UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1929

WARSAW

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert	New York	July 10, 1832	Cass.[1]
Harris, Carey A	Tennessee	July 4, 1836	Cass and Poinsett.[1]
Crawford, T. Hartley	Pennsylvania	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett [1] to Marcy.[1]
Medill, William	Ohio	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy [1] and Ewing.[2]
Brown, Orlando	Kentucky	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke	Mississippi	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W	Ohio	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W	California	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mix, Charles E	District of Columbia	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W	California	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.

[1] Secretaries of War.
[2] Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs—Continued

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Dole, William P	Illinois	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N	Iowa	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayt, Ezra A	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E	Michigan	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H	Illinois	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A	Wisconsin	May 3, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Charles H	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall, Work, West, and Wilbur.
Rhoads, Charles J	Pennsylvania	July 1, 1929	

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1929.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1929, covering the activities of the service prior to my entrance on duty July 1, 1929.

Since taking office the new commissioner and his associate have been actively occupied in familiarizing themselves with the problems involved. We are impressed with the variety and complexity of administrative details which often prevent a clear view of the real objective of the Indian Service. We are determined to keep the goal before our personnel and the public to the end that the increased funds and trained personnel absolutely needed may be secured.

The cost of Indian education and care of health obviously must exceed that of similar services amongst the white population, yet heretofore the appropriations, particularly for food, clothing, and vocational training, have never been adjusted to postwar costs. Prior administrations have reported this situation, but the data now in hand convince us that as a mere economic problem it will save the taxpayers money to grant at once larger appropriations to the Indian Service and to continue this policy for several years, to the end that the Indian may soon be able to contribute his share to the life of the Nation.

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE AND THE FIELD SERVICE

In the report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1928 mention was made of the conditions existing in the Washington office and its relations with the field. So far as the present clerical force is inadequate to perform the work incumbent upon it and retardation or inefficiency occurs, conditions remain as before. For the best interests of the Indian Service, and especially that the assistance to or direction of the field units may be prompt, remedial, and conclusive, better provision for the accomplishing of the work continues to demand consideration.

Advice was issued to the field directing curtailment of correspondence, and this to some extent has been effected. Consistent with application of the policies of the service and with its prior plans for the future improvement of its field work and its schools, superintendents of units should administer their institutions and attend to the details thereof and assume responsibility therefor. Should they not measure up to this responsibility, so far as financing permits, a definite field reorganization would appear essential. There should be available

in the office time and resources for study of the major field problems and of important data and for formulation of constructive measures now forced aside by pressure of current routine work.

PERSONNEL

During the year the efforts of the bureau have been directed toward the strengthening of the personnel of the field service. The requirements for qualification for civil-service examinations for teaching positions have been made more difficult and the educational standards for the position of principal have been raised. Now the possession of a degree is a prerequisite for examination and appointment to this position for persons not already in the service.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 325, Indians have been given a classified civil-service status, effective April 1, 1929, but after that date Indians entering the service, except in certain minor positions, are required to qualify in open competitive examination. Certain preferences are allowed, however, in compliance with existing law requiring that Indians shall be employed whenever practicable.

Increased salaries allowed in conformance with existing reclassification laws have proven of noticeable benefit to the service in giving a more contented and efficient personnel.

HEALTH

There has been progress in the general medical work of the service during the year. The Indian people are increasingly responding to their medical needs; that is to say, an increasing number of Indians are seeking appropriate relief for medical and surgical conditions. Likewise, progress is being made in matters relating to disease prevention and public health. This is becoming manifest in connection with the activities of health workers, as well as of lay personnel within Indian reservations. Greater interest is being developed in Federal, State, county, and municipal health organizations, as well as by voluntary agencies. Closer cooperative health activities are being developed in many States having large Indian populations. In many instances members of the health personnel of the Indian Service are working in conjunction with or under the direction of similar organized health agencies of these States and counties. In this general health work the Indians themselves are believed to be showing a responsive interest.

The Association of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America has appointed a committee on Indian health and through this committee information regarding Indian health matters is being disseminated to State and local health agencies where Indians reside. Diagnostic, laboratory, and clinic facilities of these various organizations are being made known and available to health agencies of the Indian Service, all of which is conducive to a more complete and thorough health program in all sections of the Indian country.

Trachoma, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy and childhood continue to constitute the outstanding health problems affecting the several Indian jurisdictions. While increased facilities have been provided for the care of tuberculosis and for incipient cases in Indian children, material progress in the eradication of this disease will not

be brought about until a well organized field nursing service has been instituted, together with an educational program which will reach the Indian home. The extension of this program will have its effect also in the reduction of mortality among infants and children.

While fluctuations occur in the reported incidence of trachoma, it is believed that the activities conducted by the special physicians of the service are bringing about a greater decrease in this disease. Organized primarily as a program exclusively for trachoma prevention and eradication, the work of this group of special physicians tends more and more to comprise a broader field of activity and now includes general and special operative procedure for other eye conditions, for the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, and the care of other ailments.

Epidemics of contagious diseases have been somewhat less as compared to preceding years. Influenza has been quite prevalent. Outbreaks of measles have been infrequent, due in all probability to the fact that a number of epidemics of this disease occurred during the two or three years prior to the period of this report. The incidence of whooping cough and chicken pox has been about as usual. The number of diphtheria cases has been low and almost no cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis have occurred. Smallpox has occurred on five or six of the reservations, the largest number of cases being reported from the Nez Perce Reservation at Lapwai, Idaho. Vaccination of Indians throughout the country against smallpox has been continued and protection secured against diphtheria by administration of toxin antitoxin wherever possible.

Preparations were made during the latter part of the year to operate the Tacoma Hospital, Washington, which has been for some years operated by the Veterans' Bureau and was formerly the Cushman Indian School. This institution will have a capacity of about 100 beds and will be principally for treatment of tuberculosis. A new general hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 36 beds. Small general hospitals were constructed at Taos in the Northern Pueblos jurisdiction, New Mexico, at Chin Lee, Ariz., and Tohatchi, N. Mex., both within the Southern Navajo Reservation. A small hospital or infirmary was erected in the Havasupai Canyon, Ariz., for the benefit of the Indians at this point. A converted hospital proposition was established at Toadlena in the Northern Navajo jurisdiction, New Mexico, with an approximate capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, with a capacity of 20 beds. A new brick hospital was constructed at the Keshena Agency, Wis., to replace the old frame hospital destroyed by fire. This has a capacity of 36 to 40 beds. The school plant at Kayenta within the Western Navajo jurisdiction, Arizona, was converted into a tuberculosis sanatorium, with a capacity of 40 beds and with provision of 10 beds for general cases. This sanatorium is 160 miles from the railroad. Its conduct under great administrative difficulties is in the nature of an experiment because of its distance from transportation lines. The Navajo Indians in this isolated section, however, are responding quite rapidly to the facilities thus provided for their welfare. A converted building has been made into an improvised sanatorium at the Crow Creek jurisdiction, South Dakota, and will provide for approximately 22 cases of tuberculosis. A new sanatorium of 40 beds was built on the

Yakima Reservation at Toppenish, Wash. These hospital and sanatorium facilities have added approximately 312 beds for Indians in need of treatment. New X-ray apparatus has been provided in a number of hospitals and sanatoria and hospital equipment generally has been improved. There has been an increase in the ratio of nursing personnel, which has permitted a less onerous working day, and a new schedule of pay offers the possibility of advancement for those who do efficient work and are competent to undertake executive responsibility.

In addition to the necessity for extension of hospital and sanatorium facilities as well as field personnel for the Indian reservations, there is pressing need for improvement and upbuilding of the institutions now being operated as infirmaries, hospitals, or sanatoria. Nearly all of these institutions are substandard in their equipment and operative personnel. Constant effort is being made to improve both the character and quality of the service rendered in these plants. With the establishment of adequate facilities and personnel the Indians generally have demonstrated a willingness to accept such services.

Attention has been given to the collection of more accurate data relating to health and disease among Indians and the statistical section of the Indian Office has cooperated to the end that better health records and more complete reports of births, deaths, and population may be available. The accuracy of census returns is obviously of great importance in a determination of the ratio of births, deaths, and health data generally relating to the Indian population.

Sanitary surveys by sanitary engineers of the United States Public Health Service are enabling the office to make better provision for safe water supply and proper disposal of sewage. The growing interest manifest on the part of the field employees of the Indian Service is encouraging. Also the increasing interest and helpful activities of the Public Health Service of State, county, voluntary, and other health organizations will be productive of better health among the American Indians.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS

The work of the year represents the continuation of a system of civilization and education which has long been established, is historical, and, in fact, has necessarily been developed in conformity with Federal legislation and limited by financial resources. The energies and powers of the service have been directed toward the improvement of the educational system, although it should be understood that the desired culmination of these efforts has not been attained. In some phases, however, the results achieved at this time are of importance in their bearing upon the eventual solution of the Indian problem. Of these the most important perhaps is the present reliance of 35,000 Indian children upon the State public schools for their education. The endeavors of the service thus directed still continue and the next few years, it is believed, will witness a material increase in the number and a further elimination from the Federal Indian schools of those who can, to advantage, attend the public schools.

Thus there are at this time two means of reaching the end sought, namely, the schools of the several States and the schools conducted by the service. So far as the latter are to serve for some years to

come, the present problem is the improvement of these schools or such adjustments as may be found possible in order that better results may be secured. This applies more especially to the boarding schools, both reservation and nonreservation. In comparison with the public or with the Indian Service day schools, two important points of difference are to be considered, namely, training in vocations which will be of definite value to the graduate, and in the teaching of the English language.

The necessity for vocational training as an ultimate objective for the great majority of Indian youth has been recognized since establishment of the first Indian boarding schools. Such training has been given by the boarding schools, though imperfectly. While results bearing upon the future life and activities of the pupils have been attained in many cases, this has come about through practical training but without competent and systematic instruction because funds have never been available for employment of expert instructors and for the necessary equipment. In some of the nonreservation boarding schools these essential factors have been available to an extent; in the reservation boarding schools, not at all.

Therefore, it should be understood that there are two possible alternatives, either provision of adequate funds for efficient conduct of such vocational courses as are essential and adapted to the needs of Indian youth, or this training can not be given. However, some alleviation of the difficulties appears among the possibilities. If the Government schools may be relieved of those who do not require their aid and who should attend their local public schools, and also those who should rightly be considered white persons by reason of a small degree of Ind an blood, the available financial resources, if not reduced in amount by legislation, will enable the service to perfect the vocational courses as well as to provide more liberally for all educational needs of the institutions. Existing law provides:

> That hereafter no appropriation, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free-school facilities provided. (Act of May 25, 1918, 40 Stat. L., 564.)

A study of the enrollment of the boarding schools has already been commenced and elimination of ineligibles should proceed. The States and the local public-school districts appear to be generally in sympathy with the plan of education by the States, conditioned, however, upon such financial assistance as they need and as the Federal Government can offer. At present the rate paid for each day's attendance of each Indian pupil varies from about 20 to 60 cents, the average being slightly above 35 cents.

The objective of the service is admittedly such preparation and development of the individual as will fit him to become a self-dependent and worthy citizen. In the report of the Secretary for the fiscal year 1928, under Indian employment, brief mention was made of the importance of assistance in the placement of the Indian boy or girl graduate in some suitable occupation and environment, and of the need of an organized and efficient personnel to accomplish this work. Also, in prior annual reports it has been explained that considerable work of this kind by superintendents, supervisors, and field employees

has resulted each year in the employment of many young Indians, though this has been accomplished without organized and systematic guidance. A committee called by the Secretary very early in the year made this recommendation:

> As a beginning and part of a comprehensive program of guidance and placement, the principal of each Indian school should collect information relative to the present employment of its graduates and forward this to the central office. For the future a record of the employment of each graduate in vocational types of work should be recorded, and a progressive record kept of the same. Many leads to additional opportunities for the placement of the graduates of Indian schools may be obtained in this manner.

Thereafter, attention of school superintendents was called to this recommendation and they were directed to make a study of their former students for the purpose of determining if they are engaged in the vocation for which they were trained and also to secure information of this character concerning all pupils leaving the schools. The action thus taken, while neither new nor radical, should yet be a step in the development of guidance and placement which, with consistent attention of the office and cooperation of the field service, should bring to pass in the near future the more definite growth and development of Indian employment.

