefore objected to any attempt being made to move them.

In connection with this subject, I may as well say here as anywhere that, after mature deliberation, I am fully convinced the best thing for both the Government and the Indians of this reservation, as well as the cheapest for the Government, would be to send all these Indians to the Indian Territory. There are some old men and women here, also some children, for whom provision of some kind will have to be made by the Government. In case they are not taken to the Indian Territory, they should be sent to Round Valley. I think it useless to send the younger men and women there. I do not believe they would stay. Hoopa Valley is not really fit for a reservation, and there is not land enough to divide it into lots of sufficient size for the Indians to make homes for themselves where they can make a decent and comfortable support.

The proximity of the military post, it being situated in the midst of the reservation, is a source of evil, as it allows of much illicit intercourse between the soldiers and the Indian women, and while these things exist I am thoroughly persuaded that any effort to christianize and elevate this people is labor in vain. I am also fully persuaded that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the military department would be fraught with evil both to the military and the Indian, by making that general which is now only local.

I trust that wise legislation in regard to this may prevail, and a liberal action on the part of Congress for the support of the reservation be had. I do not mean to intimate that more should be given to the Indians who are able to work than is now given, but a greater amount appropriated, to enable the agent and employés to successfully carry out the humane efforts for the elevation and civilization of the Indians. I think that the custom of giving annuity goods as it has been done in the past is wrong in principle. It is not an act of charity to give to any one who is able to support himself.

Owing to the uncertainty of the continuance of this reservation, we have not made as much improvement as otherwise would have been done. We were necessarily compelled to do some fencing and some repairing. A considerable amount of lumber was given to the Indians for the purpose of repairing their houses and to build some new ones. Seven new Indian houses have been built.
The grist-mill is at present in a useless condition, and can only be fitted up by the expenditure of a good deal of both labor and money, and as Congress has failed to make an appropriation, I see but little prospect of getting the mill repaired.

I might also remark that I can see but little prospect of maintaining the reservation. I have only one employed beside the physician, a kind of man of all work, earnest, faithful, and industrious; but he cannot do all the work that has to be done, and it is often more trouble to go to a rancheria to hunt up an Indian than it is to do the work. The consequence is, we find the labor of looking after and taking care of the property a very burdensome work. I think it more than probable that there is not another agent in connection with the Indian service who does half the amount of manual labor that I feel compelled, under the circumstances, to do.

Dr. Reid, our agency physician, is a scientific gentleman, attentive to his duties and successful in his practice. He would be more successful if he could have his patients more under his immediate care, where he could see them often and have them take their medicines regularly; but this neither he nor any other person can do, unless we have good hospital arrangements, and the means of enforcing the sick to stay in it to be doctored.

In consequence of the rumored removal of the Indians to the Round Valley reservation, nearly the whole of the Siusals and Redwoods and some of the Hoopas left the reservation. The Siusals are on Mad River, the Redwoods are on Redwood Creek, and the Hoopas are on the Klamath. The Hoopas will not doubt return this fall, but I think the others never intended to come back.

We have a good, well-appointed school-house, (which we also use for religious purposes,) some school-books, charts, slates, &c., but we have not had any school during the year. Sabbath-school and religious services were kept up as long as the employés were here, but when they had all gone I was compelled to give them up, something I very much regretted to do.

Sincerely trusting that, if I should ever have the honor to make another report, it will make a better showing than this, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BROADDUS,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
September 1, 1876.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report as agent of this reservation. From the best means and methods available, I have carefully taken the number of Indians now on this reservation, 952, divided as follows:

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<th></th>
<th>Male under 5</th>
<th>Male between 5 and 10</th>
<th>Male over 20</th>
<th>Female under 5</th>
<th>Female between 5 and 10</th>
<th>Female over 20</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potter Valley Indians</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukke Indians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit River Indians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Indians</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wylakake Indians</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concow Indians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake Indians</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>334</strong></td>
<td><strong>431</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>518</strong></td>
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I reported 192 more Indians on this reservation last year; 126 of this number are deducted from the Wylakake tribe, who are living on Eel River, in Humboldt County; most of them are under the care of Mr. Charles Fenton; as they support themselves without any expense to the Government and are doing well, I deemed it best not to report them. Many others are herding sheep and doing other labor for citizens, so that we have on this reservation at present but the number reported. The people of Healdsburg and vicinity are still anxious to have the Indians there brought to this reservation, and I have had official permission to bring them, and would gladly have done so, but I have no means as yet to defray the nec-
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

FARMING.

