PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1876.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND AGENTS.

APACHE PASS, ARIZONA,
October 3, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th ultimo, requesting a report of the Chiricahua agency up to the time of its consolidation with San Carlos.

From the date of my last annual report, August 21, 1875, to the 7th of April, 1876, the only event of importance that occurred was the stealing of a number of horses from the Rio Grande, New Mexico, in the month of September, by a party of thirteen Hot Spring Indians and two Chiricahua Apaches, thirteen head of which stock were tracked to the Chiricahua reservation, recovered from the Indians, and returned to D. M. Reade, of Las Cruces, N. Mex. In the months of September, October, and November large numbers of the Coyotero Indians came to the reservation, claiming that they could not live at the San Carlos, and were not allowed to remain at Camp Apache. The majority of them remained until the 25th of December, when, in consequence of the killing of a chief of the Southern Chiricahuas by one of their number, nearly all of the Coyoteros were forced to leave to escape the vengeance of the Southern Chiricahuas.

In February I was informed by the Commissioner that no additional beef could be furnished the agency during that fiscal year, and as at that time there was only a small quantity of beef-cattle due on the contract, I informed the Indians that I should not be able to issue much more beef, and therefore they would have to hunt game in the mountains to partially supply themselves with meat during the ensuing four months. In compliance with these directions a part of the Cochise tribe moved over to the Dragoon Mountains, situated about thirty-five miles from the agency and thirteen from the mail-station of Mr. Rogers, at Sulphur Springs. While in the mountains, a quarrel arose among them, resulting in the death of two men and a grandchild of Cochise. This caused a separation of the band, the larger portion, under Taza, returning to the vicinity of the agency, and about twelve men and their families remaining with Skin-ya in the Dragoon range. In March, four of this party and three Coyotero Indians belonging to San Carlos made a raid into Sonora, and returned with one of their number wounded and about $100 in gold-dust and silver. About the end of March or commencement of April, Mr. Rogers allowed these Indians to know that he had whisky at his house, and sold some to them for silver. I had previously informed Mr. Rogers, both verbally and in writing, that if he disposed of any spirits to the Indians he would be prosecuted and removed from the reservation; and from the information I obtained from the Indians I do not believe that he had done any trading with them for over eleven months. From what I have since heard from reliable Indians, on the 6th of April Mr. Rogers sold whisky to an Indian named Pi-hon-se-nay, and the next day the Indian returned and purchased more. In the afternoon of April 7 Pi-hon-se-nay again returned, accompanied by his nephew. He demanded more whisky, but was refused, when, watching an opportunity, he shot and killed Rogers, and Spence, the cook, they being the only two men at the house at the time. After the murder the Indians stole some horses, ammunition, and whisky, and returned to the camp in the Dragoons; and early on the morning of the 8th, a few Indians, who were yet intoxicated, went over to the San Pedro Valley, killed a Mr. Lewis and wounded a man named Brown, stealing four horses from Lewis. I was informed of the murder of Rogers on the morning of the 8th, and shortly after daylight I started for the rancherias of the other Indians, who were much excited, accompanied by a troop of cavalry. On nearing their camps I found the Indians on the tops of the mountains, and, requesting the officer to proceed with his company to Sulphur Springs, I went to the Indians, and told them to go into camp near the agency and await my return, promising that none of them should be molested. Taking four Indians with me, I followed the cavalry and caught up with them at Sulphur Springs. The bodies of Rogers and Spence were buried the next morning, and we then followed the trail of the Indians, discovering the band of Skin-ya on the morning of the 10th. They had placed themselves upon a peak accessible only by ridges and cañons; and, after exchanging shots, the officer in command not considering the position assailable without the loss of a disproportionate number of men withdrew his troops and returned to Camp Bowie. Upon my return to the agency I di-

rected the Indians not to camp or hunt west of the Chiricahua Mountains, and so informed the commanding officer at Camp Bowie and the officer in command of the scout out from Camp Grant, and at the same time offered to furnish them with Indian guides. By keeping the agency Indians to the east of the Chiricahua range the renegades were made the only Indians to the west of them, and therefore all that the scouts could find would necessarily be hostiles. None of the scouts, however, succeeded in capturing either the murderers or any of their companions.

