

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1906.

INDIAN AFFAIRS:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER AND APPENDIXES.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
REPORT OF THE NINE INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.
REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1907.

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The Indian women at the pueblo have fine gardens, but nearly their whole time is spent in irrigating; carrying all the water by hand from the creek, which not only takes time, but hard work as well.

The present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the reservation lines may lead to serious trouble unless the reservation is surveyed and plainly marked. The western boundary was surveyed and plainly marked, and I earnestly recommend that the north, east, and south lines be surveyed.

The stock during the past year have increased and are looking well. This spring lambing shows the effect of the graded ewes, and in two or three years more the Zuni will have graded sheep that will shear 6 or 7 pounds, whereas now their sheep shear on an average 2½ pounds.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by Rev. Andrew Vanderwagen and wife, of the Christian Reformed Church of Holland, Mich. These missionaries have been laboring among the Zuni for nine years and the good accomplished by them can be readily seen.

DONALD J. GARLAND,
Superintendent and Special District Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, ZUNI PUEBLO.

ZUNI, N. MEX., July 1, 1906.

I can see a great change in these Indians in the past six years, but in many respects and in a great many ways they remain the same. There is not as much progress made as I should like to have seen in them. While such is the case, my conscience is nevertheless clear in feeling that I have done all I could to help them along, working both early and late. I have taught more than half of the women to sew on the machine and have purchased 21 machines for their own. There are 10 more machines who want to buy sewing machines as soon as they can be got in here for them.

We have made 124 dresses, 117 shirts, 23 shirts, 25 aprons, 4 pairs of pants, 67 pairs of trousers, 27 bonnets, and 3 beds, 457 articles in all. I have written 96 letters for the Zuni. I have washed and cared for 38 new-born babies. I made 2,000 yards of bandages for the doctor, and put up 425 pictures in Indian homes. I have taken pains in teaching them how to nurse and care for the sick and have also prepared food and carried it to the sick. One hundred and fifty patients afflicted with sores have been treated and cared for by me.

Much of my time has been spent in teaching the women domestic work, such as sweeping, washing, care of cupboards, and stoves, etc.

One hundred and thirty-eight days were spent in the village by me making 1,003 calls. I gave 8,630 lessons in general work. There have been 75 births and 68 deaths.

YOUR A. PALMER, Field Matron.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., August 27, 1906.

The census for the year shows the following:

	Males.	Females.	Total of all ages.
Cayuga.....	83	96	179
Onondaga.....	150	128	278
Saratoga.....	259	208	467
Seneca.....	1,008	1,281	2,289
St. Regis.....	136	157	293
Tuscarora.....			64

The event of the year at this agency was the partial payment of the Kansas award, directed by the Court of Claims in May 18 (1905) decree. The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to authority given him by the act of Congress appropriating the money to pay the judgment known as "the Kansas award," having made up a roll of the beneficiaries according to Indian custom of tracing descent on the mother's side only, a large number of mixed bloods of Indian fathers and white mothers, thus rejected by the Secretary of the

Interior, having engaged counsel and brought suit in Court of Claims, were by that court declared entitled to participate in the award. As giving those claimants opportunity individually to prove their rights under the decision individually meant a considerable delay, to say nothing of the probability of the case being taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, a partial payment of \$100 each to those on the roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior—whose rights to participate were unquestioned—was directed. This roll contained 8,225 names, 4,985 of whom had been enrolled tribally. This roll contained 175: Cayuga (of New York), 280; Onondaga, 543; Seneca, 2,224; St. Regis, 1,200; Tuscarora, 376; Stockbridge and Munsee, enrolled at Green Bay (Wis.) agency, but residing in New York, 27.