Direction was issued to school superintendents to give full attention to the matter of a suitable and sufficient diet for school children, avoiding any possible deficiency, and to supply funds so far as available to the furtherance of this end. In checking over the cost of food for subsistence of Indian children in the Government boarding schools during the year, it has been found that this cost averaged 20 cents per pupil per day, of which 14 cents represented expenditure from the support funds of the schools, and 6 cents the value of food produced at the school. During the year emphasis was again directed to the inadequacy of the food ration and a committee was appointed to consider this question. The committee, consisting of Dr. M. C. Guthrie, chairman, Dr. E. Blanche Sterling, both of the Public Health Service, Dr. Frances Rothert, of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and Dr. Edith Hawley, of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, after careful study, found that the minimum cost to provide a proper diet for Indian school children would be 40 cents per pupil. Efforts are being made in connection with the budget for the fiscal year 1931 to secure through legislative action appropriations which will be sufficient to meet these requirements.

Emphasis upon child welfare has been embodied in a direction that there be periodical examinations by physician or nurse, record kept and treatment given where indicated. This has been supplemented by a caution to not overcrowd the schools to an extent detrimental to the health of the children.

Attention of the schools was also invited to the value of the use of local material in teaching, as Indian arts and life, Indian history, Indian geography, and matters of Indian daily experience.

Although already embraced within prior plans, attention has again been called to the importance of perfecting the teaching of gardening and poultry raising in the schools.

There is not at hand at this time definite data regarding the age-grade averages of pupils in the Indian schools. So far as the service has secured information, it appears that the Indian children in the Government schools are, on an average, about 2 years older than

the normal age-grade standard. This has been chiefly due to failure to secure the early entrance of children into school, although this condition has been remedied to a large extent within the past few years due to persistent effort of the bureau. Intelligence tests conducted have shown an intelligence quotient of 100 for Indian children, as compared with 114 for white, which difference would probably lessen somewhat with increase of education. It is clearly apparent; however, that differences exist between different Indian tribes or communities as to capacity for assimilation of knowledge or training. Therefore, any plan of schooling, theoretical or vocational, should not be rigid but adjusted to the capacities and tendencies of given cases. Related somewhat to this question the comparison by grades of enrollment in Government schools given in the report of the commissioner for 1928, and included in the report of the Secretary for 1928, page 57, is continued through the fiscal year 1929, as follows:

	1926	1927	1928	1929		1926	1927	1928	1929
Beginners	3,288	3,015	3,038	3,122	Grade IX	792	994	1,239	1,541
Grade I	3,070	3,150	3,103	2,932	Grade X	492	586	662	826
Grade II	2,963	3,256	3,129	2,914	Grade XI	232	380	458	472
Grade III	3,167	3,134	3,246	3,103	Grade XII	159	212	289	319
Grade IV	3,211	3,207	3,106	3,216	Special [1]		107	193	
Grade V	2,635	2,895	3,102	2,773	Junior College				123
Grade VI	2,133	2,469	2,663	2,730		24,901	26,712	27,718	27,950
Grade VII	1,629	1,928	1,901	2,198					
Grade VIII	1,130	1,379	1,589	1,681					

[1] Special includes pupils in sanatorium schools, pupils in ungraded classes, and a few attending secondary schools or junior college.

The familiar limitations imposed by legislation of expenditures per pupil per annum have been repealed by act of March 2, 1929, which provides:

> That the provision in the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L. p. 72), and all other acts imposing a limit upon the per capita cost in Indian boarding schools, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

There is now ground for the hope that reasonably liberal appropriations sufficient for the operation of efficient institutions may be hereafter secured.

With reference to the physical condition of school plants, it should be said that many of these are old and the buildings unsuitable or in a state of disrepair and modern improvements are lacking. Considerable new construction has been accomplished but a host of poor buildings remain. It has appeared advisable to expend funds for enlargement of some schools in order to provide additional facilities for children who have been without school opportunities. However, with the expectation that the State public schools will absorb gradually an increasing number of Indian children, it is believed that any general program of enlargement may cease. Then expenditures for material improvements may be confined to necessary repair or reconstruction at those schools whose continued operation will be essential for some years to come.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS

Referring further to the matter of Indian employment, this concerns both the school graduate and the adult Indian. The aim usually is a permanent occupation for the young man or woman but

temporary or seasonal employment for the adult. As to the former class, unless he be placed in and become adjusted to an occupation adapted to his interest and abilities, then the whole scheme of education and civilization fails. If he may return home to farm on land where conditions offer promise of success, this may in those cases be a legitimate objective, but if he returns to a reservation where unfavorable conditions prevail and the influences are such as to force him back to primitive conditions and idleness, then the result is detrimental. An experience of more than 100 years forces the conclusion that the civilization of the Indian will not be effected until changes are brought about in the isolation and customs of the remaining reservations and all Indians must live in close contact with the white communities. Even then, not every individual will be a success, but neither are all individuals of other races, and he must at least be compelled to depend upon himself.

Meanwhile it has been the policy of the service with the scant resources at its command, to seek employement for them away from the reservations and, as mentioned in prior reports, many have been successfully placed in occupational employment. An overseer at large, with headquarters in the Northwest, has placed many Indian youth with railroads, mills, machine shops, factories and other business concerns and with orchardists or agriculturists. Existing instructions to the entire supervisory force and to the field superintendents make it incumbent upon them to devote a part at least of their time to the matter of Indian employment. Supervisors are directed to make careful investigation concerning the opportunities of their respective districts, to arrange with employers of labor to take Indians of suitable age, health, and physical ability. A labor overseer has been assigned to duty among the Apaches in Arizona and has succeeded in obtaining work for a large number of the Apaches. Within the reservation at the Fort Apache unit, Arizona, there have recently been constructed 12 cottages for Indian families, and while this may seem unimportant the matter is mentioned for the reason that these Indians have been among the most backward and the interest which they have taken in these homes is thought to be indicative of the breaking away from the old tribal customs and modes of thought and to offer promise for their future development.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Generally throughout the country the Indians have continued to make encouraging progress along industrial lines, especially in farming and livestock activities, although somewhat retarded by drouths in the southwestern part of the country, until late in the year when abundant rains fell at several places. While complete data is not available, preliminary reports indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage on nearly all the reservations. Appreciation is expressed of the cooperation which has been given by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and by many State colleges which have placed their facilities at the disposal of the service for the benefit of the Indians.

There were appointed during the year six directors of agriculture and three home demonstration agents, and it is hoped this personnel will do much to bring about still further improved conditions. Every

effort has been made to encourage and assist the Indians to make the most of their opportunities by means of industrial service and 5-year agricultural programs, which have been adopted on many of the reservations and which function through chapter organizations of the men and auxiliaries of the women.

Perhaps the largest and most important single project initiated during the year was the subjugation of 50,000 acres of allotted lands within the Pima Reservation in Arizona, which will eventually be irrigated from the Coolidge Reservoir. This work will require several years for completion, after which, however, it is believed the opportunity will be afforded to the Pima Indians for their agricultural rehabilitation and permit improvement in their present discouraging industrial condition which has been chiefly due to lack of water.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The present need is for local roads to connect the various Indian communities with the main highways. Prior to this year, there was no general appropriation for such roads and very little work of this nature could be undertaken, due to the fact that the regular appropriations for the service were all absorbed by necessary current activities. However, an appropriation of $250,000 was made by Congress for this purpose, and while this was a relatively small sum compared to the needs of the service for improved local roads, it is hoped that continued appropriations may be made until reasonably adequate roads have been provided within all of the reservations. Requests from the field for allotment of moneys for this purpose have aggregated $960,000.

The bridge across the Colorado River, near Lee's Ferry, Ariz., was completed during the year, at a total cost of $329,533, of which $100,000 is to be paid by the Federal Government from an appropriation made for this purpose about two years ago. The balance of the cost was paid by the State and county.

ALLOTMENTS

During the fiscal year 253 allotments were made to individual Indians, embracing lands within various reservations aggregating 24,211.17 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Palm Springs, Calif.	24	908
Round Valley, Calif.	2	15
Rincon, Calif.	79	419.04
Fort Yuma, Calif.	3	30
Leech Lake, Minn.	1	82.33
Fort Belknap, Mont.	1	530.73
Flathead, Mont.	1	120
Fallon, Nev.	4	40
Kiowa, Okla.	1	160
Klamath, Oreg.	5	798.21
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	129	20,678.86
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	1	109
Rosebud, S. Dak.	1	160
Yakima, Wash.	1	160
	253	24,211.17

In addition to reservation allotments shown above, 57 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, embracing 8,371.72 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians of the following-named tribes and bands: Prairie Band of Pottawatomie, Kansas; Iowa Tribe, Kansas and Nebraska; Winnebago, Nebraska; Pawnee, Oklahoma; Siletz, Oregon; Lower Brule, and Rosebud, South Dakota.

CHOCTAW INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI

Three separate purchases of land were made during the year, covering a total of 230 acres, at a cost of $5,000. This land has been resold to six Choctaws of the full blood under the reimbursable plan and will provide home sites for about 30 persons. In addition to the tracts actually purchased, $1,480 has been obligated in the proposed purchase of 160 acres for resale to three individuals, whose combined families comprise about 15 persons. To date, $43,912 has been used for the purchase of 1,593 acres. This land has been resold to 58 Indians. It is estimated that approximately 253 individuals have been provided with homes in this way.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES

The purchase of 3,071 acres of land in Polk County, Tex., for the Alabama and Coushatta Indians has been consummated at a cost of $29,000. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of 3,065 acres of privately owned land within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., at a cost of $6,130. On the Crow Reservation, Mont., 160 acres of land was purchased at a cost of $800, on the site of the Reno battlefield, for monumental purposes. A tract of land containing 20 acres was purchased for the Indian colony at Winnemucca, Nev., at a cost of $500. Approximately 60 persons will be benefited by this purchase. All of these purchases were made from funds authorized by Congress.

ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR INDIAN USE

Under authority of the act of February 9, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1158), a small tract of land containing approximately 7 acres, located at Celilo on the Columbia River in Oregon, was transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department as a fishing camp site for a small band of Indians now living thereon.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), several tracts containing 920 acres, located near Kanosh, Utah, were permanently set aside for the use and benefit of the Kanosh band of Indians.

Under authority of the act of February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1161), a strip of land 1½ miles wide and 4 miles long, running north and south, lying between the boundary of the San Ildefonso Pueblo Grant on the east and the eastern boundary of the Santa Fe National Forest on the west, located in Santa Fe County, N. Mex., was permanently

reserved for the sole use and benefit of the Indians of the San Ildefonso Pueblo.

RIGHTS OF WAY

The act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L. 1188), authorizing the opening of public highways over Indian lands in Montana and Nebraska in accordance with the laws of the respective States, upon condition that maps of location must first be approved by the superintendent in charge of the lands involved, is in line with the present policy of transferring jurisdiction over Indian affairs to the several States.

Recently, numerous protests from taxpayers, as well as owners of the restricted Indian lands involved, were received against the issuance to the Montana State Highway Commission of permission to proceed with the construction of Federal State Highway Project No. 253–A, between the town of Wolf Point and the bridge, a few miles southeast thereof, over the Missouri River. The Bureau of Public Roads, after full consideration, decided there was no reason to withhold the extension of Federal aid to this project, and sufficient guarantees being secured that the Indian owners would be fairly compensated for the damage done, the superintendent of the Fort Peck Agency was authorized to permit construction work to proceed. It has since been reported that the Indians are determined to prevent work on this location, and have actually resisted the entry of the State highway commission upon the land. This department is without jurisdiction to interfere, and responsibility for proceeding with the work rests with the State highway commission. All parties in interest have been so advised, and the Indians have been counseled to refrain from the exercise of personal violence and to seek their remedy, if any, through the courts. It will be of exceeding interest to note the manner in which the State of Montana meets and discharges the responsibilities arising in connection with this situation.