On June 4 Skin-ya and his party went to the camp of Taza, and tried to induce the band to leave the reservation and become hostile. This they refused to do, and finally the talk ended in a fight, in which six men were killed and three wounded; one fatally. The next morning Taza's band encamped close around the agency buildings. On June 5 Mr. J. P. Clum arrived with a regiment of cavalry, two companies of Indian scouts, and a body-guard of fifty-two San Carlos Indians, and on the 6th he had a talk with the principal men of the Apaches, who were camped close to the agency. Taza agreed to take the band he had with him over to the San Carlos, as he had previously promised me he would do, but said that he could not speak for the other bands on the reserve. The next morning Pi-hon-se-nay, who was severely wounded in the fight on June 4, sent in a messenger to see if he would be allowed to come in to die. Mr. Clum sent out a party of twenty scouts and brought him in a prisoner, the women and children of Skin-ya's band coming in at the same time, as their men had either been killed or left the reserve. On June 12 Mr. Clum started for the San Carlos with forty-two men and two hundred and eighty women and children, where he arrived on the 16th, less Pi-hon-se-nay, who had escaped from the sheriffs, and two men and three women whom Pi-hon-se-nay took from a camp while en route.

Of the remainder of the Indians formerly belonging to the Chiricahua agency about one hundred and forty went to the Hot Springs agency, New Mexico, and about four hundred are roaming the country from the Rio Mimbres, New Mexico, to Santa Cruz, Sonora, a distance of over three hundred miles; and since the discontinuance of the Chiricahua agency to the present time they have killed twenty men and women and stolen over one hundred and seventy head of animals, besides which there are a number of prospectors from whom nothing has been heard for some months.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that the killing of Messrs. Rogers, Spence, and Lewis was not an outbreak of the Indians of the agency; it was the result of selling whisky to Indians already outlawed from their tribe, and who were anxious to have other Indians join them to make their number sufficiently strong to enable them to become hostile. When at the Sulphur Springs ranch, Lieutenant Henely and myself found a keg of whisky that contained a quantity of tobacco and other materials to give strength to the liquor; and among civilized communities murders by men crazed from spirits are of frequent occurrence. The breaking of their treaty and attempted removal of nine hundred Indians for the criminality of three of their number has been the cause of the numerous murders and robberies that have been committed since the 12th of June.

For further particulars of the events that transpired at the agency during the year commencing September 1, 1875, I respectfully call attention to my final report as agent for the Chiricahua Apaches, dated June 30, 1876.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. JEFFORDS.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVE, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

I assumed charge upon the first day of January last, and found the condition of affairs very different from what I was led to believe. * * * I was almost disheartened, but determined to make the best of matters as I found them.

I immediately placed my whole force of employés and Indians at work to repair damages, and to complete the tunnels as far as possible with the materials at hand. Before the high water or overflow of the river I had excavated eight and one-half miles of canal, 5 feet wide at the bottom; also excavated and timbered, with top and side lagging, 770 feet of tunnel, 6 feet in height, 5 feet wide at cap and 6 feet at sill, as well as 400 feet of tunneling being retimbered and top lagged.

Finding that the material for timbering would give out before completion, I determined to tap the river at old Camp Colorado, and thus secure enough water to irrigate the lands (adjacent to the newly-constructed canal) that could be cleared in due time. In this matter I met with good success, as during the first week of May an unlooked-for and sudden rise of the river filled the canal. A few of the Indians had cleared land of arrow-weed and mesquite, and I am pleased to say had planted about 450 acres with corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c., that looked secure for a crop, until July 20, when the water ceased to flow.

