emphatic terms their sympathy for their "Great Father," and the hope that he may succeed in crushing this wicked rebellion. Not a few of them have desired to enlist in the military service, and many of them could be induced to do so, if it were deemed best to encourage them. They are as truly loyal as any portion of our people, and as ready and willing to take up arms in defence of the government that protects and cares for them. Indeed, I have been highly gratified at the evidences of loyalty and affection for the government which they everywhere manifest. By kind and judicious treatment I am confident this feeling may be perpetuated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH,
Indian Agent.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 73.

AGENCY OF THE INDIANS RESIDING IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY,
Portage, Wisconsin, September 27, 1861.

SIR: I enclose to you this day the reports of such employés as are required to make annual reports to this agency. These reports will be found so full and explicit as to render it quite unnecessary for me to make an extended communication of my first annual report. Early in June last I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this agency, at which time I visited the Stockbridge and Munsee and Menomonee reservations. In August I again visited those reservations, and also the Oneida reserve. The Oneidas are far advanced in civilization. Their farms are well fenced and tilled. They have a fine stock of cattle and horses, and but for the degrading vice of drunkenness the efforts of the federal government in their behalf would already have been crowned with perfect success. I held a council with them, and the chiefs and all the best men among them implored me to do something to check and, if possible, stop this dissipation. Liquors are procured at the settlements near the reserve with pine timber, which is cut on the reservation. The best timber on this reserve is already nearly exhausted. I have forbidden them to take any more away. They ask unanimously to have laws extended over them similar to those now in force in New York for the Indians of that State. The missionaries at Oneida, who also are the teachers for the children, are very worthy men, exercising a great and healthy influence on the reserve. During the past year there has been but little improvement on the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations. In taking the census and gathering other statistics, during last month, I did not find a single Munsee Indian on the reserve separated for him. What few there are in this State are found at or near their old residence at Stockbridge, on the east side of Lake Winnebago. Nearly one-half of the Stockbridges have also left their reserve, and are either at their old residences or scattered through the counties in the northeast part of this State. The Stockbridges are very much displeased with their location, and hence they leave it. Their crops of all kinds were looking very well when I was with them, but most of their lands required much labor to prepare for grain. Many improvements have been left half completed, and are fast going to decay. Their schools, though small, are quite well advanced, being supplied with excellent teachers.

The present year is one of much prosperity for the Menomonees. Many of

them are quite ambitious to become good farmers and mechanics. Their fine crops the present season give them great encouragement. By another season they will need many more oxen and cows, and a large amount of farming tools. I am told by those long acquainted with the Menomonees that there has been much less dissipation during the present than in previous years. The Menomonees' schools are supplied with able and efficient teachers, but some incentive is needed to attract scholars to the school-room, while parents yet have but little government over children at home. The farmer, miller, and blacksmith are well qualified for the positions they occupy. Their precept and example are good, and, so far as I am able to learn, their labors give very general satisfaction.

There is but one obstacle in the way which will prevent all these tribes from advancing rapidly in all the arts and accomplishments desirable in civilized life, and that obstacle is the infernal traffic in intoxicating drinks. If federal and State authority combined is strong enough to suppress this traffic, everything desirable can be accomplished, so far as the Indian tribes are concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS,
Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 74.

KESHENA, *Wis., September* 20, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with my duty, I herewith submit my first annual report. When I came here I was told that the Indians could not learn to tend their mills, but with careful and kind treatment have taught one of them to fill and take nearly all the care of the saw-mill, and another one to do much of the work in the grist-mill. They are very anxious to learn how to tend their mills, and are always ready and willing to do whatever is required of them. The saw-mill is of the old style, and cannot cut lumber enough to supply the wants of the Menomonees. From the 1st of September, 1860, to this date, the saw-mill has cut one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four (189,854) feet of lumber, which has been delivered to the Menomonees, except what has been used about the mill and the mill house. The saw-mill is stocked with a good quantity of pine logs, sufficient to last the mill two years at least. From the 1st of September, 1860, to this date, I have ground seven thousand two hundred and ninety-three (7,293) bushels of grain; about one-half of this was for the Menomonees. All the seed which the Monomonees had to sow last fall was the toll which was taken at the mill for grinding for the white people. I have built a house and barn near the mills, since I came here, for the miller.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN R. MURDOCK,
Menomonee Miller.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 75.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1861.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the industrial school under my charge. I feel a grateful pleasure in looking at the various indications