INDIAN SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

The United States Court of Claims, on May 6, 1929, handed down a judgment in the case of the Iowa Tribe of Indians (Oklahoma) *v.* The United States, No. 34677, awarding this branch of the Iowa Tribe the sum of $256,850. The Iowas of Kansas and Nebraska are not entitled to participate in the judgment mentioned, as they were not parties to the suit, which related solely to lands of the Iowas who removed from Kansas and Nebraska to Oklahoma many years before the transactions occurred which resulted in the suit cited.

Suits not mentioned in the report for the year 1928 have been entered in the United States Court of Claims against the United States as follows:

Nisqually Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed December 31, 1928.
Steilacoom Tribe of Indians of Washington, petition filed April 2, 1929.
Kaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, amended petition filed April 15, 1929.

INDIAN CLAIMS

The act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484), directed the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and determine claims of individual Sioux Indians enrolled at the various Sioux agencies in North and South

Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, against the United States arising from failure to receive allotments of land or for loss of personal property or improvements where the Indian claimants, or those through whom the claims originated, were not members of any band engaged in hostilities against the Government at the time the losses occurred. Where such claims are found to be meritorious, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to adjust them under existing law; and where no such law exists meritorious claims are to be reported by him to Congress with appropriate recommendation.

Proper instructions were promulgated June 27, 1928, by the department, and the superintendents in charge of the respective agencies and Indians are now investigating the claims in the field. Approximately, 2,000 such claims have been transmitted to this office for review and action. It is believed there will be more than 5,000 such claims filed for settlement under the act cited.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

Preparatory to closing up the tribal affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a final membership roll is being made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), and the final report of the field enrolling official was submitted December 1, 1928. More than 12,000 applications for enrollment were filed and the tentative roll prepared contains 3,139 names, 1,222 of which were challenged or contested by the tribe. Nine hundred and forty-seven of the persons who were denied enrollment have appealed to the department. These cases are now being examined and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his final determination as required by the law.

The act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), authorized the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians thereof, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a roll of those Indians who are entitled to share in any favorable judgment obtained. The act also required a roll of all other Indians living in California May 18, 1928, and while the official census shows about 20,000 of these Indians, it has been reported that there will be 50,000 applicants.

FORESTRY

The substantial improvement in the market that has been eagerly awaited by the lumber production industry during the past five years has not yet materialized. While there has been some advance in prices of logs and lumber since July 1, 1928, these advances have not been sufficient to afford the majority of producers of this basic commodity a reasonably adequate return on the investment, especially when consideration is given to the risks involved.

The policy of restricting sales of stumpage on Indian lands to cases in which funds were urgently needed, or certain conditions indicated a loss of capital values through delay, has been continued during the year beginning July 1, 1928. However, the depradations of the bark beetle, Dendroctonus brevicomis, on yellow pine of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to which reference was made in the annual report for the fiscal year 1928, though somewhat abated,

continued alarming. The timber offered as the Paiute unit in 1928, for which no bids were received, was combined with other timber at the north and west and again offered as the Black Hills unit. However, the damage already caused by forest insects was so great that no one was willing to bid even the minimum price of $4 for pondosa pine. The timber on a large unit lying north of the Black Hills, designated as the Sycan unit, was sold at a price of $6.92 for pondosa pine and prices of $2 and $1 for inferior species, of which there are small amounts. In view of the great reduction in volume that has already resulted from insect attack the price of $6.92 is considered very advantageous from the standpoint of the Indians, even if the infestation should at once subside. On the Whiskey Creek unit lying along the reservation border south of Yainax and Beatty, pondosa pine brought a price of $7.12 per thousand feet, and a small unit of 24,000,000 feet west of the Whiskey Creek unit sold for $5.77. All of these units were offered, in contravention of the policy of restricted sales, because of the probability that a recurrence of an insect infestation such as occurred in 1926–27 might destroy a large part of the mature timber that had survived the earlier attacks.

Under the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States *v.* Payne (264 U. S. 446), the greater part of the timberlands of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash., have been allotted to individual Indians. These lands are generally entirely unfitted for agricultural use and the only means by which the allottees can secure any benefit from the allotments consists in the sale of the timber. Because of the need of many Indians for funds and indications that the removal of certain large timber operators from the Quinaielt territory in the near future might diminish competition, four large units comprising all unsold timber on the Quinaielt Reservation and known as the Lunch Creek, Joe Creek, Raft River, and Cape Elizabeth units, were advertised for a period of nearly four months with sealed bids opened on June 18, 1929. After the advertisements were issued announcement was made that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railways had decided to submit an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of building a common carrier railroad across Quinaielt Reservation to the Hoh River. This announcement aroused great interest for and against the proposed sales. While bids were invited and received upon the four units mentioned, after the close of the fiscal year all of these bids were rejected.

In September, 1928, more than one-half billion feet of pondosa pine on the Defiance Plateau unit in the Southern Navajo jurisdiction was sold at the rate of $3 per thousand feet. About 20 miles of railroad must be built from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to reach the edge of this tract of timber. As reproduction is very deficient in this area because of excessive grazing by sheep and goats, a very difficult problem in silviculture exists.

While operators on Indian lands have generally complained as to the inadequacy of profits, large investments in mills and logging equipment have practically forced them to operate on a fairly large scale each year. During the fiscal year 1928 contractors cut timber from Indian lands with a value of $2,541,426, and, in addition to

this, timber with a value of $140,445 was cut in connection with the timber operations conducted by the Indian Service on the Menominee and Red Lake Reservations. The detailed figures for 1929 are not available, but will be substantially the same as those for 1928.

The forest-fire situation on Indian lands was not as serious during the summer of 1928 as had been anticipated. A slightly increased appropriation enabled the forestry branch to place from two to five additional fire guards on duty July 1 at agencies having large forest areas to protect. Through the increased organization fires were quickly suppressed. The expenditure of $10,000 for additional preventive organization and extra guards probably resulted in a saving of two or three times that amount in suppression expenditures. On the Hoopa Valley Reservation and on the Mission lands of southern California, where an adequate organization for detection and prompt suppression was not available, nearly $12,000 was expended in suppression. Because of lack of funds for the meeting of such expenditures approximately one-half of this amount remained unpaid at the close of the fiscal year.

A deficiency act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 908), appropriated $25,000 for the resumption of the forest insect control work on the Klamath Reservation that had ceased at the close of 1924 because of lack of funds, and the Interior Department appropriation act of March 4, 1929, for the fiscal year 1930 (45 Stat. 1562, 1570), carried an item of $25,000 for the continuation of preventive measures. Work was begun in September, 1928, continued in the spring of 1929, and will be resumed in September, 1929.

An appropriation of approximately the same amount will be requested for 1931. It is hoped that the work done under these appropriations and more favorable climatic conditions may result in a subsidence of epidemic conditions that have caused a loss of several millions of dollars to the Klamath Indians during the past decade. This infestation of forest insects has embraced an area in southern Oregon and northern California of which the Klamath Reservation is but a minor part and on some of the nonreservation areas the percentage of stand killed has been even greater than on the reservation. The experience in the Klamath Basin demonstrates conclusively the need for sufficient appropriations for the maintenance of a constant surveillance over this field of forest protection and prompt action when serious conditions are discovered by the forestry branch of the Indian Service.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

The irrigation division of the Indian Service is charged with the initiation, construction, operation, and maintenance and collections concerning all irrigation and drainage projects on Indian reservations, including in numerous instances privately owned lands in conjunction with Indian projects; including also development of stock and domestic water and flood protection. The operations in the field are carried on under five irrigation districts, each in charge of a supervising engineer, who is responsible for conduct of the work authorized by the Indian Office on the various projects under each jurisdiction.

District No. 1, with headquarters at Yakima, Wash., comprises Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, the larger projects included being the Yakima, Klamath, Colville, Lummi, and Kootenai.

District No. 2, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho, comprises southern Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, the larger projects being Fort Hall, Uintah, Walker River, Pyramid Lake, and western Shoshone.

District No. 3, with headquarters at Billings, Mont., comprises Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, and includes Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Flathead, Crow, and Wind River projects.

District No. 4, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., comprises California and Arizona south of the Santa Fe Railroad and includes the San Carlos, Colorado River, Yuma, Fort Apache, San Xavier, Papago, Salt River, Mission, Tuolumne, Tule River, and other miscellaneous reservations in California.

District No. 5, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. Mex., comprises New Mexico, northern Arizona and Colorado, and includes all the pueblos, with the exception of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy work as it applies to the Indian pueblos, the Navajo reservation, Mescalero, Jicarilla, Zuni, Pine River, Hogback, Ganado, and other miscellaneous projects. An engineer is to be appointed to handle the pueblo matters affected by the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district activities.

There are 205 projects on the books, of which 80 were active during the last year, with approximate total costs to June 30, 1929, for construction of $37,104,000; for operation and maintenance, $10,284,000. The construction repayments have been approximately $1,271,000, and operation and maintenance repayments, $3,400,000. The total area of land under constructed irrigation works is 754,000 acres, an increase of 44,500 acres during the past year; the total acreage irrigated during 1928, 387,552 acres. Of this amount the acreage irrigated by Indians was 124,316, the area irrigated by lessees 103,578, and by white owners of land 159,658 acres. There is an estimated total of 1,358,761 acres of irrigable lands under projects. The estimated cost to complete these projects to supply all of the irrigable land is $31,000,000. There have been approximately 242 wells, 300 springs, and 34 ponds developed to date for domestic and stock water. These are mostly in Arizona and New Mexico, with by far the largest number on the Navajo reservations.

The costs for construction during the year were about $3,750,000 and the costs for operation and maintenance about $750,000. Collections for construction were approximately $150,000 and for operation and maintenance $400,000.

Of the larger projects on which crop census was taken the crop value was $10,090,114 from 314,021 acres.

One of the major activities was the construction of the Coolidge Dam on the Gila River to supply water for irrigation of the San Carlos project in Arizona. The construction of this dam, which is of the multiple-dome type, 250 feet in height, was practically completed and the river-diversion opening closed on November 15, 1928. Owing to the extreme drought no water has been stored, and water conditions generally are worse than for many years. In connection with the dam a power plant consisting of two units of 6,250 kilowatts each is being installed. Practically all of the equipment is on the ground and it is expected that the installation will be completed by September, 1929. The limit of cost for the dam and power plant is $6,050,500.

Contract was let in May, 1929, for the construction of a 20-mile transmission line from the dam to Rice for use of the school and agency and for irrigation pumping. Test wells were drilled and investigations made to determine the most satisfactory relocation for the Indians to be moved from the San Carlos Reservoir area. Construction work on the distribution system of the San Carlos project proceeded at a rapid rate under an increased appropriation of $500,000.

Within the Yakima Reservation, Wash., construction was carried out and completed on the Wapato Pumping Unit No. 1. This is a direct connected hydro pumping plant designed to deliver 150 second-feet under a head of 85 feet to the pump canal 24 miles in length for the irrigation of 11,000 acres. The total cost of the work is approximately $410,000. The distribution system is principally of cement pipe, 21 miles of which, varying in diameter from 6 to 18 inches, was installed at a total cost of approximately $60,000. Water delivery was begun in June and water was supplied to approximately 1,000 acres. An investigation of the conditions on the Wapato project was made in March by Assistant Chief Engineer C. R. Olberg at the instance of the water users, and a further investigation was made by Consulting Engineer James W. Martin in May, the major recommendations being that the project lands should be defined, water rights determined, and the final cost fixed.

Within the Lummi Reservation, Wash., the construction of dikes was practically completed by June 15, 1929. The total cost of the work will be approximately $65,000 for the reclamation of 4,446 acres of excellent land.

In Montana the principal construction work was on the Flathead project, for which $347,500 was authorized to be expended for continuing construction work, including soil survey and classification of the project lands. Investigation of the foundations for the Kicking-horse Reservoir and the raising of Tabor Reservoir was made and Consulting Engineer A. J. Wiley was appointed in June, who reported favorably on the feasibility thereof.

Applications for development of the Polson power site are pending before the Federal Power Commission.

On the Fort Peck and Blackfeet projects investigations were made with reference to the advisability of continuing operations on these two projects. In regard to Fort Peck it was recommended that the project be abandoned but continuance of the Blackfeet project was recommended.