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Although the extreme heat killed all the crops after the water ceased to flow, it has satisfied the Indians that with a constant supply of water they can secure good crops each and every year. The result will have good effect in the future, as they are now determined to cultivate by irrigation. In view of the above, I trust that a sufficient appropriation will be made to complete the tunnels and canal, which, when completed, will furnish a sufficient amount of permanent water to irrigate enough land to subsist all the lowland Indians of this Territory. With tunnels incomplete the canal is worthless.

The agency buildings are in a fair state of repair, but need paint and whitewash to protec t them from the weather. The tools in the blacksmith-shop are very scant, and a full supply is needed. I have renewed the carpenters' tools, with such articles as were most needed for immediate use.

The facilities for transportation are in a deplorable condition; the majority of the mules are old and worthless; others are entirely too small for draught purposes in this deep sand. Fuel has to be hauled some six or eight miles, and for a great part of the distance the sand is so deep that they are unable to haul more than half a load. I would recommend the purchase of six additional mules and the sale of three of the old mules and one horse. I have previously asked for permission to sell three horses and four mules and a substitution of others, but since that report one of the horses and two of the mules have died from sheer exhaustion and old age.

The Indians are a fine body and the best and most willing laborers I ever saw. There is scarcely any drunkenness among them; not because they cannot get the liquor, but because they believe it is injurious to them.

The day school was closed upon the last day of February, as I did not think the result justified the expense.

In reviewing the last seven months' progress, much more has been accomplished than I hoped for, and, with sufficient labor and material to complete the tunnels and canal, much will have been accomplished toward placing the Indians in the way of earning their own support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MORFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, September 26, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your Department, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this agency.

During the past year, peace and a good degree of prosperity have been enjoyed throughout the tribe. But little sickness of a serious character has prevailed among them. Owing to late frosts, that damaged the young corn, the crop is not so abundant as it otherwise would have been, yet it is sufficient to meet the wants of the Indians. It is their chief product and principal subsistence, which they serve up in a great many different forms. Their peaches, which were almost an entire failure last year, are quite abundant this season. This fruit is of a superior quality. Much of it is dried, and forms an article of commerce between the Moquis and other tribes.

Last spring I secured from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and from other sources, a good variety of seeds, both cereal and vegetable, which were distributed among the Indians, with instructions how to plant and cultivate them. They are very fond of beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions, potatoes, &c. Some of the tribe have tolerably good crops of these vegetables and cereals this season, which will doubtless be increased from year to year as their value becomes more and more appreciated.

Their lands, in the immediate vicinity of their villages, which were never very productive, by cultivation for a long series of years have become almost worn out. In view of this fact, early last spring about thirty families were induced to plant crops in a fertile valley fifteen miles distant. They seem to be much encouraged at this experiment, and it may be the means of inducing them to entirely abandon their present unpromising habitations.

According to your instructions last autumn, I used every means in my power to secure their consent to move to the Indian Territory, or some other more promising section of country than the one they are now occupying. But they persistently refused to entertain any propositions looking toward that end, saying if it was good enough for their fathers it was good enough for them and their children after them. It is to be regretted that a tribe of Indians, who are an agricultural and pastoral people, and who are so ready and willing to cultivate the soil, should expend their labor where they can reap only a small reward. They told me emphatically they would never leave their present abodes, unless forced to do so. All things considered, it would be unadvisable to resort to coercive measures.

They have no reservation or title to the country they are now occupying, consequently

they are virtually without homes. This fact being known, they, being a peaceable, inoffensive class of people, are liable to be imposed upon in various ways. The Navajo Indians, immediately on the east, have for some time manifested a disposition to encroach upon their best grazing lands, and have only been restrained from so doing by the presence and influence of the agent. On the west and southwest, within the last twelve months, about four hundred emigrants have settled not far from the lands claimed by this tribe, and I understand several hundred more are expected in less than a year. This being the state of the case, I would most respectfully and earnestly recommend that a reservation, of sufficient extent (say thirty miles square, so as to include all their villages and grazing lands) to meet their wants, be at once set apart by the Government for them, before any further encroachments be made upon the domain which they have so long occupied. Unless this be done, this interesting tribe of Indians will be driven to the wall and reduced to abject poverty. More especially would this be the result if the agency should be abolished.