The Seneca warrants reached here July 16 (Sunday); Cayuga and Tuscarora, July 22; Onondaga, July 31; St. Regis and Oneida, August 18. The Senecas had been advised by their attorney of the various steps in the proceedings, and for two or three weeks had been in daily expectation of the first installment of their long-expected "Kansas money." Monday, the 15th, notices were issued designating July 22 at Cold Spring, on the Allegany Reserve, and July 24 at Iroquois, on the Cattaraugus Reserve, for the distribution of the Seneca warrants. My instructions in the matter contained these provisions:

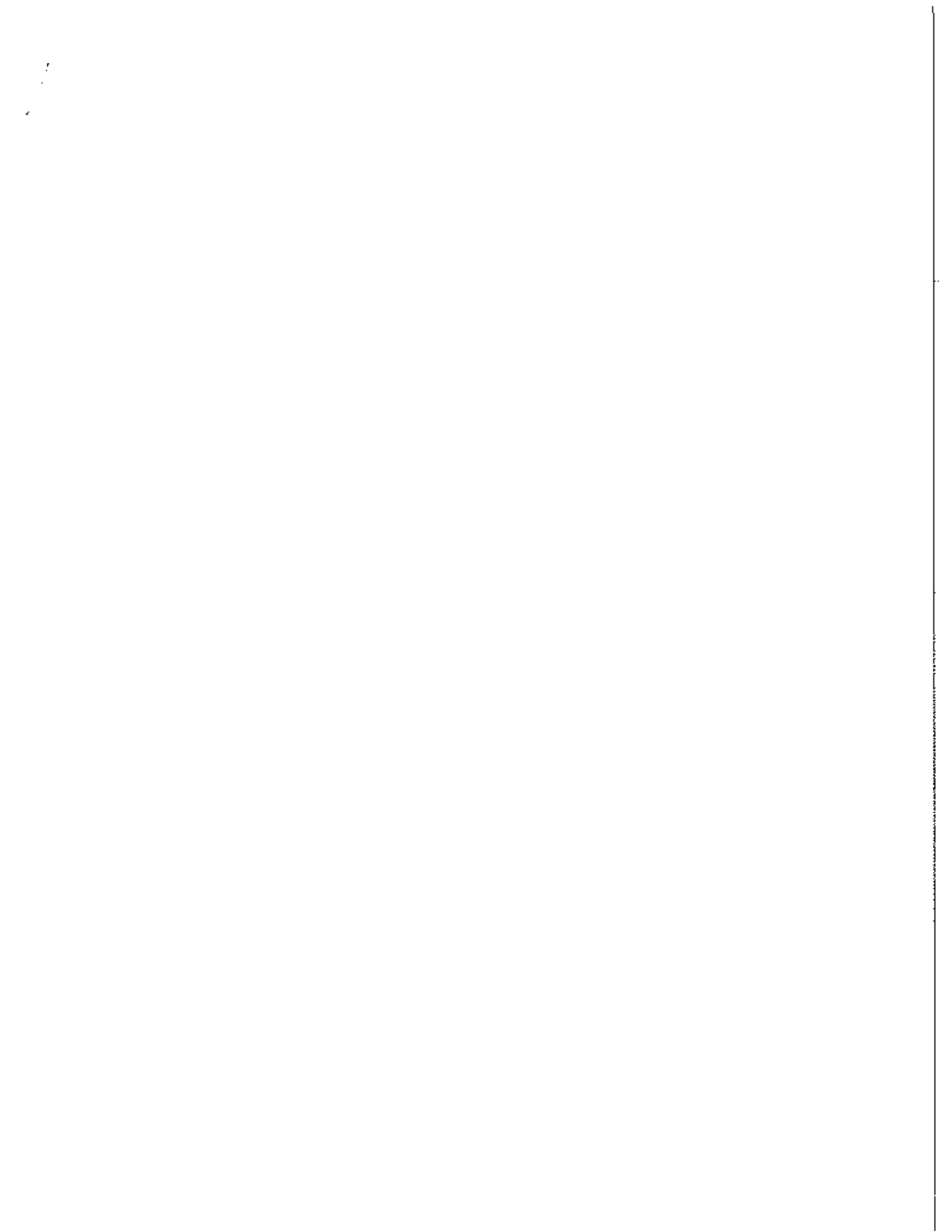
Letters of administration will be required in all cases on the estates of deceased New York Indians who are entitled to participate in this payment; and also the letters of guardianship will be required in the case of minor children, orphans, or other persons who are entitled to participate in the payment, and see that letters of guardianship be issued to persons who will carefully protect the interests of the above orphans or children.

