

and a reasonable appropriation of money to help them until they can be instructed themselves, the Indians of this agency (and I believe all agencies) may in a few years be made self-supporting. It is not the work of a day, but requires patient and constant perseverance, instructing, correcting, and reproving. This needs to be done everywhere; from house to house, from camp to camp, on the mountains, at their fisheries, on the week day, and on the Sabbath. They are grown-up children, and must be personally educated to work. This can only be done by men and women who are willing to stoop down and lift up the fallen, and contribute in every possible way to industry and purity.

FARMING.

At the agency and school farms, we have raised 2,000 bushels of wheat and oats, worth \$1,250; cut and put up 400 tons of hay, worth \$2,265; manufactured, 4,000 fence-posts, at \$5 per hundred, \$200; grubbing and ditching at said farms, worth \$225. We have plowed new land for the Indians worth \$300; cut and hauled 626,594 feet of saw-logs for the mills, worth \$4 per thousand; manufactured 626,594 feet of lumber, worth \$20 per thousand, making \$12,531.88; manufactured 37,000 shingles, worth \$5 per thousand, making \$185; made ten miles of post-and-board fence; the lumber to make said fence was hauled from ten to thirty-five miles; the lumber, hauling, and making said fence is worth \$3 per rod, making \$10,800. With a portion of said fencing we have inclosed near 2,000 acres of natural meadow land.

The grist-mill has undergone a thorough repair. A new flume of 100 feet has been made, and the inside of the mill renovated. The improvement, counting labor and material, is worth \$1,000. The mill is in better condition to do good work than ever before. Additional fixtures and repairs have been made at the steam saw-mill and mill-house, putting in a shingle-machine, and other improvements, worth \$800.

The agency buildings have been painted by an Indian man under my supervision, whose work was worth \$200. We have built seven houses for the Indians; average value, \$400.

The cattle belonging to the Department and Indians, numbering near 3,000, have done well, and are a source of wealth to both. The Indians of the agency have about 15,000 horses. As it was with their fathers, so it is with the sons—a large band of horses makes a big Indian. Their horses are worth \$195,000.

The Indians have caught salmon at their several fisheries worth at least \$5,000, and have caught and sold furs worth \$1,200.

We have fifteen apprentices in our mills and shops learning the different trades, who promise well for the future. Under the superintendent, F. Kettridge, H. L. Powell, and Mrs. Headley, teachers, and Mrs. Kettridge as matron, the schools have done well, and promise great usefulness to these people in their elevation and salvation.

There has been no abatement of the religious interest during the year, but an improvement in their church edifices, and fifty added to the membership.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has not been as good in fifteen years, as it has been the past year. This arises mainly from two sources: first, from their better living, and, second, from the full supply of medicines, and the skillful practice of the resident physician, Dr. Kuykendall. There has been by births an increase of 150, as near as we can estimate.

From my beginning with this agency as agent, in 1861, I have uniformly nominated men and women as employes that I believed to be first class in business and morals, and when I have found myself mistaken, I have gently let them out of the service, and supplied their place with others. All the regular employes are good men and women, and are doing good service. The work of the agency is more than two-thirds done by the Indians, and there is a daily application for work beyond my ability to employ.

The appropriations made to this agency are ample and prompt, and have enabled me to keep the agency free from debt from the beginning.

It will be seen by my statistical report that no rations are issued to the Indians of this agency, except to those who are engaged in the service, (and to the sick and needy,) who receive about 1,000 pounds of flour, and about the same amount of beef per annum. Our beggars are not one-fourth the number we find outside the agency among the whites of the same population.

It would be pleasing to the agent, employes, and Indians, to see the honorable inspectors of agencies here, and have their fatherly counsel.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the supervision of a kind Providence in giving us health, peace, and unusual prosperity, during the year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,

United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

KESHENA, WIS., September 18, 1875.

SIR: In accordance with instructions as per circular-letter under date of July 8, I herewith inclose a report for this agency since October 10, 1874, at which date I received my commission as agent. The first work devolving upon me (Hon. T. C. Jones, of Ohio, special commissioner, assistant) was to make payment to 138 Stockbridge Indians, who enrolled themselves as per act of Congress of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians," as desiring to sever their tribal relation and become true and loyal citizens of the United States. The *per capita* share realized from the sale of lands, as provided in the above act, was \$675.38, which amount each received, and they are no longer wards of the Government.