The manual labor and boarding school, established more than a year ago, has been as well patronized as could have been expected. The pupils exhibit an aptness and capacity to acquire a knowledge of letters equal to the average American. Occasionally some of them would be required by their parents to herd sheep and goats for a few days. At such times some of the boys would request the privilege of taking their books with them, and while their flocks were grazing, they would be studying their lessons. A good proportion of the scholars have a strong desire to obtain an education "that they may be like Americans." By their assistance a large supply of good corn and vegetables has been raised for the benefit of the school.

In disposing of supplies I have endeavored to follow out instructions by requiring the Indians to labor in some way for the benefit of themselves or their tribe. This I regard as a very important point, for nothing tends to foster and encourage idleness and pauperism more than the gratuitous distribution of supplies to them. The Government has certainly taken a long step in the right direction by requiring the recipients of goods and subsistence to render some equivalent in return. The gratuitous bestowment of supplies upon any class of people, white, red, or black, would so demoralize them in the course of time as to take away all incentive to industry and self-support.

I have the honor to be yours, most respectfully,

W. B. TRUAX,
United States Agent Moquis Pueblo Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report of Indian affairs, pertaining to the Indians under my charge:

Having entered upon the duties of agent here, as late as the 1st of May, four months ago, my report will be necessarily confined more particularly to the operations of that period, with a review of the affairs of the year.

A short time previous to my taking control of these Indians, your Department placed under charge of this agency the Papagos, a tribe numbering as many or perhaps more than the Pimas and Maricopas together, widely scattered, having their reservation and principal settlement nearly one hundred miles distant. I have therefore been obliged to divide my attention between both these branches of my charge. I shall first speak of the Pimas and Maricopas.

ENUMERATION.

No census has been taken of these Indians for the past five years. It would be almost impossible to count them at this season of the year. During the winter, when they shall have gathered into their villages, a tolerably accurate census may be taken of them. From the best information at hand I should place their number as follows: Pimas, 4,100; Maricopas, 400. Total, 4,500.

SANITARY.

I would preface my remarks under this head by saying that it is difficult to obtain the permanent services of a suitable physician, notwithstanding the position is the best connected with the agency as regards pay and lightness of duties. There are many difficulties to encounter in the doctoring of these people, as, not understanding their language; the trouble and uncertainty of getting them to take medicine and apply remedies at their homes; the use of improper diet, and their general mode of life; all of these require a large store of patience, and an earnest and conscientious desire on the part of the physician to really benefit them. I hail it as a sign of their improvement that they are gradually losing faith in their own "medicine men," and seeking relief more generally from the use of the white man's remedies.

The general health of these Indians has been good. The majority of cases of sickness (with the exception of those of a venereal character) have been light, and these arise in a measure from their manner of living, eating of unripe melons, exposure, &c. A large number of the children were vaccinated during the months of May and June, but our stock of virus was exhausted before all were so treated. The location of the agency and reserve is healthy, and although more than the usual amount of water has fallen the past few months, I apprehend no sickness of a serious character.

LOCATION.