of improvement which have become manifest since this school has been in operation. Those attending have in every instance abandoned their native costume, and I have much confidence that this will advance their civilization. The number of pieces of garments made by women and school girls, since my last report, is as follows: Pants for men, 109 pairs; for boys, 140 pairs. Shirts for men, 79; for boys, 82; skirts for women, 178. Gowns for women, 40. Dresses for girls, 77; skirts for girls, 120. Gowns for girls, 130. Other garments for women, 74; for girls, 110. Shrouds and sheets for the dead, 28. Sun-bonnets for girls, 20.

The yarn furnished for the school I distributed to women to knit at home, it being too coarse and heavy for young beginners.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 76.

KESHENA, *Wis., September* 17, 1861.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my first annual report of the condition of the Menomonee Indians, which, I am glad to say, is improving. Their crops looked well early in the season, but about the time their spring wheat was in blossom the dry weather injured it very much, but the yield is very fair. Their rye never was better. I have just finished threshing wheat and rye, to the amount of three thousand bushels, and, to add to this, they have threshed two hundred bushels by hand. Their corn, potatoes, and beans will amount to three thousand bushels more. The Indians are very much encouraged with their success in farming this season. The majority of them are willing to work, and are inclined to enlarge their farms, but they are no economists. Their poorest lands were first cultivated, and are now nearly exhausted. They want more clearings, and to do this they want more teams. They have now only teams enough to supply one-fourth of the families. They want at least twenty more yoke of oxen, twenty wagons, twenty cable chains, four dozen bush scythes, eleven boxes of axes, and eleven grindstones. Several of their cattle are getting old—too old for work. With your permission I shall have them butchered this fall. I would recommend the purchase of a good-sized stallion, for the improvement of their horses. The season has been favorable for grass. The Indians have cut about 200 tons of hay, and put it up in good shape. This, with their straw and corn fodder, will winter their stock. I have contracted with the young men for twenty-five tons of hay for the barns. But the cattle cannot work on this wild hay alone; therefore they will need about twenty tons of shorts or cornmeal. Last winter they were furnished with grain, which enabled a great many cattle to work, which otherwise could not have worked at all. The Menomonees have under cultivation about 400 acres of land, nearly all enclosed with good fences. Their improvements this last year have been more than in any two previous years. They have built about twenty-eight frame houses, and six or eight of logs. We have about two hundred bushels of rye, which was bought last winter for seed, but I intend to have it all sown this fall. Last spring about 1,000 bushels of potatoes were distributed among the Indians; many of these were planted. So I think they will have enough to supply them this winter, and for seed next spring. I have planted six acres of potatoes on the farm under my charge, and they bid fair to be a good yield. When I came here I found the roads, buildings, and fences in rather poor condition, and in order to repair these I had

to hire a good deal of team work done. While I have been making out this report the Menomonees have lost two more exen—one from over work, and one from the effects of a cut received from some Indian while it was stealing corn. The Menomonees need from 150 to 200 cows. I am confident that number could be well taken care of, and then in a few years they would be able to replace some of their working cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARMAN H. MARTIN,
Menomonee Farmer.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 77.