Nearly all of them, in anticipation of this payment, had bought of unprincipled traders, who surround every Indian reserve, (over whom the Government has no control,) horses, wagons, &c., paying exorbitant prices, leaving them but a small amount with which to start out in the world for themselves, but generally the little they had left was invested in land and a home was provided; and although they are largely scattered, I find most of them are doing well, raising good crops the past summer, showing a commendable spirit of industry and settling down into citizenship quite naturally.

According to a census just made, 118 members of the tribe preferred to remain a while longer as Indians; but observing the general success and independence of those gone out from them, and owing to the internal discord for which this tribe has been noted for many years, which this separation does not seem to heal, they are almost unanimous in a desire to petition Congress the coming winter that an act be passed authorizing a sale of the balance of their lands, permitting them to receive the portion of goods falling to them, and to become citizens of the United States.

As this tribe is so small, all of them speaking good English, and in every respect capable of caring for themselves, having made all the advancement in knowledge and intelligence it is possible for them to make as Indians, it is earnestly hoped their petition will be acted upon, and their request granted.

Owing to the withdrawal of the citizen party the number of school children is greatly reduced, (an average of less than ten,) which makes the school far from interesting for their efficient teacher, Mrs. J. Slingerland.

THE ONEIDAS,

thirteen hundred and thirty-two in number, occupying as they do much valuable land in Brown and Outagamie Counties, are surrounded by white people, who in many instances come into Indian territory on purpose to take advantage of the Indians and thereby wrong them out of their property. Fortunes have been and are being made by unprincipled men, who have erected saw-mills as near to the reservation as possible, buying of the Indians timber at much less than its value, scaling the same to suit themselves, and oftentimes paying for it in goods at exorbitant prices, which in many cases are exchanged for whisky, and it is no uncommon thing for a man with his team hauling timber from the reserve to settle Saturday night, and before morning his week's work and timber are both gone. With permission of the Department I have made a few arrests of parties selling liquor to the Indians, but am much hindered in this work from the fact that the Indian is aware that he is not subject to arrest, no matter how drunk he may get, and the whisky-seller, by bribes and threats, can generally seal his mouth from giving any testimony that will secure conviction. There are many sober and industrious men of the tribe who deeply deplore this state of things, and ask if a law cannot be passed whereby an intoxicated Indian can be put under arrest until he will tell where he obtained his liquor. Could this be done, drunkenness might be almost if not entirely overcome among them.

A large proportion of this tribe can speak good English, are intelligent, transact their own business, receive and give credit, and are in every sense fit to become citizens. The survey of their land is now being made and apportioned into lots of 40 acres each, looking toward citizenship, which, if bestowed upon them, will prove best for the Indian, the community, and the Government, for, like the Stockbridges, they cannot improve in civilization and remain Indians.

Their schools are schools in name only, although there is some improvement the past few years; but it matters not how efficient teachers they may have, no one can make good, or even passable scholars of pupils who can come or stay away at their pleasure. Of nearly 400 school-children among the tribe, the average attendance is but 60, and with such indifference on the part of parents and children, that the withholding from the tribe (a step just taken by the Department) of the \$800 heretofore given for school purposes is perhaps a wise course to pursue until such time as they can appreciate the advantages given them. For statistical information of this tribe I herewith inclose a report.

THE MENOMONEES,

They are the largest of the three tribes under care of this agency, numbering 1,522, who are a well-disposed, quiet, and willing-to-work people, and all improvements that can be

with their singing, reading and praying with them, and at eight they all go to bed, the superintendent seeing that every boy is in his place, and the teacher. Mrs. Headley, taking the same course with the girls.

My residence upon the Pacific coast for more than thirty-one years, during all the wars between the whites and Indians, and my living among them for eighteen years and having charge of them as agent fourteen years, and learning their language, customs and superstitions, I hold I know more what the Indians are, and what the Indians need, and how the Indians must be managed to have peace on our borders and prosperity in the Indian service, than those who have gained all their knowledge of Indians in reading the reports in the newspapers and from irresponsible men who claim and say "the Indian has no rights that the white man is bound to respect."