These people are mostly on the reserve, scattered here and there, as the fertility of the soil, and the supply of water enables them to select the most advantageous places for their fields. About two hundred families are living on what is termed the Blackwater lands, adjacent to the reserve, where they find good land and more water; where they are quietly living at present, but have been given to understand by your agent that their occupation of these lands is only temporary, and urged to deport themselves peaceably while so occupying them. In my communication to the Department, of May 31, I desired that this portion of the public domain, containing about seven thousand acres, be added to the reserve, it being at present unoccupied by white settlers, thinking then, as I do still, it to be the easiest solution of the vexed question of "water supply," at least for a few years, until these Indians form a more intelligent view of what is for their real good, and may be induced to consent to a removal. Another portion are living in the vicinity of Salt River, finding water for irrigating purposes from the spare water of the settlers' ditches, and in return help to keep said ditches in repair. While it would be advisable under more favorable circumstances to keep all these people on the reserve, and under the immediate care of the agent, yet at present it would be nearly impossible for them to make a livelihood were their farming operations to be confined solely to the limits of the reserve. I may add, but little if any disturbance between these Indians and the settlers has come to my knowledge.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land cultivated by these Indians is considerable, aggregating between seven and eight thousand acres. Wheat, barley, sorghum, beans, corn, and melons are the principal productions. Their mode of culture is very primitive, not progressive. Their plowing is done mostly with wooden plows, (there being but few iron plows among them.) These are drawn by oxen fastened by the horns, in the old Mexican way, thus scratching up the ground as it were; yet they raise an excellent article of wheat. Work-cattle are scarce among them, and they are obliged to wait for each other to get the use of them, causing considerable delay, and often the best of the season for planting is passed before many of them get in their crops. I would therefore advise that more light plows be given them, some sets of plain chain-harness, and an effort be made to teach them to use their ponies (of which most of them have plenty) to plow with, thus enabling them to put in their crops at the proper time, and rendering them more independent of each other. Affording them facilities for improvement in farming I believe to be in the line of true economy. Their crops this season have not been abundant, yet the more thrifty of them, and those occupying advantageous locations, have raised fair crops, a portion of which they sell to the traders to enable them to purchase other necessaries, or such articles as they may fancy. Those of them that fall short draw liberally on the mesquite beans and other native products to complete their supplies. This mode of living, however, is degrading, and materially retards their development in civilization and their physical and moral improvement, while it is better than allowing them to suffer from hunger or be driven to evil practices from actual want. The lateness of the summer water-supply will hardly give them time to plant and mature a second crop, such as corn, pumpkins, and melons. A few of them are owners of cattle, but the scarcity of pasture on the plains, the trouble of keeping them out of their fields, for want of proper fences, together with an ignorance of the best means of accumulation, a lack of courage to practice self-denial, even for a desired object, and the spending of their money for whisky, keep them from engaging in this pursuit to more than a very limited extent.

EDUCATION.

The facilities afforded in this most important branch of the service are too limited to expect any but limited results. During the past year but one school has been in operation among these Indians, held at the village of San-tan, two and a half miles west of the agency, in charge of the Rev. C. H. Cook, who for the past five or six years has labored earnestly and patiently among this people as teacher and preacher. This school has had an attendance of sixty-five children, the average daily attendance being 82 per cent. of the number enrolled. A marked superiority is manifest in those children who have had the benefits of the school in intelligence, manners, and dress, showing that day-schools may be carried on successfully among these Indians, and at an expense but little greater than that of public schools in large cities.

It is desirable that school-houses be established in some of the other villages, and the necessary teachers employed. In such a case some of the older scholars would prove efficient aids, particularly to those teachers who are unacquainted with the language of this

people. In no other way can we so effectually elevate them as by the proper education of the young. Therefore I deem it of the utmost importance that every reasonable facility be afforded them for the attainment of so desirable an end.

MORALITY.

Drunkenness exists among these Indians to a considerable extent, and to this, with its kindred vice of prostitution, and the evils they entail, are chargeable much of the misery and suffering these people endure. Owing to the location of this reserve and its surroundings, and the unwillingness of the Indians to give information in this matter, it is no easy task to effectually put a stop to the sale of whisky to them. The most feasible plan, to my mind, and the one which I recommended to the Department in my communication of May 31, is the establishment of a police force, composed of Indians, with perhaps a white man as captain.

The better class of Indians, those who do not indulge in this vice, and even some of those who do, would welcome any measures taken to suppress this great evil, realizing as they do the great misery it is bringing upon them. I think, however, I can safely say that many of the reports made to your office touching these matters are gross exaggerations, and do not proceed from the best motives.