On the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, extensive surveys, including soil surveys by the Department of Agriculture, were conducted to determine the feasibility of irrigating the Michaud unit, and while the surveys were completed, the report had not been compiled at the end of the year. About 30,000 acres of suitable land was surveyed. Surveys and estimates were also made on various minor units at the Fort Hall Reservation.

The Gibson unit, of approximately 10,000 acres, was completed during the spring of this year at a cost of $145,000. This involved the construction of 60 miles of canals and 9 miles of drains, including 568,000 cubic yards of excavation on which the contract price was $79,554 and the construction of 96 structures at a cost of $50,133.

Approximately $48,000 is available for the construction of a spillway and drainage ditch to control the level of Lake Andes, S. Dak. This is contingent upon securing satisfactory guarantees from the State for the payment of one-half the cost of construction.

On the Pine River project in Colorado considerable progress has been made in clarifying the situation in regard to the interlocking rights and operation of the canal system and contracts have been entered into with several of the water users and ditch companies covering the payment of operation and maintenance charges.

Some progress has been made in the pending suit to define the rights of the respective parties in and to the waters of Gila River. A conference between the representatives of the defendants of this suit and the Government, represented by officials of the Department of Justice and this department, was held in Phoenix during the month of January for the purpose of reducing the amount of work involved in adjudication of the case by entering into stipulations agreeing to certain facts. While the representatives of both sides were unable to reach an agreement as to the stipulations, nevertheless it is believed a better understanding of the claims of the respective parties now exists by reason of this conference.

The development contemplated by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, involving hydroelectric power and utilization of the flood waters of the Verde River, has not yet been carried out. Under this proposed development as provided for in an agreement of June 19, 1929, the Indians of the Salt River Reservation may receive an adequate water supply to the extent of 6,310 acres. They have the right also to participate in the power development upon payment of the pro rata share of its cost. It is to be hoped that this development will be carried out at an early date as these Indians are in need of more water for the irrigation of their lands.

The severe drought that has been in evidence for the past several years in the Southwest has brought home more forcibly the need for additional water for these Indians. An agreement was reached with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association under date of June 18, 1929, authorizing the association to operate three wells within the right of way of the reservation, upon condition that 500 acre-feet of water would be furnished free of charge for use of the Indians.

A controversy arose over the action of the city of Phoenix in emptying its sewage into the Salt River above the irrigation heading of the Maricopa Indians in that river. The matter became so acute that direction was issued by the Department of Justice to institute legal action for the abatement of the nuisance. At a conference held in Phoenix with the city officials an agreement was reached resulting in the abatement of the nuisance and avoidance of litigation.

The Flathead irrigation district, comprising within its confines approximately 50 per cent of the lands of the Flathead irrigation project, Montana, executed an agreement with the United States on February 27, 1929, which made available funds for much-needed construction work and paved the way for a better understanding between the district landowners and the Government and for better success of that part of the contract. The other two districts, the Mission Valley and Jocko districts, have not yet entered into an agreement, with the result that they do not receive the benefits

under the legislation, though it is probable they may do so in the immediate future.

A contract was entered into between the Government and the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, which provides for the irrigation, reclamation, conservation, and flood-control works for approximately 132,000 acres of land within the Middle Rio Grande Valley, including six pueblos, namely, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta. This contract was executed December 14, 1928. The district is to finance its share of the cost of the work from funds derived from the sale of bonds. It is understood that bonds to the extent of $2,000,000, bearing 5½ per cent interest, were sold at 87.5 during June, 1929, and that there is an option held by a bond investment company on $2,500,000 more of these bonds. Under the contract the Pueblo Indian lands are to pay for the work done for their benefits at not to exceed the per-acre amount to be paid by white land owners under the district, and in no event shall the Indian lands pay in excess of $67.50 per acre. The payments for and on behalf of the Indian lands are to be made out of reimbursable appropriations.

The adjudication suit involving the water rights of the Walker River Indian Reservation is still pending. The master appointed by the court in the case has been taking testimony, but the United States deems it necessary to secure additional hydrographic data in connection with the alleged excessive losses in the Walker River beginning at a point before it enters the reservation.

Suits have been filed for the collection of delinquent construction and operation and maintenance assessments against private landowners who acquired former Indian allotments on the Crow and Blackfeet projects in Montana, the Wind River project in Wyoming, and the West Okanogan project in Washington.

A suit was filed in the State courts by one H. H. Francis against C. J. Moody, project engineer of the Flathead project, to quiet title in and to waters of certain creeks within the Flathead irrigation project. It is understood that the jurisdiction of the State court will be brought into question with a view to dismissing the litigation.

The principles of the Winters case (207 U. S. 564) dealing with water rights of the Indians were applied in a recent case entitled United States ex. rel. re U. S. Attorney *v.* Hibner et al., reported in 27 Fed. (2d) 909–912.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

Within the Navajo Treaty Reservation, Ariz., a test well on the Rattlesnake structure was completed to a depth of 6,765 feet. This well has been reported to have an average daily production of about 750 barrels of 38 Baumé gravity. There are now 25 producing oil wells in the Navajo fields, a number of which were considerably pinched during a part of the year. The total production therefrom has yielded to the Navajo Tribe $115,595 for the year.

Discovery of oil in the vicinity of the Mount Pleasant Indian School, Michigan, has been reported. The yield is said to be about 48° gravity. There are a number of Indian allotments remaining

under restriction in this vicinity, which possibly may be leased and developed into available oil-producing lands.

Within the Ute Reservation, N. Mex., there are several good gas wells which have been closed because there was no market for gas, but negotiations are now in progress with the Mesa Grande Gas Co. for construction of a pipe line in order to market the gas in the city of Durango, Colo.

Five oil wells within the Crow Reservation, Mont., and a number of wells within ceded lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., remain closed. The oil from these fields is heavy in its crude state and of low gravity, and there are no pipe lines to the fields which afford the necessary outlet to a market.

Production from the Osage Reservation, Okla., during the year amounted to 16,629,116 barrels of oil, from which, including certain deferred bonus payments, an income of $7,441,940 was derived. There has been a noticeable lessening of production and receipts from Osage oil and gas leases for several years and it appears that the high point has been reached and that these leases are now on the decline. Two public-auction sales of oil leases were held at Osage during the year, at which leases on 47,434 acres were sold. A provision was inserted in the leases, enabling the Secretary in his discretion to impose restrictions upon oil production when deemed necessary as a conservation measure and in conformance with similar restrictions imposed upon other wells in Oklahoma by State authority or agreement with operators.

A provision in the act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1478), extends the trust period on the Osage lands, moneys, and other restricted properties until January 1, 1959. This act also amends the act of March 3, 1921, so as to give the Secretary more discretion in determining the acreage of Osage lands to be offered for leasing annually and provides that not less than 25,000 acres shall be offered for oil and gas mining purposes during any one year. Under the act of March 3, 1921, it was necessary to offer approximately 100,000 acres each year.

There was an increase in production from restricted lands of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, over the production of the prior year, the total for the year being 27,698,850 barrels. The total income from leases of the lands of these tribes was $5,636,919.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The lands of the Quapaw Reservation, Okla., are rich in deposits of lead and zinc. The lands lie in what is known as the Tri-State lead and zinc mining district. Mining was first conducted within the reservation in 1902, and since 1917 the production of zinc-lead ore has increased enormously. During the year the mines of these Indians under departmental supervision produced 24 per cent of the lead and 32 per cent of the zinc output from the Tri-State district, and about 3.9 per cent of the lead and 14.2 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 50 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force, embracing 6,284 acres; and 44 subleases in force, covering 2,294 acres. From these leases 186,423 tons of lead and zinc concentrates were sold during the year for $8,809,442 and the royalties received therefrom for the Indians amounted to $848,219.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The unsold coal and asphalt mineral deposits belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are valued at $9,254,829, and the other unsold remaining property is valued at $225,092. The amounts to be collected from the purchasers of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal property heretofore sold aggregate $869,656.

The present tribal property of the Creek Nation is valued at $92,050 and that of the Seminole Nation at $250,000.

In the Cherokee Nation there remain a few unsold tracts of tribal property.

The Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribal lands, with the exception of a few tracts above mentioned, have been allotted, sold, or otherwise disposed of as provided by law, and the tribal affairs, with the exception of pending suits in the United States Court of Claims, are practically completed and closed.

Before the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs can be closed the above-mentioned tribal property of said nations must be sold or otherwise disposed of as provided by law and funds derived therefrom and from collection of the sums due from prior purchasers must be distributed per capita to the enrolled Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians entitled to share in the tribal funds or be otherwise paid out as provided by law and the pending suits of said nations in the United States Court of Claims must be closed.

Under certain jurisdictional acts passed by Congress in 1924 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations have filed a number of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims in which suits, pending before said court, are set forth the demands of said Indian nations against the United States aggregating many millions of dollars.

There are approximately 12,000 enrolled Indians of the restricted class in the Five Civilized Tribes, of whom approximately 9,000 are full-bloods. The department has supervision and control over the restricted allotted lands and funds of these Indians. The present restricted allotted lands aggregate 1,663,115 acres.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency handled, during the year, a total of $41,701,248, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. Collections of tribal funds amounted to $240,398 and there were credited to the individual Indian accounts individual Indian moneys totaling $14,080,029. During the fiscal year there was disbursed from the restricted individual Indian moneys the aggregate sum of $4,869,281 for the maintenance of the restricted Indians and for their farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. The total amount expended from individual Indian accounts for permanent improvements, including farms purchased, amounted to $856,175, and the amount expended for livestock and farming improvements was $131,833. These expenditures for the benefit of the individual restricted Indians were made under supervision of the field force of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency.

The office is informed that there are many first-class farmers among the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and that commendable comparative progress has been made in the education and competency of the restricted Indians. It is reported that in many instances the Indian farmers have benefited by the demonstration and results of

superior methods employed by white farmers in their neighborhood and desire better homes and more modern farming equipment. It is also reported that many of the younger generation are filling clerical and mechanical positions in the cities and towns of Oklahoma in competition with their white neighbors.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The beneficial work heretofore performed by the probate attorneys in eastern Oklahoma, formerly Indian Territory, has continued to yield good results to restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agencies. These attorneys advise and assist the Indians who are in need of guidance in business or legal matters and who seek their aid in matters relative to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning their inherited and restricted property, and advise them regarding the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds. The Indians consult these attorneys who examine witnesses, prepare cases for the courts, and conduct these cases to final conclusion. The attorneys prepare leases and other legal instruments for the Indians, examine the validity of legal instruments submitted to them, and aid in placing minors in schools.

The entire amount of money actually saved by these attorneys to the Indians during the year can not be definitely stated in dollars, but it is known to be considerable. In the report for the prior year statistics were given showing the number of cases handled, amounts of money involved, and other data, but this need not be repeated as the work which has been accomplished is comparable with that of the preceding year.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

Mention was made in the report for the preceding year of the status of the work of this board established by the act of June 7, 1924, to quiet title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico.

During the year reports were submitted upon the pueblos of Isleta, Picuris, and San Juan.

The act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. L. 1638), appropriated $47,132.90 for Picuris, $7,684.50 of which amount is made available for the purchase of 118.567 acres of land for the use and benefit of these Indians. The amount appropriated is to repay them for damages sustained by reason of loss of land and water rights.

The board found that the pueblo of Isleta had sustained damages of the character indicated amounting to $3,218.21, and that the San Juan pueblo had suffered losses amounting to $29,090.53. Payment of the amounts due these pueblos will await appropriations by Congress.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Concerning procurement of supplies for the schools, agencies, and hospitals, fancy merchandise is not purchased nor required, but standard grades believed to be in every way satisfactory are bought for the service, for the Indian boys and girls, and dependent adults. The quality of the food supplies in many lines is the same as of that bought for other governmental branches. Difficulty has been experienced,

however, in keeping cereals and fruit, particularly through the summer months, and on occasions this class of merchandise has been damaged by heat in transit. These difficulties are being obviated by changed methods of procurement. Continued emphasis has been placed on the need for careful inspection of deliveries and when expert assistance has not been obtainable within the service it has been procured from other governmental units or from the outside. Commodity specifications are constantly being revised.