When the Seneca learned that the payment was being made strictly to individuals regardless of sex, age, or family relations, and that minors' warrants would be delivered only to duly qualified guardians, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested. Apparently they had expected that the payment would be made in currency and to the heads of families in the same manner as their annuities. On the Allegany Reserve this was manifested only by cold murmurings, but the Cattaraugus Seneca vehemently protested against "the holding up of their children's money," as they termed it. In reply, I could only inform them that I had no discretion in the matter; that I must follow my instructions, and suggested that the distribution to those who were competent to receive and receipt for their warrants take place first and the disposition of the others be taken up later. This was quite generally acquiesced in and the distribution proceeded accordingly.

The Seneca have two surrogates for the Allegany and Cattaraugus reserves, respectively, whose powers and duties are the same as those of surrogates of the several counties of this State, and the appointment of administrators on the estates of deceased beneficiaries and of guardians for the minors was taken up immediately after the distribution to the adults. On the other reservations, however, the handling of the warrants of the incompetents was not so easily arranged. Surrogates were doubted as to their authority, and for the time being nothing was done with that class of warrants.

The Tuscarora are the most advanced tribe as a whole in the State. They draw no cash annuity from either Uncle Sam or the State. They participate in the "goods annuity" (generally 13 to 15 yards of English or sheeting per capita), but this is regarded by them quite liberally "as a token of unity and good will," rather than as payment of a pecuniary obligation; and quite generally they took the same view of the Kansas award. Their reservation, like all the others of the State, was well chosen from the standpoint of those who made the selection, and thru the changes and progress of those their foresight has been better justified than in the case of some of the other reservations. The tract is not only very fertile as a whole, comprising a considerable variety of soil from a light sandy loam to a heavy clay with a slight admixture of sand with very few waste acres, and the entire tract most admirably adapted to its purpose of furnishing a good, comfortable living to a large population of tillers of the soil; it also possesses the great advantage of proximity to good markets. While there are very few if any Tuscarora who farm on a large scale, there is a large number, in fact, a goodly proportion, who cultivate small farms so successfully as to enjoy good incomes.

To such people the \$100 warrants were, it is needless to remark, less startling in point of value than to the bulk of the beneficiaries on most of the other reserves, but still even the Tuscarora of to-day has inherited more or less of the



The following table shows the different classes of timber cut on each reservation during the past year:

	Red Pine	Jack Pine	Log Spruce	Red Spruce	White Pine
White Pine	62,390	5,418,780	1,221,520	35,886,410	42,510,040
Red Pine	2,000	24,000	9,400	1,112,520	16,075,700
Jack Pine	18,000	18,000	18,000	181,070	276,815
Log Spruce	480,146	22,100	22,100	1,228,650	187,600
Red Spruce	7,300	128,330	128,330	216,300	291,600
White Pine	1,000	31,000	31,000	1,721,920	147,150
Red Pine	31,000	31,000	31,000	1,702,780	1,072,780
Jack Pine	948,900	392,970	392,970	580,810	580,810
Log Spruce	31,100	67,810	67,810	107,910	107,910
Red Spruce	1,110	49,720	49,720	60,610	60,610
White Pine	222,830	88,830	88,830	316,610	316,610
Red Pine	78,340	78,340	78,340	805,810	805,810
Jack Pine	285,490	1,287,850	1,287,850	1,287,850	1,287,850
Log Spruce	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270
Red Spruce	2,275,600	16,208,200	3,466,700	48,616,625	69,000,085

S. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAO DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAO DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., July 23, 1906.

The school is situated 3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station, on the Lac du Flambeau Reserve. The site is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by tall fresh-water lakes and shaded by numerous pine, oak, birch, and poplar trees. I am told that the climate is quite beautiful. I had it to be quite delightful in the summer, but I was told that it is quite cold during the winter. I come here and took charge in April, 1906, and found the plant in fair shape. As I have little or no data to refer to during upon what was done or had transpired prior to my advent, I have to say that the school was in a fair way to be opened in the fall of 1905. During the fourth quarter the enrollment was increased to 185. 179 of this number being in actual attendance, the remainder of being outing pupils. The quarterly school reports for the year show the following average attendances: First quarter, 104; second quarter, 109; third quarter, 183; fourth quarter, 185. Average attendance for the year, 175.