Some trouble has been caused, and much annoyance to the agent, by the Papagos and other Indians bringing stolen stock, principally ponies, and selling or trading them to the Pimas. A number of these stolen animals have been restored to their rightful owners, and I have taken pains to inform the principal men of the tribe that such practices are altogether wrong, will invariably cause trouble and loss, and must be discontinued.

REMOVAL.

In accordance with the desire of the Indian-Office, I have endeavored to impress upon this people the necessity of keeping in their minds the idea of their removal from this reservation at no distant period; and while it is with reluctance they are brought to consider seriously a matter of so much importance, yet so distasteful to them, I apprehend no serious difficulty in their removal, when the time shall have arrived when such a removal shall be deemed necessary and expedient. From what I can learn from these Indians, as their desire, and from my own limited knowledge of the matter, the removal of them to the Indian Territory would be much more desirable than to the Colorado, removing them almost entirely from contact with vicious whites, and settling them in all probability once for all time. These objects would not be attained by their going to the Colorado River.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would recommend the establishment of a suitable police force for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, &c., the appointment of additional teachers, and the building of more school-houses. We have now a school-house at the Maricopa village, that has been unoccupied for a long time for want of a teacher. I would also recommend the flooring of our present school-houses, particularly the one at San-tan; the issuing of about two dozen light plows, adapted for shallow plowing, and suitable for two small ponies; also the same number of sets of inexpensive but strong chain-harness for their use, to be distributed among the head-men of the tribe; also some long handled-shovels, hoes, and sickles.

PAPAGOS.

On taking charge of the Papagos, under a consolidation of the agencies, I found their affairs somewhat complicated. These Indians number between five and six thousand, and are widely scattered throughout what is termed the Papago country, and even as far south as Sonora. Their status as regards civilization is much the same as that of the Pimas. Though they are not so largely engaged in cultivating the soil, they have more horses and cattle, and are adding to the number of these yearly. They are gradually improving in their mode of living, and seem to be competent and desirous of earning their own support. Being generally industrious, they rarely beg, and do not steal to any great extent, considering the inducements offered from their situation near the borders of Mexico. They find considerable employment among the settlers, proving valuable aid in their harvest-fields, and adapting themselves to various kinds of labor. Outside of the reserve but little farming is done until the rainy season sets in, when they plant their crops of corn, beans, melons, &c., filling up their time with looking after their stock, gathering cactus-berries and other wild products, hunting, (of which they are fond,) and visiting among themselves and neighbors.

RESERVE—LOCATION, ETC.

These Indians being, as before stated, widely distributed, the greater portion of them living off the reserve, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to confine them to its limits, particularly in view of their occupation as stock-raisers, and should this be insisted upon, it would break up this branch of industry among them, reducing many of them to want. The reserve is a good one and well adapted in part to the use of this people, if used exclusively for their benefit; but Mexicans are occupying farms and using the water-privileges belonging to and absolutely necessary to the Indians, without a shadow of title except occupancy. Thou-

sands of cattle belonging to Mexicans and others are grazing on the reserve, crowding the stock of the Indians to an inconvenient distance from where they belong. The timber on the reserve, which is yearly becoming more valuable, is being cut and hauled off, by persons so engaged, as a business, supplying Tucson and vicinity with wood; and all this without any compensation to the Indians.

These Indians being in a great measure able to earn a good support, most of them being frugal and industrious, while a portion of them are indolent and profligate, I think the time has arrived when the reservation system does not work to their permanent good. It has a tendency to allow the spirit of enterprise to lie dormant, and does not call forth their best exertions, nor does it give them a feeling of self-reliance that is desirable. In view of these and other important reasons I think it should be the policy of the Government, as it is clearly for the best interests of the Indians, to locate them, as speedily as possible, by giving to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land, and making the title to this land inalienable. Such action would encourage them to renewed efforts, allow them to assume a position by the side of their civilized brethren, and to join in the march of progress, I would therefore recommend that such legislation be asked for as will locate these Indians, in severalty, on any unoccupied Government land in this Territory, giving to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres, and that the said land be inalienable; that the Indians be advised and assisted to make such locations, the Government defraying the expenses of said locations; also, that the reservation be held for their use and benefit (allowing them, however, to make locations thereon) until they shall have been so located.