The estimated productions of the farm and garden, with the exception of wheat, barley, oats, and hay, which have been correctly measured, are as follows: Wheat, 3,439 bushels; barley, 1,223 bushels; oats, 246 bushels; beans, 67 bushels; carrots, 1,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; onions, 17 bushels; apples, 1,000 bushels; potatoes, 600 bushels; squashes, 50,000 pounds; cabbage, 3,000 pounds; water-melons, 5,000 in number; hay, 661 tons; broom-corn, one acre; beets, 250 bushels; peaches, 25 bushels; nectarines, 16 bushels; buckwheat, 25 bushels. The foregoing does not include the products of 250 acres, that the Indians use and cultivate for themselves, raising vegetables of nearly every description. Our grain crop is unusually deficient, owing to excessive rains and cold, freezing weather last winter; in early spring the north winds were very severe, drying the earth too rapidly, and blighting the grain to an alarming extent; our farmer is very competent, has done all in his power, yet the crop is deficient.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built a new fence on the township line, running east and west through this valley, thereby adding materially to the area of tillable land on this reservation; 50 acres have been grubbed and put into cultivation exclusively by the Indians, and 1,000 acres cultivated for reservation. One guard-house has been built, 12 by 24 feet, walls 12 feet high, well ventilated; one medicine-house, all of new material, 12 by 24 feet, one story and a half high, built box style, and sided up with weather-boards and containing a brick chimney with two fire-places; one sutler's store, 24 by 40 feet, walls 12 feet high, with bedroom full length of building, stack chimney, with two fire-places; also one farm depot, 32 by 50 feet, walls 16 feet high, the lower portion to shelter wagons, farming implements, and machinery, the upper portion for garden-seeds, vegetables, hides, &c. We have also built six new Indian houses of pine lumber with good doors, doors, chimneys, and one window in each house, which are not only substantial, but very comfortable, some 12 by 14 feet, others 12 by 16 feet; two butcher shops 12 by 18 feet, and 10 by 16 feet, respectively. Our reservation store-building has been ceiled overhead, and the north end sided up with weather-boards, the small windows, 10 by 12 glass, taken out and put into Indian houses, and larger windows, glass 10 by 14, substituted. One of our school-houses has been sided up, adding greatly to the appearance and comfort of the building. One dwelling house has been built at saw-mill for employees and their families, 18 by 24 feet, with kitchen and a good brick chimney. We have had a great deal of repairing to do. We have done not less than $300 worth of work in re-opening the wagon-road from headquarters to reservation saw-mill.

I am exceedingly gratified to say that the military reserve at Camp Wright, one mile square, has been by Executive order added to this reservation and made a part thereof; also all the buildings thereon, fourteen of which are capable of occupancy for employees and Indians; also one magazine, one guard-house, and other small buildings; this addition to this reservation supplies a long-felt need in many respects.

MILLS.

Our grist-mill building is in a bad condition; the sills are badly decayed, making the building, while the mill is running, unsafe. If the appropriation for the Indian service in California, for the present fiscal year, had not been so inadequate, I should have had a new building erected this season; the machinery is good, and makes as good a quality of flour as any mill. I purpose building a granary about 30 by 60 feet, adjoining the mill, to store grain and flour in, thereby relieving the mill-building of the extra weight, which it can by no means bear; by this means the mill-building may stand one year longer. Next season a new mill-house must be built. This new store-house, however, will be a necessary appendage to said new mill-house. Our saw-mill is in good condition, everything new, and we have cut 452,695 feet of lumber since September 1, 1876. In that time the mill has run only 97 days up to date, September 1, 1876. It is impossible to run the mill during the winter months on account of the great amount of snow that falls where the mill is situated in the mountains. I have sold but little more lumber than was sufficient to pay special employees and running expense in part. I have hired teams to haul lumber from the mill, a distance of thirteen miles over a bad mountain road, to this reservation for $12.50 per thousand feet, paying for the same in lumber at the mill at $20 per thousand feet. Most of the time the reservation teams has been kept on the road; in this way we get enough lumber to the valley for the building of Indian houses, fencing, and other needed improvements. We have now in this valley 153,131 feet of lumber, sufficient to answer our present necessities. If the appropriation for the Indian service would allow it, we could put all the Indians in comfortable houses the present fiscal year.
EDUCATIONAL.

We have had but one school during the past year. There should have been two, for it does the teacher and pupils alike an injustice to require one teacher to instruct 70 or 60 pupils. The largest number in attendance during any one month was 76; largest average attendance, 70. The attendance has been quite uniform. Owing to the present absence of the teacher, I cannot give as full statistics as I desire. I take great pleasure, however, in saying that great improvement has been made in every department of the school. Many have learned to read and write, and quite a number can work in the first four rules of arithmetic. A number of the bright and every way most promising young Indians have died intelligent Christians, owing in great measure to the light received in the school from a Christian teacher.