I was very much pleased with the glass-room work. The pupils are apt and quick to learn, the two teachers—the Misses Whistler and Willet—were excellent. I had the immediate after my arrival the class-room work was reorganized under the direction of Mrs. Annie D. Plank, principal teacher. At the close of the term all of the grades were reorganized from the kindergarten to the seventh, inclusive. The special grades has been established for the ensuing year, and I hope to have a satisfactory class next year. My plan is to give these boys and girls a good common school education, similar to that provided by the State, and when they have completed the course five years in a diploma. In connection with this literary training, I want to give them training in carpentry, blacksmithing, mechanical engineering, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, and general housework, for the girls. The boys and girls on this reserve can be taught all the above right here at home provided I am given the right kind of instructors.

Particular attention should and will be given to farming and stock raising. These Indians have allotments. They have been and are selling the pine timber from the allotments. What the pine is recovered and the price thereof is given to the owners of the timber. They can do it, too, if they are willing to do it right, and that is the plan to do. The thinking and not in the far West, nor at some school located in a remote corner, where the seasons and soil are different from what is found here. Now, in order to do this work right I must have a farmer who is a farmer, and not a handstand. I need a man who knows horses, cattle, and hogs, and how to farm. I can not accomplish anything in this line if I have to put up with a man who is trying to learn how to farm, or who has been a total failure in everything he tried, including farming, before he drifted into the Indian Service, where he sticks fast and stays until the final sentence. I am speaking now from actual experience covering twenty years in the service. I hold that the position of farmer is a reservation school, or any school, is the most important position, and the salary should be high enough to command a good, experienced man. The farmer at this school should be a man who was born and raised in the State of Wisconsin, and who learned to farm in this State, and not a man who learned to farm in Colorado, or some section of the country where everything is wholly different from what exists here.

I need a man here who knows how to farm, how to raise hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep, how to run a dairy, and can add will teach our Indian boys how to do these things right. Such a man is worth a year's salary, and I will be glad to recommend that salary for a man who can do these things successfully, and not try to do what could be done if it was done that way. With a good, up-to-date, energetic farmer here I can make this school at least half self-supporting. If not more so. But

It can not be done by changing farmers every year, nor by a cheap, incompetent workman. Give me this salary demanded by a thoroughly competent man, then give me the man and I will guarantee the results.

Regarding the employees whom I found here upon my arrival, I must say that, with the exception of a few, they are above the average. I found only one really poor stick in the pack, and one other who is competent, all right, but rather too suspicious to work with and handle poor, little Indians.

The domestic work under the supervision of Miss Mary A. Pagnette, matron, and her assistants, viz., Mrs. Hannah D. Brown, assistant matron, Miss Jane Robinson, seamstress, Mrs. Anne Raymond, cook, Mrs. Minnie C. King, laundress, and Miss Esther Sorenson, assistant cook, has been done in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. The girls have received training in all of the domestic departments, and have learned how to "keep house."

There is one thing, however, that is lacking, and that is training to cook for a small family. I tried to organize a cooking class this year and give our girls this training. I had the help of carpenter, Arthur D. Van Tassel, the blacksmith, John Allan (Indian), blacksmith, Kitch, carpenter (Indian), and C. D. Parkhurst, industrial teacher (Indian), are competent employees, and that the boys detailed to their respective departments have received food and proper training. As a result I had that there are several boys here who can do a boiler and run an engine and a steam pump as well, if not better, than some self-styled "engineers." I have had horticulture. Also boys who can bore a piece of iron and file it before it gets cold, and other boys who can call the difference between a cross cut and a rip saw, and do a job of carpenter work better and swifter than many "wood buyers," that I have seen employ to hold down a job and instruct Indian youths how to do it. All of the above-named employees are not eligible for treasurer, not at present, anyway. I need them here and want to keep them as long as they "make good."

I need another teacher, as I judged to push the enrollment up to 200 pupils this year. I have three good teachers now, but to do the literary work right another competent teacher must be furnished.

I need a good practical farmer—a man who knows how to add and will farm; a man who is worth \$1,000 salary. Such a man can take our school farm of 480 acres and in two or three years get it in good shape so that he will yield more than the salary for the school. I want a man who can teach the boys how to grow potatoes, so that when the boy leaves school and marries and has a potato patch of his own, he will not have to have his boy ride the horse, his wife lead the horse, and the rest of the family follow behind to work the plants plowed up. In short, I want a "farmer."