Deliveries of food, wearing apparel, and other articles were more promptly made during the year than at any time since the World War period. Nearly all necessaries were on hand when the schools opened.

The service is indebted to the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and other branches of the Government for their assistance and technical advice in the procurement and inspection of supplies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information there have been compiled a number of bulletins or pamphlets relating to Indian life, customs, history, population, etc., which are now available for those who desire, as shown in the following list:

Primitive Agriculture.
Bibliography—Legends.
Bibliography—History.
Arts and Industries.
Indian Religion.
Indian Missions.
Education of the Indians.
Colonial Population.
Bibliography—Indian and pioneer stories for children.
Indian Wars and Local Disturbances.
American Indian in the World War.
Cliff Dwellings.
Indian Legends.
Indian Music.
Indian Citizenship.
Indian Home Life.
Indian Population, by States, Agencies, and Tribes, for the Preceding Year.
Indian Reservations.
Peyote.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report it is desired to express on behalf of the Indian Service our appreciation of the interest and cooperation of yourself and other representatives of your department in the Indian work.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. RHOADS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

POPULATION

There are 337,652 Indians enumerated at 82 Federal agencies located in 25 States.

The definition of an Indian as employed by the Indian Service not only includes persons of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty, or inheritance rights have contact with the service, but also non-Indians entitled to enrollment. Thus, the census of the Five Civilized Tribes includes 23,405 freedmen. The Census Bureau defines an Indian as a person of a recognizable amount of Indian blood. Furthermore, the population enumerated at Federal agencies is not necessarily domiciled on or near the reservations. It is the population on the agency rolls and includes both reservation and nonreservation Indians. Thus, an Indian may be carried on the rolls because of tribal or inheritance rights, etc., and may reside anywhere in the United States or in a foreign country. Reports of births and deaths among absentees are often not received. In many instances certification is made to the State registrars of vital statistics and thus to the Bureau of the Census, but not to the Indian Service. In a considerable number of cases the addresses of nonreservation Indians are unknown. For the above reasons the statistics of Indian population as shown in the decennial reports of the Bureau of the Census can not agree with the statistics of the Indian Service.

Indians living in States in which there are no agencies are shown below in a separate table based on the Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in 1920. The figures include a number whose names appear on agency rolls.

Indians enumerated at Federal agencies plus those residing in States in which there are no agencies give a total of 345,575, but it should be borne in mind that the Indian Service figure is for 1929 and that the Census Bureau figure is for 1920; also, that it is impossible to ascertain the number of Indians, not enumerated at Federal agencies, living in States in which agencies are located.

No accurate figures are available concerning nonreservation Indians. Agencies having approximately 30 or more per cent of the Indians residing away from the reservations are referred to in separate footnotes at the end of the table.

In some instances the population figures vary considerably from those of previous years. Explanations are given in most cases. The figures in the following table are subject to revision, but are the most accurate available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Total	[1] 337,652	117,222	114,272
Arizona	46,350	23,257	23,093
Colorado River Agency [2]	1,161	643	518
Fort Apache Agency	2,648	1,371	1,277
Havasupai Agency	188	105	83
Hopi Agency [3, 4]	5,745	2,978	2,767
Kaibab Subagency, Paiute Agency	95	51	44
Leupp Agency [3]	2,018	1,007	1,011

[1] Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

[2] Approximately 40 per cent live off the reservations, the majority in Needles, Blythe, and Los Angeles, Calif.; the others in Las Vegas, Nev.

[3] An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

[4] Hopi Agency has under its jurisdiction 2,492 Hopis (1,326 males and 1,166 females) and 3,253 Navajos (1,652 males and 1,601 females).

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Arizona—Continued.			
Phoenix School—			
Camp Verde Subagency [5]	430	241	189
Salt River Subagency [6]	1,207	633	574
Pima Agency [6]	5,020	2,593	2,427
San Carlos Agency [7]	2,585	1,309	1,276
Sells Agency [6, 8]	5,233	2,651	2,582
Southern Navajo Agency [3]	15,210	7,231	7,979
Truxton Canon Agency [9]	442	222	220
Western Navajo Agency [3]	4,368	2,222	2,146
California [10]	19,060	9,650	9,410
Bishop Subagency, Walker River Agency [11]	1,423	695	728
Fort Bidwell Agency	619	316	303
Fort Yuma Agency	870	461	409
Hoopa Valley Agency	1,939	951	988
Mission Agency [12]	2,804	1,490	1,314
Sacramento Agency [13]	11,405	5,737	5,668
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency	836	456	380
Florida: Seminole Agency [14]	516	260	256
Idaho	3,898	1,955	1,943
Coeur d'Alene Agency	706	345	361
Fort Hall Agency	1,776	928	848
Fort Lapwai Agency	1,416	682	734
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Sac and Fox Subagency	387	196	191
Kansas: Haskell Institute, Potawatomi Subagency [15]	1,581	830	751
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency, Lac du Flambeau Agency [16]	1,192	591	601
Minnesota	15,573	7,865	7,708
Consolidated Chippewa Agency [17]	13,220	6,667	6,553
Pipestone School, Mdewakanton Reservation [18]	563	279	284
Red Lake Agency	1,790	919	871
Mississippi: Choctaw Agency [19]	1,514	779	735

[3] An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and cannot be used for comparison.

[5] Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Clarkdale. The residence of 40 per cent is unknown.

[6] An enumeration of the Pima, and Papago Indians under Salt River Subagency, Pima, and Sells Agencies was made in 1929. The census of the Papagos at Akchin, and the Papago villages under Pima Agency is incomplete. 263 were enumerated. Reliable estimates place their number at 350. The Sells census has not been completed, and the figure is subject to revision.

[7] Approximately 30 per cent are living off the reservation in Arizona, the majority in Gila Valley.

[8] Approximately 10 per cent migrate to Mexico for the greater part of the year and approximately 15 per cent reside off the reservations in the Salt River Valley, Ariz.

[9] Approximately 65 per cent are off the reservation, the majority in Arizona; the others in California and Oklahoma.

[10] The Indians of California have a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States. Under the act of May 18, 1928, a roll of prospective beneficiaries and a separate roll of other California Indians are being prepared. They will not be completed until 1931. Present figures for the agencies in this State are estimates with the exception of those for Fort Yuma.

[11] Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations in widely scattered localities in Inyo and Mono Counties, Calif.

[12] Mission Agency includes 28 small reserves widely scattered throughout the southern part of California.

[13] The Indians under Sacramento Agency are scattered over an area of approximately 100,000 square miles in 45 counties in northern and central California. No accurate census has ever been made. The majority reside on 52 scattered rancherias on the public domain. Approximately 10 per cent live on the Round Valley and Tule River Reservations.

[14] The Seminoles are scattered over an area of approximately 5,000 square miles within or near the Everglades, Fla. The territory is almost inaccessible and is uninhabited by whites. The census is accordingly inaccurate. Approximately 80 per cent live off the reservation.

[15] The majority have received patents in fee to their land and are carried on the rolls because of inheritance rights in trust property or funds. The census is inaccurate.

[16] Practically all of the Indians under Mackinac Subagency have been declared competent. They have little contact with the Indian Service. The last census was made in 1927.

[17] Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations. 25 per cent of the absentees reside in Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn. The remainder are scattered in 39 States, and 3 foreign countries, principally in Canada, although a small number reside in Panama and China.

[18] Approximately 45 per cent are living off the reservation, mostly in Minnesota.

[19] There is no reservation. Approximately 80 per cent of the Choctaws are renters or share tenants. Of the other 20 per cent the majority live on land bought by the Government for resale to them, and a few live on private property.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Montana	14,043	7,181	6,862
Blackfeet Agency	3,533	1,827	1,706
Crow Agency	1,947	981	966
Flathead Agency	2,908	1,485	1,423
Fort Belknap Agency	1,242	659	583
Fort Peck Agency	2,416	1,221	1,195
Rocky Boy's Agency	536	278	258
Tongue River Agency	1,461	730	731
Nebraska	4,337	2,126	2,211
Ponca Subagency, Yankton Agency	390	189	201
Santee Subagency, Yankton Agency	1,270	665	605
Winnebago Agency	2,677	1,272	1,405
Nevada	4,900	2,419	2,481
Carson School—	314	146	168
Fort McDermitt Subagency	1,761	868	893
Nevada Subagency	539	250	289
Pyramid Lake Reservation	208	104	104
Moapa River Subagency, Paiute Agency	1,388	687	701
Walker River Agency [20]	690	364	326
Western Shoshone Agency	27,583	14,346	13,237
New Mexico	7,140	3,543	3,597
Eastern Navajo Agency [3, 21]	639	339	300
Jicarilla Agency	687	342	345
Mescalero Agency	8,219	4,239	3,980
Northern Navajo Agency [3]	3,170	1,692	1,478
Northern Pueblos Agency	5,796	3,103	2,693
Southern Pueblos Agency	1,932	1,088	844
Zuni Agency	4,402	(23)	(23)
New York: New York Agency [22]	3,191	1,721	1,470
North Carolina: Cherokee Agency [24]	10,526	5,352	5,174
North Dakota	1,376	690	686
Fort Berthold Agency	928	496	432
Fort Totten Agency	3,651	1,829	1,822
Standing Rock Agency	4,571	2,337	2,234
Turtle Mountain Agency [25]	[1] 121,531	10,065	9,960
Oklahoma	2,682	1,391	1,291
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	101,506	(23)	(23)
Five Civilized Tribes Agency [26]	5,391	2,640	2,751
Kiowa Agency			

[1] Males plus females do not equal total, because for some agencies population by sex is lacking.

[3] An enumeration of the Navajos was made in 1929 and included the following jurisdictions: Hopi Agency (Navajos), Eastern, Leupp, Northern, Southern, and Western Navajo Agencies. The census at Leupp, Northern, and Southern Navajo has not been completed. Previous population figures for this tribe were estimates and can not be used for comparison.

[20] Walker River Agency also has under its jurisdiction Indians in Nye, White Pine, Esmeralda, and Churchill Counties, Nev., of whom no census has been made. The figures do not include an estimate of these scattered Indians.

[21] Most of the Navajos under Eastern Navajo Agency live in New Mexico. Approximately 30 per cent reside on railroad lands, 30 per cent on private property, and 20 per cent on public domain.

[22] The New York Indians live on 8 widely separated reservations. The United States has treaty obligations which provide for annual per capita payments of money and specified goods to the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Senecas, who numbered 3,032 in 1928, when the last payment was made. The census of those receiving no payments is inaccurate.

[23] Population by sex is lacking.

[24] The final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokees is being made under the act of June 4, 1924. To date it includes over 1,200 persons whose right to enrollment is challenged by the tribe. Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservation, the majority in North Carolina.

[25] The majority have received patents in fee and have severed connections with the agency. Approximately 50 per cent reside off the reservation and are scattered in the various States in the Northwest.

[26] The names of 101,506 persons were placed upon the final roll of the Five Civilized Tribes on Mar. 4, 1907. Of this total there were 75,493 citizens by blood, 2,608 by intermarriage, and 23,405 freedmen. It is impossible to give a reliable estimate of the living members. The figure shown is the best available, but is subject to a wide margin of error. The majority of the members reside in eastern Oklahoma, but a very considerable number are scattered throughout the United States. Thousands of citizens by blood have had their restrictions removed by act of Congress or with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. They have no contact with the Indian Service, and their number is not known. A census of the enrolled restricted Indians made in May and June, 1927, showed approximately 12,000; also, approximately 13,000 unenrolled restricted Indians born since Mar. 4, 1907, making a total of restricted Indians under the jurisdiction of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in the neighborhood of 25,000.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Osage Agency [27]	3,263	1,675	1,588
Pawnee Agency	2,786	1,402	1,384
Quapaw Agency [28]	1,959	972	987
Shawnee Agency [29]	3,944	1,985	1,959
Oregon	4,521	2,206	2,315
Klamath Agency	1,276	604	672
Salem School—			
Fourth Section Allottees [30]	350	184	166
Grande Ronde Subagency	334	175	159
Siletz Subagency	449	229	220
Umatilla Agency	1,108	523	585
Warm Springs Agency	1,004	491	513
South Dakota	23,518	12,018	11,500
Cheyenne River Agency	3,083	1,569	1,514
Crow Creek Agency	1,535	769	766
Flandreau School, Sioux [31]	320	172	148
Pine Ridge Agency	7,911	4,023	3,888
Rosebud Agency	6,039	3,102	2,937
Sisseton Agency	2,582	1,361	1,221
Yankton Agency [32]	2,048	1,022	1,026
Texas [33]	250	(33)	(33)
Utah	1,553	805	748
Paiute Agency	391	188	203
Uintah and Ouray Agency	1,162	617	545
Washington	12,881	6,366	6,515
Colville Agency	3,685	1,818	1,867
Kalispel Reservation, Coeur d'Alene Agency	85	45	40
Neah Bay Agency	654	335	319
Taholah Agency [34]	2,077	1,032	1,045
Tulalip Agency	3,425	1,743	1,682
Yakima Agency	2,955	1,393	1,562

[27] There are 1,115 restricted members. The census of the unrestricted members is inaccurate. Approximately 35 per cent of the tribe resides outside of Osage County in 21 States. The large increase in population for 1929 as compared with 1928 is the result of a special survey of absentees. The 1929 figure includes births previously unreported.