KESHENA, *Wis., September* 7, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with established regulations, I herewith submit my first report of the male school at this place, under my charge since the 1st of July last. The number of scholars in attendance during the time I have been in charge of this school has not been as large as I hoped it would be, although I did not expect it would be very large, owing to several reasons, the most important of which is because it has been that particular season of the year that berries are ripe for gathering, and large numbers have removed to different localities to hunt and fish, and allowing their families to gather their wild fruits for winter use. Nothwithstanding this, and many other reasons I will not now mention, the average attendance has been fifteen (15) per day, an increase of fifty per cent. on any previous quarter since the establishment of the school. The progress made by those who have attended the school regularly far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. When I first commenced teaching this school there was scarcely a scholar that could read intelligibly; now I have a class that reads in Sanders's Third Reader, another in Sanders's Second Reader, besides others who read very distinctly and well in books of a lower grade. I have a class in mental arithmetic which has made excellent progress, also a class in geography which is progressing finely. The health of the scholars has been remarkably good this season; temperance in eating and drinking, cleanliness and domestic industry, are virtues which I have endeavored to teach them to cherish and practice as the best antidote against all kinds of disease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON M. CORD, JR., *Teacher, &c.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 78.

KESHENA, *September* 14, 1861.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my annual report of the Menomonee girl school. It gives me much pleasure to state that it continues to progress, and that much has been achieved for the general benefit of the scholars. The school has been very pleasant and easily governed, and I think we have good reason to feel gratified at the progress made in the past year, and to anticipate much for the future. Improvement in habits of industry, cleanliness, and propriety of demeanor is worthy of note, and some have attained a good proficiency in the

elementary branches of an English education. Our school, with few exceptions, has been well attended for the past year; the scholars having acquired the habit to "go to school," they consider it a part of their duty in order to become civilized, which is the desire of the Menomonees; their former pagan habits are fast giving way to the more refined customs of the whites. The number of scholars who have attended during the year is eighty-three; average of daily attendance, from thirty-eight to fifty-two. The studies pursued are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and all are carefully trained to spell from memory. I cannot close this report without expressing my pleasure at the deep interest you manifest in the advancement of education. May the youthful assemblage in the Menomonee girl school reward you by their being more punctual at school and diligent at their studies.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 79.

KESHENA, *Wis., September* 13, 1861.

SIR: Having been instructed to make annually a report of the condition of the Menomonee blacksmith shop under my charge, I herewith submit the following:

When I was appointed to this place, July 17, 1860, I found the shop and tools in a very bad condition and the stock of iron very low, but, on applying to your predecessor, Colonel A. D. Bonesteel, I was promptly furnished with shop tools and iron, so as to put the shop in a much better condition. During the past year I have had one assistant up to December 1, 1860, and since that time I have two assistants. My first assistant was a sober, industrious, moral Indian; has formerly had some experience in the business, and is now nearly a second-class workman. My second assistant has had no experience except what he has had since he has been with me, but he has improved very fast, and is now an excellent hand.

I have made and delivered 60 pairs of strap hinges, 150 chain trammels, 50 bar trammels, 67 tapping gouges, 24 squaw axes, 24 grub hoes, 250 fish spears, 100 rat spears, 7 frows, 8 sets of drag teeth, ironed 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 cutter, 4 sets singletrees, 4 neck yokes, 4 wagon boxes, made 500 bark and buckskin awls, 300 crooked knives, 5 new plough cutters, shod new 30 yoke of oxen and 30 ponies; the balance of the time has been occupied in repairing wagons, ploughs, haying tools, grist and saw mill tools, stores, traps, guns, &c.

I have had delivered 852½ bushels of charcoal; at the present time I have only about 50 bushels. I have some remnants of iron and steel, say about 600 pounds in all. I am satisfied that not more than one-half of the demands for work have been met.

The demands for work at the shop in the agricultural department are largely increased. The calls for shoeing and for hunting implements do not diminish. I respectfully ask instructions as to what calls shall have preference, or if all shall suffer equally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY FIELDS,
Blacksmith for Menomonee Indians.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 80.

SHAWANO COUNTY, *Wisconsin, September* 13, 1861.

SIR: The east district school, under my charge, is small, having only fifteen scholars, seven of whom are males, and eight females. The attendance of these has been more regular this last year than in any time since the tribe removed upon their new homes. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was twelve, and, being mostly small, their advance has been rather slow, but perceptible, being trained in reading, spelling, simple arithmetic, writing, and singing. The books used are Sanders's 1st, 2d, and 3d Readers, and also his Primer, Sanders's Speller, Cornell's Primary Geography, and Thompson's Mental Arithmetic, parts first and second, and his larger work.