In conclusion, I repeat, give the Indian good land, practical business and Christian men for their agents, and moral men, without an exception, for employes who will educate them to work; then let the government appropriate money to help them to seed, tools, and teams until they can be educated to cultivate the soil, and the expense of taking care of the Indians in five years will diminish half, the Indian will be elevated, and wars with the whites will cease to the end of time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Bedgum Report

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 20, 1878.

SIR: In keeping with the requirements of circular of July 1, herewith please find my fourth annual report of affairs of this agency:

With much pleasure and pride I was enabled last year to speak of a marked increase in the spirit of thrift as shown in efforts put forth by the

ONEIDAS

in enlarged farms and more careful attention to their crops than in previous years. This year the increase is still more noticeable, and their improvement in this respect is worthy of much commendation and great cause of rejoicing among the friends of the Indians; and while they keenly feel the injustice done them by the inaction of the government in not providing for the allotments of their lands, and granting them citizenship which they have often and loudly called for, they have industriously sown their seed, and are now reaping a bountiful harvest as a result of their labor. The statistics of their crops will show at least a third more than was gathered last year, and nearly double of any harvest they have made in the history of the nation since they came to Wisconsin.

While they profess to much interest in

Education,

the great mass of them are indifferent to this important matter. The school-rolls show but a fair average attendance, and the most trivial excuse is given for days and weeks of absence by the scholar. I am proposing some radical changes for this tribe in their schools, which, if sustained by the Indian Bureau, must be productive of much good, and without question of much benefit to the rising generation.

I regret that I am unable to speak encouragingly of a decrease in

Crime and drunkenness.

The withdrawing by government of the reward formerly offered for evidence convicting a person selling liquor to Indians, and the seeming apathy of the commissioner before whom these cases are tried, and the nominal fine and imprisonment in case of conviction, emboldens the vender to carry on his traffic with a high hand, and only occasionally can evidence be procured to warrant arrest. Much

Religious

interest has been awakened in the Methodist Mission, many additions to the church made, and two or three have been licensed to preach the Gospel by the conference having the church in charge.

The Episcopal church, much the larger of the two missions, is well sustained, and their Sunday congregations would do credit to many of our city gatherings, both in numbers and devotion.

What can be said of the little handful of

STOCKBRIDGES,

the honor and glory of whom, as Indians, has long since departed? Only 122 souls all told, each speaking English, as capable as any village of so many citizens to care for

themselves, masters of all the white man's vices, ready for any acts of meanness, knowing that they are Indians, and therefore cannot be punished. There are a few old steady and reliable men left, but their counsel and advice is ignored by the younger men of the tribe, who hold the offices and control the affairs according to their own liking. They have but six months

Schooling

in the year, and although the teacher is efficient, but little interest is taken by the parents in education, and not one-half of the children of school-going age are enrolled as scholars.

Internal quarrels, as of old, the presence of the old citizen party upon the reserve, the determination of two or three to cut and apply to their own use the little pine remaining, secretly, if not openly, sustained in this stealing by outsiders, who take the lion's share in the division, all lead one to exclaim, How long must these people remain as Indians, a disgrace to themselves, the State, and the nation? A vote taken in this tribe by Indians, who are of Stockbridge or Munsee descent, would show an almost unanimous choice for citizenship; perhaps five or six old men would rather die as they have lived, Indians.

The

MENOMONEES

have made a worthy record the past year, clearing up over 200 acres of new land, which is under cultivation this season. It has been the aim of your agent, in connection with the expressed wishes of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Indian should be made to work for what he receives, thus making him self-supporting. With this end in view a distribution of \$1,000 worth of seeds among the tribe last spring was made only to those who would clear an acre or more of land. All but a very few went heartily into the field and cleared their acre, and very much interest was manifested in the work. The statistics of crops, which have been carefully estimated, show a handsome increase over former years. This tribe have taken an inspiration for more and better work upon their farms, which will, if persisted in, place them by the side of many tribes whose claim to civilization is far greater. The

Educational

interests of this nation, so well under way last year in the boarding and manual-labor schools, have somewhat been retarded. Only a day school has been in operation since the closing of the boarding-school in early spring, although the tribe cheerfully voted \$6,000 of their funds for the building of a suitable house in a more desirable location. The school, when in operation, is in such close quarters (and very near the store, warehouse, and barn) that we are unable to accommodate all who would be glad to come, and those availing themselves of the privilege are greatly disturbed by the surroundings, telling seriously to the great disadvantage of the teachers.