[28] Approximately 65 per cent reside off the reservations in 24 States. No census of the Miamis and Peorias under Quapaw jurisdiction is available. They are scattered over the United States and maintain no tribal relations. Restrictions on their land and property were removed in 1915. At that time they numbered 393. This figure is not included in that for the jurisdiction.

[29] Approximately 45 per cent live off the reservations. The increase of 1,664 in the census is due to the fact that the 1928 figure included only 725 Potawatomi, the number living on or near the reservation. The wherabouts of the others was unknown. The 1929 Potawatomi census shows 2,301, including those off the reservation in all sections of the United States.

[30] The Fourth Section Allottees were allotted under the fourth section of the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887, on the public domain in 5 counties in southern Oregon. Their census is inaccurate.

[31] There is no reservation. Approximately 55 per cent reside away from the old agency and are scattered throughout the United States.

[32] Approximately 30 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. This percentage includes the Ponca and Santee Subagencies in Nebraska.

[33] Approximately 250 Alabama and Coushatta Indians live on a small reservation in Polk County, Tex., given them by the State, and to which has been added a small tract purchased by the United States in 1929. They are not Federal wards and have no treaty with the Government. However, there is an annual appropriation for educational purposes.

[34] Approximately 60 per cent reside off the reservations, the majority in Washington. A decrease of 688 in the 1929 census as compared with that for 1928 is due to the fact that in 1928 the unrestricted Cowlitz and Chinook Indians were estimated at 1,376; in 1929, at 688. They are widely scattered throughout southwestern Washington and northern Oregon and have little contact with the Ind an Service. No census of them is available.

Indian population of the United States enumerated at Federal agencies as of June 30, 1929—Continued

State and agency	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin	11,530	5,761	5,769
Hayward School, Lac Courte Oreille Reservation [35]	1,417	696	721
Keshena Agency [36]	5,550	2,781	2,769
Lac du Flambeau Agency [37]	3,192	1,607	1,585
Tomah School, Grand Rapids Subagency [38]	1,371	677	694
Wyoming: Shoshone Agency	1,979	1,017	962

[35] Approximately 35 per cent live off the reservation in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

[36] Approximately 55 per cent live off the reservations and are scattered throughout the United States. The last census of the Stockbridges and Munsees in 1910 showed a population of 599. They have received fee patents to their land. The Oneidas have severed their relationships with the agency with the exception of annuity payments. Their population is 3,012. The Menominees reside mostly on the reservation and number 1,939.

[37] The last census of the Rice Lake Chippewas under Lac du Flambeau was made in 1916 and showed a population of 170. They have little contact with the agency.

[38] The majority are living on restricted homesteads in Wisconsin and on land purchased with trust funds in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Approximately 40 per cent reside on private property in Wisconsin.

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INDIAN POPULATION OF STATES IN WHICH THERE ARE NO FEDERAL AGENCIES AS OF 1920 [1]

State	Total	Male	Female	State	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,923	4,205	3,718	Massachusetts	555	262	293
				Missouri	171	87	84
Alabama	405	211	194	New Hampshire	28	13	15
Arkansas	106	61	45	New Jersey	100	56	44
Connecticut	159	79	80	Ohio	151	94	57
Delaware	2	2	0	Pennsylvania	337	196	141
District of Columbia	37	20	17	Rhode Island	110	59	51
Georgia	125	68	57	South Carolina	304	145	159
Illinois	194	108	86	Tennessee	56	33	23
Indiana	125	73	52	Texas	2,109	1,181	928
Kentucky	57	27	30	Vermont	24	15	9
Louisiana	1,066	550	516	Virginia	824	423	401
Maine	839	420	419	West Virginia	7	4	3
Maryland	32	18	14				

[1] Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in the year, 1920.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools: Government schools: Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Mission and private: Boarding	Day	Public	Capacity of Government schools: Reservation: Boarding	Day	Total capacity
Grand total	86,275	81,536	1,726	83,262	67,587	[1] 15,675	9,639	10,023	1,971	4,478	26,111	7,121	67	34,288	10,505	5,367	26,810
Arizona	12,292	10,333	508	10,841	8,174	2,667	2,267	2,403	648	1,051	6,369	1,543	.....	262	2,879	717	3,596
Camp Verde Subagency (under Phoenix)	119	119	2	121	45	76	27	.....	4	.....	31	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River	224	208	20	228	217	11	24	77	57	.....	158	6	.....	53	330	.....	330
Fort Apache	797	756	32	788	623	165	62	366	.....	82	510	108	.....	5	360	80	440
Havasupai	52	43	9	52	52	.....	7	.....	32	13	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Hopi Agency—																	
Hopi	725	708	34	742	732	10	244	6	29	403	682	17	.....	33	142	.....	142
Navajo	455	454	1	455	442	13	223	125	94	.....	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	380
Kaibab (under Paiute, Utah)	518	460	21	481	369	112	49	283	31	.....	363	1	.....	5	400	.....	400
Leupp	1,413	1,345	85	1,430	1,107	323	248	241	69	187	745	328	.....	34	230	205	435
Pima	403	340	30	370	342	28	181	.....	8	108	297	34	.....	11	.....	122	122
Salt River (under Phoenix)	606	565	20	585	501	84	25	194	4	49	272	175	.....	54	216	100	316
San Carlos	1,528	1,310	48	1,358	1,012	346	170	.....	247	172	589	410	.....	13	.....	240	240
Sells [2]	3,778	2,853	169	3,022	2,032	990	785	758	.....	.....	1,543	464	.....	25	810	.....	810
Southern Navajo	83	81	5	86	78	8	10	67	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	1	225	.....	225
Truxton Canon																	
Western Navajo—																	
Hopi	126	125	1	126	117	9	76	.....	[3] 1	37	114	.....	.....	3	308	35	343
Navajo	1,465	966	31	997	505	492	136	286	72	.....	494	.....	.....	11			
California	4,390	4,248	124	4,372	3,712	660	727	361	.....	169	1,257	50	.....	2,405	465	247	712
Bishop Subagency (under Walker River, Nev.)	366	355	.....	355	348	7	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	282	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	167	149	5	154	140	14	14	62	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	64	100	.....	100
Fort Yuma	182	160	16	176	160	16	28	110	.....	.....	138	1	.....	21	200	.....	200
Hoopa Valley	959	942	4	946	697	249	96	189	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	412	165	.....	165
Mission Agency	611	605	17	622	522	100	109	.....	.....	92	201	36	.....	285	.....	140	140
Sacramento	2,105	2,037	82	2,119	1,845	274	414	.....	.....	77	491	13	.....	1,341	.....	107	107
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	214	207	7	214	168	46	14	104	.....	.....	118	2	.....	48	250	.....	250
Idaho	972	871	22	893	833	60	73	205	4	17	299	116	.....	418	200	30	230
Coeur d'Alene	165	150	4	154	143	11	4	.....	4	17	25	50	.....	68	.....	30	30
Fort Hall	487	412	2	414	369	45	31	162	.....	.....	193	32	.....	144	200	.....	200
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	320	309	16	325	321	4	38	43	.....	.....	81	34	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	111	104	1	105	101	4	41	.....	.....	51	92	.....	.....	9	.....	70	70
Kansas: Potawatomi [2]	248	248	.....	248	248	.....	145	.....	.....	25	170	.....	.....	78	.....	30	30
Michigan: Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau) [2]	320	320	.....	320	275	45	55	.....	.....	.....	55	120	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5,139	4,955	15	4,970	4,726	244	596	214	52	177	1,039	290	.....	3,397	230	170	400
Consolidated Chippewa	4,470	4,335	.....	4,335	4,225	110	544	.....	52	177	773	231	.....	3,221	.....	170	170
Pipestone	131	128	.....	128	114	14	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake	538	492	15	507	387	120	43	214	.....	.....	257	59	.....	71	230	.....	230
Mississippi: Choctaw	168	162	4	166	150	16	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Montana	4,141	3,815	50	3,865	3,630	235	323	492	116	186	1,117	469	.....	2,044	456	214	670
Blackfeet	1,095	1,034	8	1,042	957	85	77	150	30	25	282	94	.....	581	144	30	174
Crow	546	514	11	525	494	31	50	.....	.....	.....	50	82	.....	362	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	851	760	24	784	755	29	108	.....	.....	.....	108	192	.....	455	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	375	360	4	364	323	41	75	115	.....	19	209	37	.....	77	112	30	142
Fort Peck [2]	738	662	.....	662a	657	5	.....	138	65	.....	203	.....	.....	454	120	.....	120
Rocky Boy	129	120	0	120	108	12	8	.....	20	65	93	.....	.....	15	.....	67	67
Tongue River	407	365	3	368	336	32	5	89	1	77	172	64	.....	100	80	87	167
Nebraska	1,273	1,258	56	1,314	844	470	376	.....	.....	.....	376	146	.....	322	.....	.....	.....
Santee (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	341	340	2	342	149	193	77	.....	.....	.....	77	38	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Ponca (under Yankton, S. Dak.)	132	131	4	135	69	66	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	362	355	28	383	320	63	122	.....	.....	.....	122	87	.....	111	.....	.....	.....
Omaha Subagency	438	432	22	454	306	148	142	.....	.....	.....	142	21	.....	143	.....	.....	.....

[1] It is reasonable to believe that there is a considerable number of the balance indicated out of school who are actually in public school but are not so reported.
[2] Based on 1928 figures.
[3] Day.