The school was greatly encouraged a short time since to renewed study by the presentation of nice books purchased by the tribe, and the children are at present doing their utmost to prepare for an anticipated pic-nic, to be holden upon the reserve, where an examination in the studies will be made before the headmen of the tribe and the parents of the children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SARAH J. SLINGERLAND *Teacher.*

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 81.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ONEIDA INDIAN MISSION,
Oneida, Wisconsin, September 3, 1861.

SIR: The school of the first Christian party of Oneidas commenced the term of 1860–'61, on the first day of October, 1860, and closed on the seventh day of June, 1861. Enclosed please find a copy of my register of days kept, and of the attendance of the children. You will be able to see from it much better than I can explain by words the great irregularity of attendance of most of the scholars. Not one attended every day, if they had they would have made rapid progress. I would suggest that if the department would grant a small sum for the purchase of articles of clothing to be given to those who attend school the best and behave with the greatest propriety, it would have a good effect upon them, and would teach them a lesson of great value to them through life, viz: that success depends upon their own exertions. Most of the parents exercise no control over their children; they attend school if they choose, but, if not, they do not compel them. This is known as the school of the first Christian party of Oneidas. Thirty-two boys and twenty-four girls attended last term. There is but one teacher. It is under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The church contributes no specified sum for the support of the school, but when needed for building or repairs it contributes through individual members what is necessary. Within the last eight years the church has thus given about $400 for the benefit of the school. The Indians contribute the firewood. There are two missionaries in the tribe: one of the M. E. Church, located in the southwestern part of the reservation; one of the P. E. Church, located in the northeastern part. Since you were here that portion of the tribe which was in the habit of drinking has paid no heed to your advice, but has rather increased than decreased in drunkenness. It appears that the whiskey sellers and the drinking Indians are determined to defy, in the most contemptuous manner, your noble resolve to save the Indians from folly and destruction by putting a stop to the liquor trade among them. I sincerely trust and pray that you may be able to accomplish this most desirable work. You will by so doing strengthen the hands and rejoice

the hearts of those appointed as missionaries and teachers, and will also confer an everlasting blessing upon the Indians. The crops look well; there has been more grain sown the past year than ever before. The Indians ought to be encouraged to cultivate the soil and to support themselves.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODOUGH.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 82.

SHAWANO COUNTY,
Wisconsin, September 13, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with duty, I hasten to forward to you my annual report. The school under my charge does not report the numbers it did the last year, owing to the removal of many families from the reservation to seek a livelihood in some other locality. Still there have been thirty-three different scholars, fifteen males and eighteen females, with an average attendance of sixteen, and not more than twenty-five at any one time. Of these, fourteen have gone through Cornell's Primary Geography, and five Cornell's Intermediate. Much pains have been taken to drill the children so as to be thorough, and there are but few questions in general geography which they cannot answer with readiness. Most of those who were in Thompson's Mental last year are now in his larger arithmetic, and cyphering in the first four rules with commendable progress. The larger scholars are toiling in fractions, decimals, and in interest. A class of four have read through Sanders's Fifth Reader, and are going over it a second time. A class of nine are just ready to leave Sanders's Third Reader and go into his Fourth. If there is any department in which the first and second classes excel, it is in spelling, as small rewards have been given to the best in Sanders's Speller. Fewer in number have occupied this year in writing, owing to the want of stationery; these have made good advances. The teacher is encouraged to renew his efforts in this great and responsible work of aiding to bring forward an intelligent generation, and is aiming to advance some sufficiently to be teachers, to take the place of those now on the stage of action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher among the Stockbridges and Munsees.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the verbal order of the Secretary of the Interior, the condition of the Indian trust fund, at the date of its transfer from the custody of the department proper to your charge as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

At the date of the annual report of your predecessor, of November 30, 1860, the clerk in charge, G. Bailey, reported the amount of the trust fund to be $3,396,241 82; on the 22d December following, however, according to the testimony of the late Secretary of the Interior, (see House report, No. 78, of