Having cut no pine, as in former years, for either market or agency use, with not average crops last year, a great reduction in the value of skins, with no work at the mill, and a very poor year for lumbermen in this vicinity, with whom many Indians find employment, much less work has been done and compensation received than in former years. Cases of

Drunkenness.

have been very very few, and not a case of crime of any magnitude among the tribe has come to my notice.

Only one case of trespass in cutting of

Indian pine.

upon this reservation am I aware of. Three cases of trespass upon the Stockbridge Reserve have been brought to trial with a conviction in each case, the court awarding full value for the timber removed, \$3.50 to \$5.50 per thousand feet.

Cases in suit for sales by the Oneida Indians, carried over from term to term, have been still further put over until October. Oneidas selling timber from their reservation will soon be a matter of the past; for they have cut and sold about all timber of any kind which had a value.

The visit of Inspector Kemble to this agency last October was one of pleasure to the Indians, as a direct representative from the Great Father at Washington is appreciated. His words of counsel and advice they enjoyed; and his assurance to the Oneidas that he would urge the allotment of their lands upon the higher authorities gave them much cheer, for it is what they so loudly call for, and great was their disappointment to know that Congress had adjourned without a bill for their relief. So with the Menomonees, who are disposed to sell a part of their reservation, and who for years have been trying to get a bill providing for the sale of their land. Notwithstanding the neglect these Indians get from the government, and the fact that overtures are made them from the hostile tribes of the West for a resort to arms, they remain truly

ARCTA 1879

received from the honorable Commissioner to send Moses and party to Washington for a council.

This order I communicated to the authorities at Yakama. They agreed they would not disturb or arrest him. I released him to return to his people and make arrangements to go to Washington, with a promise that he would return within four weeks, or sooner if needed, to start to Washington. I sent for him after he had been away ten days. He gave the messenger a promise to be at the ferry on the Yakama River in four days; he wished me to make arrangements for him to cross. I took the opportunity to meet him at the appointed time and place, to keep him from being harmed by the whites. I arrived at the ferry (30 miles from here) before Moses and his party, and found the sheriff with a posse of men that were guarding every crossing on the river for 20 miles or more, with a sworn determination to take him, dead or alive. I returned to Yakama City and remained until next morning, when Moses was brought to Yakama by the sheriff; court was called; Moses was arraigned; the prosecution gave notice they were not ready for trial; the court adjourned twenty-four hours. At the second calling of the court the prosecution claimed not ready, and asked an adjournment of eight days. It was clear to my mind that the plan was to prevent him from going to Washington as ordered, and to confine him in jail until the October court. I proposed to waive the examination and enter bail for his appearance at said court, which was accepted. I brought him to the agency and in a few days started him for Washington. The vexed question is now settled.

THE PIUTE AND BANNACK INDIANS

came to this agency on the 2d of February, 1879, numbering 543. They were brought by the military, Captain Winters in command of two companies of cavalry from Camp Harney, at an expense (as the captain informed me) of about \$50,000. They came to this agency without my having any official notice of their coming, and of course no arrangements for giving them rations. I received them and receipted for them on the 10th of February, and moved them from the lower part of the reservation to within six miles of the station. We built a house 150 feet long for them before they were received, when they were sheltered from the storm, which began the night after they were moved; the storm continued a week; snow was three feet deep. They were in a very destitute condition. Money was received from the department, articles most needed were purchased and issued, which has made them comfortable. When the weather became warm I said to the able-bodied men they must go to work. They said that was not what they came for. They refused at first to work. I said to them kindly, but firmly, if they did not work I should not feed them. I ordered them to meet me next morning; they came, were furnished with tools and put to grubbing. They cleared more than 100 acres of land and helped to make two miles of post and board fence. They had no teams or tools. With the help of the department teams, they doing what they could, the land cleared was put into wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The wheat has yielded a harvest of 926 bushels; the vegetables are not gathered. They cut 75 cords of wood for the agency, and manifest a willingness to do what they are told, and will, if they are encouraged and kept at work, do much toward supporting themselves.