70010—29——3

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation		
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day		Boarding	Day	Total capacity
Nevada	1,101	1,092	25	1,027	805	222	309	5	10	295	619	23	------	163	------	380	380
Carson Agency	221	221	8	229	207	22	85	5	1	86	177	23	------	7	------	175	175
Moapa River Subagency (under Paiute, Utah)	42	38	3	41	34	7	13	------	9	------	22	------	------	12	------	------	------
Walker River	312	280	------	280	193	87	79	------	------	61	140	------	------	58	------	------	------
Fallon Subagency	94	84	------	84	52	32	16	------	------	29	45	------	------	7	------	40	40
Walker River	121	111	------	111	84	27	38	------	------	32	65	------	------	19	------	60	60
Smith and Mason Valley	97	85	------	85	57	28	30	------	------	------	30	------	------	27	------	------	------
Western Shoshone Agency	214	183	14	197	178	19	58	------	------	87	140	------	------	38	------	105	105
New Mexico	6,606	6,000	171	6,171	4,931	1,240	1,269	1,373	178	1,265	4,085	750	------	96	1,060	1,488	2,548
Eastern Navajo	826	826	40	866	866	------	245	379	64	19	707	159	------	------	350	30	380
Jicarilla	167	142	2	144	140	4	6	85	------	------	91	49	------	------	------	------	------
Mescalero	188	170	17	196	164	32	47	109	2	------	158	4	------	2	110	------	110
Northern Navajo	2,564	2,564	9	2,573	1,573	1,000	204	720	109	13	1,046	5	------	22	600	30	630
Northern Pueblos	899	899	13	902	827	75	254	------	------	467	721	104	------	2	------	592	592
Southern Pueblos	1,474	1,428	62	1,490	1,373	117	401	------	------	648	1,049	256	------	68	------	696	696
Zuni	488	472	26	500	488	12	112	80	3	118	313	173	------	2	------	140	140
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,088	1,083	31	1,114	579	535	31	418	------	96	545	------	------	34	400	80	480
North Dakota	3,435	3,337	110	3,447	2,263	1,084	619	343	17	90	1,069	182	------	1,012	452	122	574
Fort Berthold	400	370	36	406	369	37	167	------	10	44	221	101	------	47	------	52	52
Fort Totten	260	202	4	206	164	42	6	105	------	------	111	------	------	53	250	------	250
Standing Rock	937	907	30	906	765	141	108	288	7	16	389	21	------	375	202	40	242
Turtle Mountain	1,838	1,798	31	1,829	965	864	338	------	------	30	368	60	------	537	------	30	30

Oklahoma	31,180	30,849	177	31,026	24,456	6,570	1,206	2,377	349	------	3,932	1,524	------	19,000	2,233	------	2,233
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	744	716	21	737	634	103	26	228	5	------	259	15	------	360	350	------	350
Kiowa	1,649	1,505	58	1,563	1,507	56	76	471	4	------	551	13	------	943	445	------	445
Osage	1,107	1,044	62	1,106	896	210	------	------	------	------	------	288	------	608	------	------	------
Pawnee																	
Kaw	146	146	------	146	137	9	8	6	------	------	14	4	------	119	------	------	------
Pawnee	262	258	------	258	242	16	32	99	------	------	131	1	------	110	160	------	160
Otoe	231	218	2	220	206	14	35	67	------	------	102	------	------	104	------	------	------
Ponca Subagency	242	235	------	235	219	16	45	18	------	------	63	------	------	156	------	------	------
Tonkawa	27	27	------	27	23	4	7	------	------	------	7	------	------	16	------	------	------
Quapaw [3]	698	689	4	693	508	185	15	304	------	------	319	------	------	189	260	------	260
Shawnee	822	759	30	789	532	257	80	------	46	------	126	10	------	396	------	------	------
Five Civilized Tribes	25,252	25,252	------	25,252	19,552	5,700	882	1,184	294	------	2,360	1,193	------	[4] 15,999	1,018	------	1,018
Cherokee Nation	13,172	13,172		13,172	9,090	4,082	400	321	207	------	928	200	------	7,962	300	------	300
Chickasaw Nation	2,614	2,614		2,614	2,193	421	58	150	4	------	212	208	------	1,773	136	------	136
Choctaw Nation	4,241	4,241		4,241	4,241	------	211	296	24	------	531	583	------	3,127	230	------	230
Creek Nation	4,743	4,743		4,743	3,551	1,192	172	278	39	------	489	157	------	2,905	252	------	252
Seminole Nation	482	482		482	477	5	41	139	20	------	200	45	------	232	100	------	100
Oregon	1,050	979	34	1,013	887	126	164	140	7	50	361	163	------	423	120	25	145
Klamath	324	299	24	323	316	7	84	18	------	------	102	39	------	175	------	------	------
Salem Subagency	230	217	------	217	160	57	39	------	------	------	39	------	------	121	------	------	------
Umatilla	263	243	1	244	212	32	20	------	7	------	27	64	------	121	------	------	------
Warm Springs	233	220	9	229	199	30	21	122	------	50	193	------	------	6	120	25	145
South Dakota	6,644	6,228	204	6,432	5,726	706	1,029	868	478	687	3,062	730	------	1,934	780	880	1,660
Cheyenne River	847	812	20	832	804	28	138	216	13	55	422	84	------	298	180	84	264
Crow Creek	206	186	12	198	175	23	41	------	------	------	41	50	------	84	------	------	------
Lower Brule Subagency	214	190	4	194	177	17	38	------	26	------	64	41	------	72	------	------	------
Flandreau	90	86	6	92	85	7	43	------	------	------	43	3	------	39	------	------	------
Pine Ridge	2,050	1,935	97	2,032	1,948	84	195	385	7	444	1,031	419	------	498	350	613	963
Rosebud	1,773	1,668	33	1,701	1,542	159	145	267	427	188	1,027	18	------	497	250	183	433
Sisseton	804	698	15	713	606	107	279	------	5	------	284	34	------	288	------	------	------
Yankton	660	653	17	670	389	281	150	------	------	------	150	81	------	158	------	------	------
Utah	334	311	24	335	269	66	52	96	14	43	205	------	------	64	83	70	153
Uintah and Ouray	296	274	24	298	240	58	52	96	9	27	184	------	------	56	83	18	101
Scattered bands under Paiute	38	37	------	37	29	8	------	------	5	16	21	------	------	8	------	52	52
Washington	3,130	2,877	97	2,974	2,744	230	195	181	96	87	559	153	------	2,032	180	109	289
Colville Agency	806	728	5	733	565	168	44	------	------	22	66	85	------	414	------	25	25
Spokane Subagency	214	195	8	203	193	10	5	------	3	------	8	9	------	176	------	------	------
Neah Bay	115	113	2	115	111	4	22	------	------	49	71	1	------	39	------	60	60
Taholah	267	238	3	241	205	36	14	20	------	------	34	14	------	157	------	------	------
Tulalip	993	911	32	943	943	------	25	161	40	16	242	19	------	682	180	24	204
Yakima	735	692	47	739	727	12	85	------	53	------	138	25	------	564	------	------	------

[3] Based on 1928 figures.
[4] It is understood that many additional children, estimated at 3,000, are attending public schools in incorporated towns but the exact number is not known.

Indian school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of Government schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States and jurisdictions	Number school children 6 to 18 years, inclusive	Number eligibles 6 to 18 years	Number under 6 or over 18 years in school	Total eligibles (total columns 2 and 3)	Total number in school	Eligibles not in school	Indian children enrolled in schools							Capacity of Government schools		
							Government schools					Mission and private		Public	Reservation		Total capacity
							Non-reservation, boarding	Reservation, boarding	In other reservation, boarding	Day	Total, Government	Boarding	Day		Boarding	Day	
Wisconsin	1,759	1,796	49	1,845	1,549	296	125	336	2	25	488	678	67	316	440	40	480
Grand Rapids Subagency (under Tomah)	364	353	1	354	349	5	2	90			92	214		43			
Hayward	247	242	19	261	222	39	8	41			49	71		102	170		170
Menominee	598	571	19	590	559	31	36	125		25	186	269	67	37	140	40	180
Lac du Flambeau Agency:																	
Lac du Flambeau	209	186	10	196	134	62	29	71			100			34	130		130
Lsona Subagency	130	110		110	74	36	30	8	2		40	1		33			
LaPointe (Bad River and Red Cliff)	211	334		334	211	123	20	1			21	123		67			
Wyoming: Shoshone	516	497	9	506	503	3	23	107			130	242		131	135		135
Florida: Seminole	164	156	8	164	14	150				14	14					15	15
Capacity of nonreservation schools																	10,400
Capacity of sanitorium boarding schools																	538

RECAPITULATION

Indian children of school age	86,275
Indian children eligible for school attendance, 6–18	81,536
Children under 6 or over 18 in school	1,726
Nonreservation boarding	9,639
Reservation boarding	11,994
Day	4,478
	26,111

Mission, private, and State schools:	
Boarding	7,121
Day	67
	7,188
Public schools	34,288
Total	41,476
Total children in school, all classes	67,587
Number of eligible children not in school	15,675

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total	31,952	34,516	28,625		
Arizona:					
Colorado River	80	83	79	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Apache Agency—					
Fort Apache	360	394	379	8	Do.
Canon	40	45	41	3	Day.
Cibicue	40	42	39	3	Do.
Do	40	32	31	4	Mission, day, Lutheran.
East Fork	110	64	(1)	6	Mission, boarding and day, Lutheran.
Fort Mojave	250	292	273	6	Reservation, boarding.
Havasupai	35	14	13	5	Day.
Hopi Agency—					
Hopi	142	211	122	4	Reservation, boarding.
Chimopovy	50	57	51	6	Day.
Hotevilla-Bacabi	88	93	91	5	Do.
Oraibi	80	77	63	6	Do.
Polacca	90	103	89	6	Do.
Second Mesa	72	73	68	6	Do.
Kaibab Subagency (under Paiute Agency-Utah).					
Leupp	400	448	354	7	Reservation, boarding.
Phoenix	950	1,039	983	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
St. John's	(1)	17	[2] 12	(1)	Mission.
Pima Agency—					
Pima	230	225	214	6	Reservation, boarding.
Blackwater	36	46	37	3	Day.
Casa Blanca	40	30	23	3	Do.
Co-op Village	25	18	16	3	Do.
Gila Crossing	40	36	28	3	Do.
Maricopa	40	25	22	3	Do.
Santan	24	25	20	3	Do.
Salt River Subagency (under Phoenix School)—					
Lehi	32	26	23	3	Do.
Salt River	90	88	78	4	Do.
San Carlos Agency—					
Rice Station	216	199	166	7	Reservation, boarding.
San Carlos	100	56	44	3	Day.
Bylas	80	50	37	5	Mission, day, Lutheran.
Peridot	40	66	52	5	Do.
Sells Agency—					
Santa Rosa	40	37	10	4	Day.
San Xavier	120	107	94	5	Do.
Sells	40	30	17	4	Do.
Vamori	40	15	12	4	Do.
St. Clare's (Anegum)	60	45	[2] 32	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Covered Wells	(1)	13	[2] 10	(1)	Do.
Guadalupe	(1)	37	[2] 26	(1)	Mission.
Lourdes	36	26	[2] 18	(1)	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Miguel	25	18	[2] 13	4	Do.
San Jose (Franciscan)	(1)	45	[2] 32	(1)	Mission.
St. Anthony (Topowa)	(1)	52	[2] 36	(1)	Do.
St. John's	(1)	70	[2] 49	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (Pisinemo)	(1)	36	[2] 25	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph (San Miguel)	45	34	[2] 24	3	Mission, day, Catholic.
Tucson	160	72	[2] 50	8	Mission, boarding, Presbyterian.
Southern Navajo—					
Southern Navajo	400	607	437	6	Reservation, boarding.
Chin Lee	160	230	157	5	Do.
Tohatchi	250	347	219	6	Do.
Theodore Roosevelt	450	461	424	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Truxton Canon	225	243	228	6	Reservation, boarding.
Western Navajo Agency—					
Western Navajo	308	429	305	6	Do.
Moencopi	35	37	34	4	Day.
California:					
Fort Bidwell	100	113	95	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Yuma	200	225	204	6	Do.
Hoopa Valley	165	189	171	6	Do.

[1] Information not available.

[2] Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
California—Continued.					
Mission Agency—					
Campo	20	15	11	6	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	16	13	6	Do.
Pala	30	21	16	6	Do.
Rincon	30	20	16	6	Do.
Volcan	30	18	14	6	Do.
St. Boniface	125	37	[2] 26	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Sacramento Agency—					
Auberry	32	12	11	6	Day.
Burroughs	20	19	16	6	Do.
Pinolville	23	23	16	6	Do.
Tule River (Round Valley)	32	29	21	6	Do.
Sherman	1,000	1,284	1,080	12	Nonreservation, boarding school.
Colorado:					
Consolidated Ute Agency—					
Ute Mountain	150	160	150	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ignacio	100	115	96	6	Do.
Florida: Seminole	15	14	10	3	Day.
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene Agency—					
Kalispel	30	22	12	3	Do.
Desmet	89	62	[2] 43	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Hall	200	164	158	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Lapwai Agency—					
Sanitorium	150	180	147	8	Sanatorium, boarding school.
St. Joseph	100	35	25	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox Agency—					
Fox	40	18	10	6	Day.
Mesquakie	30	36	19	6	Do.
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	88	98	77	(1)	Sanatorium school.
Kansas:					
Haskell	850	1,058	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Potawatomi Subagency, Kickapoo	30	15	11	5	Day.
Michigan:					
Mackinac Subagency (under Lac du Flambeau).					
Holy Childhood (Harbor Springs)	200	(1)	139	(1)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Holy Name (Baraga)	152	57	[2] 43	(1)	Do.
Mount Pleasant	375	446	374	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Minnesota:					
Consolidated Chippewa Agency—					
Grand Portage	30	24	15	6	Day.
Mille Lacs	30	45	24	6	Do.
Nett Lake	50	56	42	6	Do.
Pine Point	60	71	42	6	Do.
St. Benedicts	138	115	[2] 81	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Pipestone	300	337	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Red Lake Agency—					
Red Lake	140	167	142	8	Reservation, boarding.
Cross Lake	90	105	101	6	Do.
St. Mary's	180	158	[2] 152	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw Agency—					
Bogue Homo	30	17	10	6	Day.
Conehatta	50	34	21	2	Do.
Pearl River	30	46	29	6	Do.
Red Water	30	30	28	6	Do.
Standing Pine	30	26	19	6	Do.
Tucker	30	39	28	6	Do.
Montana:					
Blackfeet Agency	144	150	132	7	Reservation, boarding.
Heart Butte	30	29	21	4	Day.
Crow Agency—					
Big Horn	20	13	[2] 10	[2] 8	Mission, day, Baptist.
Pryor	(1)	26	[2] 18	(1)	Mission, Catholic.
St. Ann's	25	21	[2] 15	[2] 7	Mission, day, Catholic.
San Xavier	30	21	[2] 15	[2] 6	Do.
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius	235	132	[2] 92	[2] 12	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Belknap Agency—					
Fort Belknap	112	123	113	6	Reservation, boarding.
Lodge Pole	30	21	16	5	Day.