Since I have been here we have had little or no sickness to speak of. One girl died of consumption. I am told that prior to my coming there had been a slight epidemic of pneumonia, but with that exception there has been very few cases in the hospital. It is not that there does not seem to be any great pest of a virus. Of course a nurse who wants to care always get plenty to do among 185 or 200 pupils, such as teaching some girls, dressmaker, etc. But some nurses I know of seem to think that the patients should attend to those matters.

When I came here I found that the purse had so little to do in her special line of work that in order to keep her also was giving music lessons to outside parties at so much per lesson. When this matter was brought to my attention I forwarded her resignation and more so when I was informed that we had two school pianos and about 12 school girls who desired very much to learn how to play on a little. Well, I simply came to the conclusion that if anyone should receive musical instruction from a school employee we would commence on the Indian girls first and see how it would work. It worked all right, and I hope to have it in due working order next year.

I also need a good dress maker for our boys. This matter will be taken up in a separate communication, and I am confident that the Office will readily grant us what we need in this line.

In conclusion, I wish to say that it is my desire to make this school the best reservation school in the service.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

[Oneidas.]

ONEIDA, WIS., August 10, 1906.

The population of the Oneida Reservation in June, 1906, was: Males, 1,141; females, 1,010; males over 18, 681; females over 14, 624; children 6 to 16, 310; births, 96; deaths, 24; marriages, 36.

Sales of inherited Indian lands for the year ending June 30, 1906, were 1,287.07 acres. Receipts from same, \$23,738.15, an average of \$17.76 per acre. Balance to bank June 30, 1906, \$71,136.67. The prices obtained were satisfactory considering the almost wholly unimproved condition of land and difficulty of access. The money derived from such sales has largely been for articles of permanent value. The recent decision that such articles may not be sold or mortgaged will be of benefit to many.

A number of requests have been filed for patents in fee under the act of May 8, 1906, and these applications are now under consideration. I do not anticipate a great number of such requests, but believe that the ability to secure such patents on a proper showing will make the majority much better satisfied with their present condition. All Oneidas are self-supporting.

TOBY FURRY, Superintendent.

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Day school No. 1 was in session during the year except January and February. The enrollment was 60 with an average for the whole time of 17.7. Attendance is irregular, as usual, and I think the term of ten months is too long, and better results would follow one session of seven months, or one of three months and one of four months, as is customary in other country schools. One mission day school has an enrollment of 12.

The boarding school had an enrollment of 191 and an average for the year of 167. The school building was burned February 8, 1905, and was rebuilt and ready for use in April, 1906. The enrollment for the fourth quarter was 181, and attendance 184. The State law now requires the attendance of all Indian children from 6 to 15 at the Government schools, and it is expected that the full number—200—will be enrolled this year.

Buildings are good and in good condition. Additional bathing facilities for boys are desired and better sewer connections will be advantageous. The average age of pupils is under 10 and few are over 12.

Industrial training for boys is mainly gardening and care of stock, and for girls sewing and housework. The force of employees is satisfactory.

JOSEPH C. HART, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TOMAH SCHOOL.

TOMAH, WIS., August 18, 1906.

Our attendance has been above the average of any year since I came here, which was nine years ago last May. We had an average of 264, and that was about as many pupils as we could care for. By the addition of a girls' dormitory, which is to be completed this fall, we can accommodate more pupils. Our girls' quarters were crowded more than the boys'.

I am glad to report that the Winnebago Indians seem to take more kindly to school and make fewer complaints in regard to the management. While they may be just as hard to get into school, I feel that they are better satisfied with the school work than they were a few years ago. Many of them have spoken to me about it and have shown an interest in the advancement of their children.

A brick industrial building was completed by H. & F. Roetterer the last of June. We have eleven buildings besides the barns and it takes considerable work to keep these in repair, especially where we have so many children, to assist in the natural wear and tear. The carpenter, with a detail of boys, has been kept busy the past year in painting, plastering, varnishing, repairing roofs, repairing walks, putting down flooring, and the many minor repairs that are always found at a school.