I take great pleasure in announcing the fact that the Declaration of Independence was read on the occasion of our Fourth of July celebration last past by a "full-blood" Indian boy about twelve years old, who learned the alphabet less than four years ago. The reading was done in an excellent style.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the Indians has been much better than during any previous year. It is, however, a lamentable fact that a large number of the grown-up Indians of both sexes have their system so tainted and poisoned with venereal disease that it is impossible for them to perpetuate their race, and as many of their number are very old people, and consequently dying off, their number is rapidly diminishing. A great re-action has, however, set in. One tribe the past year has had fourteen births against four last year. Lawful marriages are rapidly increasing. Living in comfortable houses, sleeping up off the earth, and conformity to Christian morals, will save them in body as well as soul. I am pleased to state that our long-desired object is near realization. We expect during the present fiscal year to establish a hospital at Camp Wright, where the blind, together with all seriously afflicted, can be taken and be humanely treated; this can now be done with but a small expenditure.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have a Sabbath-school at each school-house, both in a prosperous condition, and preaching once or twice each Sabbath; prayer-meeting at each place once a week. Sometimes the Indians hold religious meetings in their own houses week evenings. We have 563 members, 4 licensed exhorters, and 5 licensed local preachers. I have never known as great a stability, with as many people in their Christian faith. I have not heard an oath or seen an intoxicated Indian on this reservation within the last two years. Good order and discipline generally prevail; forty-five couples are lawfully married. The religious knowledge gained, the intellectual development and general improvement is a marvel to all persons knowing the past and present condition of these sons and daughters of the forest.

GOVERNMENT DISCIPLINE.

There are no soldiers within one hundred and fifty miles of this agency; none have been needed; the best possible order has prevailed. The Indians have elected representatives from each tribe, who, with their chiefs, have made some laws for their government. They have their marshals and judges, and in all cases an appeal to the agent is provided for. This has been very satisfactory to the Indians. A few cases have occurred where light fines have been imposed, or confinement in the guard-house for a reasonable time, always with a salutary effect. If left alone by bad white men, there would be no trouble whatever.

NEW RESERVATIONS, ETC.

The act of Congress, March 3, 1873, segregating the land south of the township line from this reservation, and extending the lines west, north, and east into the mountains as an equivalent, has been of no utility as yet to this reservation; all this land is still held (except two small claims) by farmers and stock-men, up to our fences, to the greatest possible injury of our stock. The use of this range more than compensated the parties for keeping their case in court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are in great need of more work-animals, wagons, harness, &c. If Hoopa reservation is discontinued and the Government property brought here, this great need will be met. Unless the reservations in this State are consolidated, all must suffer great embarrassment. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Reports of agents in California.

Tule River Indian Agency,
Porterville, California, August 21, 1876.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

This reservation was established for the Tule, Tejon, Wichummi, Kaweah, King's River, and Monoche tribes of Indians. As nearly as can be ascertained they number in all twelve hundred. I am satisfied this is not an overestimate. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the agency, only three hundred and three of this number are under my care. Nine hundred are scattered in this and adjoining counties.

The agency is located on a rented farm, containing 1,280 acres. About one-third of this is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is very good grazing land. For a number of years past an annual rental of $1,290 has been paid for its occupancy.

A large tract of land lying on the South Tule River was, by Executive order of January 9, 1873, withdrawn from settlement, and defined as Tule River Indian reservation. Although this tract contains over 18,000 acres, it has been condemned by a Government inspector as unsuitable for this purpose. Scarcely 100 acres of arable land, and that of an inferior quality, is contained within its limits.

Some years since an effort was made to remove the Indians from the rented farm and locate them permanently upon this reservation. Several hundred dollars were spent in improvements, and six families of Indians were removed thither. By a change of agent, and want of means for further prosecution, the enterprise was then abandoned. There is not on this whole tract more tillable land than the six Indian families now residing there actually require. The property on this tract belonging to citizens, except in one instance, as I am informed, was properly appraised and the claimants paid.

Adjoining this on the north, another large tract, almost equal in dimensions to that of the first, was, by Executive order, October 3, 1873, included in the reservation. No appraisement, however, has ever been made of the property of citizens on this latter tract, although four families have been living there ever since January, 1870. The improvements owned by these persons consist of cheap houses, one good barn, a large orchard of well-assorted fruit-trees, a fine vineyard, alfalfa meadows, broad fencing, and water-ditches with board fences over rocky points, furnishing irrigating facilities sufficient to water a thousand acres. The whole will make an excellent home for all the Indians in the southern part of this State.