SCHOOLS.

Sixty of their children were gathered into a day-school, seven miles from the station on the 1st of April, and continued until the 30th of June. George Waters and Sarah Vinnemucca were employed in teaching them; their attendance was uniform, and they improved rapidly. Our boarding-school at the station, the latter part of the year, did not do as well as was desired. A change for the better is confidently expected when the schools reopen.

MILLS.

The grist-mill was incapable of doing the work. We have put on an addition, purchased a new run of stones, a smutter, with belting and the needed fixtures. The mill now in excellent order, having two run of stones. The whole expense does not exceed \$800. The water saw-mill is out of repair and needs a thorough overhauling. Steam saw-mill, planer, shingle-machine, and turning lathe are in good condition. Agency buildings are all in good repair.

STOCK.

The stock of the agency is in fine condition, constantly increasing in numbers and

SHOPS.

The shops of the agency have been supplied with tools and material, so as to make each department thrifty. We instruct apprentices in all the shops and mills.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital suffered inconvenience from the delay of the medicines—not being received for six months after they were purchased. The general health of the Indians has been better this year than in years past. The children are becoming healthier; fewer deaths, and more births.

The Indians of the agency have generally been orderly, and increasingly industrious the past year. A very great effort has been made by some of the whites outside of the agency to get the Indians to renounce their tribal relation and leave the reserve and take land outside. This is done by evil and designing men, who are using every means and measure to break up the reservation, so it may be thrown open to the whites and the Indians driven to parts unknown. I repeat, what in substance I have said before, the great want of the service is not more money, soldiers, or police, to keep order, to make the Indians of the nation quiet and self-supporting, but *practical business, Christian men* in every department, that can govern and instruct, by precept and example, how to work and how to live. Educate them to till the soil, make them mechanics, develop their muscles in holding the plow, splitting rails, making fence, chopping wood, and all kinds of work done in civilized life.

My acquaintance with the Indians of this coast for thirty-two years, and having charge of this agency (with the exception of eighteen months) since September, 1864, I speak *understandingly* when I say the Indians of the nation may be made self-supporting; keep them separate and distinct from the whites, in possession of *good land*, with a title to the same—extending the laws of the United States over them—punishing them for their crimes and giving them an opportunity of testifying in our courts, so their wrongs may be redressed and justice may be administered.

I have the honor to report the refunding to the United States Treasury at the end of this fiscal year an unexpended balance of \$3,214.59.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs of this agency.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians by tribes at the last enrollment was: *Oneidas*, 1,470; *Menomonees*, 1,460; *Stockbridges*, 120—total 3,050.

THE ONEIDAS

are head and shoulders ahead of the other tribes in agricultural pursuits; they are self-supporting and entirely dependent upon their own industry for their subsistence, their annuities from the government amounting to only about 68 cents *per capita* per annum. Many of them have some of the finest farms in Northern Wisconsin and raise large and valuable crops. What is particularly desired by them is the

Allotment of lands,

which would be a great incentive to them to further industry in agricultural pursuits.

Schools.

They have four schools on the reservation that are well attended. One is taught by Rev. E. A. Goodnough, an Episcopal missionary; the second, by Rev. S. W. Ford, a Meth-

dist missionary; the third, by Miss Mary Ford; the fourth, by Fred. A. Cornelius, an Oneida Indian and a graduate of Lawrence University. The last two named receive no compensation from the government for their services.

Crime and drunkenness.

From the peculiar situation of the agent, being on the Menomonee Reserve, some forty miles distant, he cannot see or hear of as much as he ought to, and many get off scot-free. It is only the most aggravating cases that are brought to his attention. Two cases of liquor selling have recently been prosecuted in the United States court and the parties are suffering the penalty.