The condition of our farm is improving. We have quite a large number of cattle and horses and all the fertilizer that accumulates is carefully looked after and put on the land. Besides this, many loads were hauled from the saw-mill near us, and 10 tons of commercial fertilizer were purchased. This can not help but improve our land.

We thrashed out 2,400 bushels of oats this year, and the prospects are now that we will have a great abundance of potatoes. Our own never looked better at this time of year than at present, and we will certainly have our silo completely filled with ensilage. This we have not done before.

The cows are doing better than they did last year, the 1 do not think we get as much milk as the majority of farmers around us. We have boys to do a large part of the milking and these are changed occasionally, and we can not get the best results under such conditions. We have made considerable butter this year and this has been greatly appreciated by the pupils.

An effort has been made to keep all departments of the school well-equipped with material and all our buildings are in a good state of repair.

This work has been interrupted considerably by change of teachers during the past year, and the work has not been so satisfactory as heretofore. Those teachers who were here during the year did good work, but a change during the school year always is very detrimental. A class of six pupils—four girls and two boys—finished our course and were given diplomas of graduation. I think most of them will continue in school as none of them were past school age. I feel that on the whole the work has been reasonably satisfactory.

Almost all of the employees have been loyal and willing to do everything possible to make the work a success. In conclusion, I wish to say that the outlook for the coming year is very hopeful. I do not expect to experience any particular difficulty in filling the school. With the completion of the girls' dormitory they will have larger and better equipped quarters, and when the industrial building is opened we expect to find that a very valuable addition to the school.

L. M. COARSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WITTEMBERG SCHOOL.

[Wisconsin Winnebagos.]

WITTEMBERG, WIS., July 16, 1906.

There is no observable change in the condition of these Indians. Perhaps one-third of the families have small gardens or truck patches, averaging in size less than 1 acre. Even those are very poorly cared for and produce very little. The fact that any farming is done at all is of more importance as a portent of future improvement than as a present achievement. Very few families raise enough on these patches to be of much consequence in the matter of making a living. Part of the families, perhaps one-half, have ponies, usually of little value. These are improperly cared for and are poorly fed, except during the summer, when they can graze. There are a few Indians, perhaps 5 per cent of the total number, who are reasonably industrious and with the aid of their families are making a fair living for their families. Not more than two out of a hundred are at once sober and industrious; this small residue represents the few who in time it is hoped will leave the whole town.

There has been no legal marriage among these people during the past year, so far as I have heard; and since the Indians are poor and unable to pay fines, and likewise are unable to pay a proportionate share of taxes, the local authorities are disposed to look upon them as a law to themselves, to be left alone as long as they do not molest other citizens. It is, therefore, very hard to correct these evils by means of the law.

It seems that in time the evil of drink will annihilate these Indians. Very few of them are free from its clutches. By blacklisting practically all of the Indians at Black River Falls and Wittenberg we have been able to reduce the liquor traffic to the minimum at these two places; but this has largely the effect of transferring the traffic to some other locality. The Indians have gone to towns where they are not blacklisted and have bought as much liquor as they pleased; and since the Indians are scattered over a large part of Wisconsin, it has been practically impossible to do anything where there is not a representative of the Government. Several bootleggers have been convicted. I have one in the county jail at present, but the sentences have been unfortunately light. The man above mentioned is to serve a sentence of thirty days. Two others convicted at Wittenberg were fined \$1 each and moderate costs. The justice who imposed those two fines was not above getting drunk himself. Convictions under such circumstances are hard to secure.

The Wisconsin Winnebago Indians are recognized as being citizens. They have the right to vote, but as far as I know have not voted. About half of them possess homesteads, which they proved up on under compulsion. These are for the most part of little value, and, as indicated above, are not properly used.

One missionary has been working among the adult Indians at Black River Falls, and one has been working with the children at the Wittenberg school. Some good has been accomplished, but the progress is very slow.

A field farmer and a field worker are stationed at Black River Falls, and a field farmer at Wittenberg. Harvest work has been done for the most part, but results are not very apparent.

The chief source of encouragement to me is that the Indians were often impatient to see when I first came here, but are now almost always respectful. In course of time they might act more readily on advice, if one were able to win their confidence.

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