[1] Information not available.

[2] Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
St. Paul's	120	38	[2] 27	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Peck Agency, Fort Peck	120	174	132	6	Reservation, boarding.
Rocky Boy's Agency—					
Rocky Boy's	40	51	43	6	Day.
Sangrey	27	25	18	5	Do.
Tongue River Agency—					
Tongue River	80	97	84	6	Reservation, boarding.
Birney	47	50	43	5	Day.
Lame Deer	40	31	25	3	Do.
St. Labre's	65	63	[2] 44	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Nebraska:					
Genoa	500	560	519	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Santee (under Yankton Agency)	[1]	42	[2] 30	[1]	Mission, boarding, and day, Congregational.
Nevada:					
Carson Agency—					
Carson	460	512	467	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort McDermitt	80	47	41	6	Day.
Lovelocks	25	20	15	4	Do.
Nevada	70	19	15	4	Do.
Walker River Agency—					
Fallon	40	34	21	4	Do.
Walker River	60	25	16	4	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency—					
No. 1	35	24	19	5	Do.
No. 2	35	51	40	5	Do.
No. 3	35	17	12	4	Do.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	850	923	875	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Charles H. Burke	700	759	615	9	Do.
Eastern Navajo Agency—					
Pueblo Bonito	350	379	350	6	Reservation, boarding.
Pinedale	30	19	18	3	Day.
Navajo	[1]	61	[2] 43	[1]	Mission, Methodist.
Lake Grove	20	18	17	3	Mission, Day.
Rehoboth	85	83	81	9	Mission, boarding, Christian Reformed.
Jicarilla Agency—					
Jicarilla Sanitorium (Southern Mountain).	80	[1]	42	5	Sanitorium.
Jicarilla Mission	70	58	[2] 39	7	Mission, day, Reformed Church.
Mescalero	110	112	109	6	Reservation, boarding.
Northern Navajo Agency—					
San Juan	400	558	396	6	Do.
Toadlena	200	383	209	6	Do.
Nava	30	13	10	2	Day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe—					
Cochiti	28	34	32	4	Do.
Picuris	24	15	15	5	Do.
San Ildefonso	20	16	13	6	Do.
San Juan	100	80	76	5	Do.
Santa Clara	50	53	45	6	Do.
Santo Domingo	150	88	77	2	Do.
Taos	180	150	133	6	Do.
Tesuque	40	21	19	5	Do.
St. Catherines	265	104	[2] 73	9	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque—					
Acomita	100	65	59	5	Day.
Chicali	30	22	18	5	Do.
Encinal	30	16	16	5	Do.
Isleta	100	95	78	5	Do.
Jemez Mission	30	23	21	5	Do.
Jemez	30	42	30	5	Do.
Laguna	62	60	56	6	Do.
McCarty's	38	46	42	5	Do.
Mesita	38	20	16	6	Do.
Paguate	60	63	56	5	Do.
Paraje	30	21	19	4	Do.
San Felipe	60	74	59	4	Do.
Santa Ana	30	25	24	5	Do.
Seama	28	28	24	6	Do.
Sia	30	27	26	3	Do.
Laguna Sanitorium	60	39	24	[1]	Sanitorium.

[1] Information not available.

[2] Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools—Continued.					
Santa Fe	500	561	503	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Zuni Agency—					
Zuni	80	113	79	6	Sanitorium, boarding.
Do	140	134	115	6	Day.
Christian Reformed	90	81	74	5	Mission, day, Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's	175	125	89	6	Mission, day, Catholic.
North Carolina, Cherokee Agency:					
Cherokee	400	450	362	9	Reservation, boarding.
Big Cove	40	28	16	4	Day.
Birdtown	40	60	42	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	125	133	131	8	Nonreservation, boarding.
Fort Berthold Agency—					
Independence	24	16	14	6	Day.
Shell Creek	28	28	20	5	Do.
Fort Berthold	35	30	21	4	Mission, boarding, Congregational.
Sacred Heart	60	54	38	8	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Fort Totten	250	337	269	7	Reservation, boarding.
Standing Rock Agency—					
Standing Rock	202	242	220	8	Do.
Cannon Ball	40	20	13	4	Day.
Fort Yates	(1)	11	[2] 8	(1)	Mission school.
Turtle Mountain Agency, No. 5	30	35	19	5	Day.
Wahpeton	325	358	325	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	220	319	228	9	Reservation, boarding.
Seger	130	214	163	6	Do.
Chilocco	850	1,066	856	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Kiowa Agency—					
Anadarko	125	148	125	6	Reservation, boarding.
Fort Sill	160	226	178	9	Do.
Riverside	160	194	166	6	Do.
Osage Agency, St. Louis	75	40	28	10	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Pawnee Agency	160	224	181	7	Reservation, boarding.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca	260	294	267	9	Do.
Shawnee Agency—					
St. Mary's Academy	50	(1)	[2] 56	12	Mission, day, Catholic.
Shawnee	80	76	12	8	Sanitorium.
Five Civilized Tribes Agency—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Sequoyah Orphan Training.	300	331	311	10	Reservation, boarding.
Bacone College	[2] 400	9	(1)	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Baptist.
Creek Nation—					
Euchee	120	141	109	8	Reservation, boarding.
Eufaula	132	137	126	9	Do.
Chickasaw Nation, Bloomfield	136	178	136	9	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy	110	144	112	9	Do.
Wheelock Academy	120	152	123	9	Do.
St. Agnes Mission	(1)	80	[2] 56	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray State School of Agriculture.	100	110	[2] 77	(1)	Contract, boarding, State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	(1)	80	[2] 56	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Presbyterian.
Old Goodland	140	160	[2] 112	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), nondenominational.
St. Agnes Academy	85	100	[2] 70	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	50	50	[2] 35	(1)	Do.
St. Joseph's	27	30	[2] 21	(1)	Do.
Seminole Nation, Mekusukey	100	139	81	6	Reservation, boarding.

[1] Information not available. [2] Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oregon:					
Klamath, Sacred Heart	(1)	12	[2] 9	(1)	Mission.
Salem	800	738	670	12	Nonreservation, boarding.
Umatilla Agency, St. Andrews	150	76	57	(2)	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Warm Spring Agency—					
Warm Springs	120	137	118	6	Reservation, boarding.
Burns	25	27	25	6	Day.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River Agency	180	215	203	7	Reservation, boarding.
Cherry Creek	30	19	16	5	Day.
Green Grass	30	19	14	7	Do.
Thunder Butte	24	23	20	6	Do.
St. Joseph's	(1)	45	[2] 32	(1)	Mission school.
Crow Creek Agency, Immaculate Conception.	75	58	[2] 39	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Flandreau	400	476	433	10	Nonreservation, boarding.
Pierre	300	338	323	9	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency—					
Oglala	350	395	379	9	Reservation, boarding.
No. 4	30	23	15	5	Day.
No. 5	30	31	29	5	Do.
No. 6	30	24	15	5	Do.
No. 7	33	33	22	6	Do.
No. 9	30	32	23	5	Do.
No. 10	33	19	13	5	Do.
No. 12	30	14	7	4	Do.
No. 15	24	16	15	4	Do.
No. 16	36	38	27	5	Do.
No. 17	30	29	22	5	Do.
No. 19	30	16	10	5	Do.
No. 20	24	26	15	5	Do.
No. 21	30	24	11	5	Do.
No. 22	27	22	12	5	Do.
No. 23	30	18	13	4	Do.
No. 24	33	28	23	5	Do.
No. 25	30	21	17	5	Do.
No. 26	30	15	10	5	Do.
No. 27	20	18	13	5	Do.
No. 28	23	18	11	5	Do
No. 29	30	24	15	5	Do.
Holy Rosary	(1)	376	[2] 265	7	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Rapid City	315	372	315	9	Nonreservation, boarding.
Rosebud Agency—					
Rosebud	250	282	260	8	Reservation, boarding.
Blackpipe	25	27	24	6	Day.
Cut Meat	24	26	16	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	32	22	6	Do.
Little Crow	26	21	17	6	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	37	28	6	Do.
Oak Creek	26	28	22	6	Do.
Spring Creek	26	33	24	6	Do.
Hare Industrial	(1)	18	[2] 13	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
St. Francis	450	436	[2] 305	10	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
St. Mary's	(1)	10	[2] 7	(1)	Mission, boarding (contract), Episcopal.
Yankton Agency, St. Paul's	(1)	21	[2] 14	(1)	Mission school.
Utah:					
Paiute Agency—					
Goshute	30	42	31	7	Day.
Kaibab	22	16	11	7	Do.
Uintah and Ouray Agency—					
Uintah	83	98	89	6	Reservation, boarding.
Ouray	18	27	23	3	Day.
Washington:					
Colville Agency, No. 7	25	15	9	5	Do.
Neah Bay Agency, Neah Bay	60	59	47	6	Do.
Tulalip Agency—					
Tulalip	180	255	204	9	Reservation, boarding.
Jamestown	24	20	16	4	Day.
St. George's	70	98	89	5	Mission, boarding, Catholic.
Yakima Agency, St. Andrew's	(1)	58	41	(1)	Mission.

[1] Information not available.

[2] Estimated.

Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, highest grade taught, etc., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

States, agencies, and names of schools	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wisconsin:					
Hayward	170	173	155	6	Reservation, boarding.
Catholic Reserve	(1)	62	[2] 44	(1)	Mission, Catholic.
Keshena Agency—					
Keshena	140	156	142	9	Reservation, boarding.
Neopit	40	32	23	9	Day.
St. Anthony's	120	140	102	8	Mission, day, Catholic.
St. Joseph's	250	250	[2] 175	8	Mission, boarding (contract), Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	130	120	111	6	Reservation, boarding.
Tomah	350	401	349	9	Nonresevation, boarding.
Bethany Mission	(1)	68	[2] 48	(1)	Mission.
Neilsville Mission	(1)	70	[2] 50	(1)	Do.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone	135	140	125	8	Reservation, boarding.
Shoshone Mission	20	18	18	5	Mission, boarding, Episcopal.
St. Michael's	80	67	[2] 47	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Episcopal.
St. Stephen's	125	142	[2] 100	8	Mission, boarding (contract) Catholic.

SUMMARY

	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation, boarding	19	10,400	11,822	10,413
Reservation, boarding	55	10,505	12,763	10,518
Sanitorium, boarding	6	538	506	381
Day	131	5,367	4,619	3,657
Total	211	26,810	29,710	24,969
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract, boarding	20	[2] 2,240	[2] 2,352	1,339
Noncontract, boarding	27	[2] 1,976	[2] 1,693	1,683
Noncontract, day	22	[2] 926	[2] 761	634
Total	69	[2] 5,142	[2] 4,806	3,656
Total in all schools	280	31,952	34,516	28,625

[1] Information not available.

[2] Estimated.

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