THE MENOMONEES

are now about through with their harvest, and by referring to my statistics you will observe a very handsome yield. Everything did splendidly this year except the wheat crop; a dry rust struck it in July and ruined almost all of it. Corn, oats, and rye all yielded well. Great care and attention was given by almost every family to the cultivation of vegetable gardens, and their labors have met with marked success. Their

Grist-mill

has ground during the past year a trifle over 3,000 bushels of rye and wheat; or rather, I should say, washed that amount, for the mill has been fifteen years without any improvements or repairs of any consequence being made; it is now, however, being thoroughly overhauled by an experienced millwright, and in the course of three weeks more we expect to have a mill capable of making as good a straight grade of flour as anybody's, for which the nation at large will rejoice. Their

Saw-mill

has turned out 287,402 feet of lumber, some of which was issued to Indians to build houses, and sheds for wagons and implements, and the balance sold by my predecessor to citizens adjacent to the reservation.

Schools.

The scholars of the industrial boarding-school have made commendable progress in their studies the past year; present indications are that no difficulty will be experienced in having a full attendance the coming year. The accommodations, however, are very limited and ought to be doubled by the erection of another building.

The health

of the tribe for most of the year has been good, until within the past two months whooping-cough and measles have carried off a number of children. The diseases seem now to be narrowing down, having had their run.

Moral and religious.

The standard of morals is steadily advancing. The Catholics are the only religious denomination on the Menomonee Reserve; they have two churches, with a membership of about one-half the tribe.

Crimes and misdemeanors

committed the past year have been very few. The worst thing to contend with is the liquor-traffic; eighteen complaints have been sent to the United States district attorney for the prosecution of persons selling and giving liquor to Indians, and several warrants are now in the hands of the United States marshal for their arrest. I am determined to make vigorous war against this class of offenders, and hope to bring to punishment more than usual by the aid of the

United States Indian police,

which is just now being organized here for the first time. There will be some sta-

tioned on each of the Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee Reserves. They have not yet entered upon their duties, but will in a few days, and I have great hopes as to the good they will accomplish in detecting those engaged in the illegal liquor-traffic and in bringing them to an account.

Other sources of revenue.

The Menomonees during a year and in their seasons make a good deal of money from the sale of berries, furs, and maple sugar, the product of the latter each year amounting to between 60 and 80 tons. The surplus not required for home consumption is mostly bought by the post-trader here. The sugar nets the Indian about 8 cents per pound; on an average crop of say 70 tons, brings the tribe an income of over \$11,000 per annum from that source alone. It is made, however, in the early spring at a fearful cost of health and to the utter abandonment of homes, farms, stock, and everything for the time being.

THE STOCKBRIDGES,

as of old, have their tribal quarrels, being divided into three factions. They are continually planning and scheming to get the advantage of each other. They are a small band, numbering only some 120, but they make as sharp and keen a warfare against their enemies as one would see among the shrewdest politicians. They have a

School,

taught by an Indian who is a Presbyterian minister and a member of the tribe. One-half of the children on the reserve do not attend school, or are not allowed to. The so-called Indian party, whose funds support the traders, will not permit the so-called old-citizen party to enjoy any of its benefits, and even extend their partisan warfare so far as to shut the school-door against little children.

The annuities

of the tribe amount to some \$30 *per capita* per annum, which, with their industry in agriculture, affords them a comfortable living.

Trespass.

Three cases of timber-stealing, committed during the last winter, have been reported to the United States district attorney and are now being prosecuted.

CONCLUSION.

The full statistics inclosed of each tribe separately, which covers all points of interest, and are compiled by careful estimates based upon the most reliable information to be obtained from the most intelligent members of the different tribes, and the records of the agency form in themselves a complete report, to which your attention is invited.

Very respectfully,

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., September 1, 1879.

SIR: The Chippewas of Lake Superior (under which head are included the following bands: Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, Grand Portage, Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac de Flambeau, and Lac Court d'Oreille) number about 5,150. They constitute a part of the Ojibway (anglicized in the term Chippewas) formerly one of the most powerful and warlike nations in the Northwest, embracing many bands and ranging over an immense territory extending along the shores of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior to the steppes of the Upper Mississippi. Of this great nation large numbers are still found in Minnesota, many in Michigan, and a fragment in Kansas.

The bands above mentioned by name are at present located on several small reserva-