Agriculture.

The farming interests of the agency the past year have not been satisfactory. A great amount of labor has been performed, but small returns have been realized. The result, as nearly as can be ascertained at the present time, is as follows: wheat, 1,700 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; corn, 250 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 25 bushels; onions, 30 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; 5 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and 75 tons hay.

Educational.

A day-school has been maintained five months of the past year. Thirty-three different pupils have attended during the term, with an average enrollment of 25. The classes in reading have advanced very rapidly. About one-half of the number enrolled understand, and can work in the first rules of arithmetical. They take great pleasure in writing, drawing, and singing. Little ones who are too timid to speak aloud upon their first entrance, soon learn to print on the slate and blackboard, and then to make figures and write. By the time they have completed the First Reader they can copy correctly in script any lesson in the book, and those who have completed the Second Reader can write very well, indeed. The only difference between these and white children is that the former require more continuous instruction. This is, of course, in consequence of a lack of proper assistance at home. While many parents think it very desirable for their children to attend school, they know not how to give them the necessary encouragement. It has been impossible to secure regular attendance of the older pupils, as they readily obtain remunerative employment and do not fully appreciate the advantages of an education. If it were practicable, I would recommend a boarding and manual-labor school as the best and surest means of securing permanent good.

Missionary Work.

In addition to my official relation, I was appointed by the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to labor for the spiritual welfare of these Indians. I have endeavored to instruct them faithfully both in Sabbath-school and at stated religious meetings; also on all suitable occasions, I have tried to impart lessons that would lead them to a proper appreciation of life's responsibilities.

Indian Industries.

While some of these Indians are not inclined to labor, the majority are able to compete successfully with the white men of the country employed as day-laborers. They cut and thrashed their own grain with very little assistance, running the thrasher as skillfully and as well as experienced white men. They are very easily managed, and willing to do anything I require of them.

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CIVILIZATION.

The greatest obstacle in the way of their civilization is their constant contact with a low class of white men and Mexicans who are universally addicted to drunkenness. Evil habits have thus been imbibed, leading to such general intemperance and dissoluteness of character as to render moral improvement almost an impossibility. The present outlook does not inspire one with a great amount of confidence in their speedy elevation.

THE REMEDY.

Give them a permanent home, where they can find constant employment and have the liberal support of the Government until they can improve places of their own. This, in my judgment, is the only course that will redeem the older Indians, or prevent the younger ones from falling into a similar vortex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 30, 1876.

SIR: The most important event of the past year at this agency has been its change of location, an event which has tended to keep the Indians nearer to the heart of the reservation in a country where successful cultivation of the soil was possible, and where they could reach the ration-house at all seasons of the year, and be more frequently under the eye of the agent. The present location is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The old agency was over 9,000 feet high, and the climate consequently so cold that the Indians were there but about five months of the year. The new site is within two miles of the head of what is known as the Uncapahgri (the spelling of the word was agreed upon between Mr. Jas. T. Gardner, of Professor Hayden’s corps of surveyors, and myself, as being nearest to the Indian pronunciation) Valley, this being separated from what is known as the Uncapahgri Park by a cañon about six miles long. From high points in the range of mountains fifteen miles south of here this valley is said to look very charming and attractive. When reached, however, it is found to be like other sage-brush country in Colorado, dry and barren, and requiring the irrigating ditch.

The first extra labor for moving the agency was hired on the 14th day of July. An appropriation of a little over $20,000 had been asked for, but only $10,000 had been allowed. The old agency was not on the reservation, and was otherwise objectionable, so that moving seemed to be imperative. On the 17th of July we began to load the saw-mill. The agency farmer and a little band of hired men took three weeks, with four ox wagons and one mule wagon to reach the new mill-site, a distance of a little over ninety miles, it being necessary to make a great part of the road. Then the main work was to dig a ditch over half a mile long in a hard, cement-like gravel on the side of a bluff.

The contract for erecting the buildings was made August 12, and the work was to be done October 25 unless delayed by lack of lumber. The adobe work proceeded very slowly, and the work of getting out lumber was not so fast as was expected, and when the agent reached the Uncapahgri Valley, on the 29th of November, to make it his home, none of the buildings, except the store-house, were far enough advanced to be used. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the snow had come upon the mountain range unusually early, it was deemed best to change headquarters. It was important that another year should not be lost to agriculture, and again a large portion of the property of the agency, including