EDUCATION, MORALITY, ETC.

There is no school at present taught among these Indians. The intellectual and moral training of the young has been, for a long time, in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and the school hitherto kept taught by the sisters of the order of Saint Joseph. What progress has been attained by those attending the school I could not determine, the school not being in operation at the time of my assuming control. The parents and children have but a vague idea of the benefits of education. The parents exercise but little if any restraint or control over the children, and, as a consequence, the attendance was neither full nor regular; and unless some system is devised, by which attendance can be enforced, there is, perhaps, but little use to establish schools, or look for any considerable advance in education among them. The noon-ration system, practiced at the school among the Pimas, has been attended with good results. In view of the indifference on the part of the parents, and their lack of control over their children, it would be advisable, if such an end could be attained and the necessary facilities afforded, to make education, to a certain degree, compulsory among them.

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The Papagos, in contrast to the Pimas, mostly cut their hair and wear hats, many of them adopting the habits and dress of the Mexicans, with whom they have been more or less associated.

The evils of intemperance and immorality are found among them, not, however, to any great extent, but sufficiently so to bring much degradation and misery to them. Could the liquor-traffic be effectually stopped, which is rendered more difficult from the fact that, as with the Pimas, these Indians will suffer almost any punishment rather than give information as to the parties engaged in it, I see nothing to prevent them advancing, gradually if not rapidly, in the scale of civilization. The same means to prevent this whisky-trade as is advised in the case of the Pimas would apply here.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been generally good, no epidemics having occurred among them. I have retained the services of a physician at Tucson to attend to the wants of such patients as may apply to him for relief.

The licensed traders for these Indians remain only about two months on the reserve, while the Indians are gathering and disposing of their grain, returning to Tucson, where the Indians prefer going to trade, often carrying their products to that place, a distance of nine miles, for that purpose.

I have also, at the solicitation of the tribe, engaged a blacksmith at Tucson to repair their implements and carts.

In addition to my recommendation concerning the settlement of these Indians, I recommend that the dry wood on the reserve be sold under some system to be devised, and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Indians.

I think it would be advisable to erect a small flouring-mill for them, and improved breeds of stock might be provided to their great advantage.

In closing, I would respectfully urge that due consideration be given by your honorable department to the recommendations and suggestions herein contained, in view of their great importance as touching the progress and permanent good (to say nothing of justice) of these people, and that the necessary means be placed at the disposal of your agent to enable him to carry out these desirable objects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES. HUDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, *October*, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of affairs connected with and pertaining to the Apache Indians of Arizona.

During the last two years there has been among these Indians a steady progress, and their record since 1874 is a strong evidence in favor, if not a complete vindication, of the wisdom, justice, and efficiency of the present department policy and agency administration.

During the fiscal year ending August 31, 1875, orders were issued by your department for the removal of the Indians from the Rio Verde and Camp Apache agencies, and their consolidation under one agent at San Carlos. The removal of the Rio Verde Indians and their location here was effected with comparative ease and great satisfaction, nothing more serious occurring than a fight among themselves while *en route*, in which seven were killed and ten wounded. After their arrival they several times threatened to fight rather than submit to our system of control, but in less than two weeks their mad hostility and direful wrath subsided and passed away.

THE COYOTERO APACHES.

The transfer of the Coyotero Indians from the Camp Apache agency was attended with great difficulties, strong opposition, and much danger both to those engaged in the removal and to the general peace of our Territory, and I was just in the midst of the dangers and troubles at the time of concluding my last annual report in August, 1875.

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On the 16th of June, 1875, I was ordered by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove the Indians and agency property from the Camp Apache agency to the Gila River, and to execute the order at as early a day as possible. In compliance with these instructions the property and a majority of the Indians were transferred to the San Carlos agency during the latter part of July. Such Indians as were reluctant to leave the White Mountains I was careful to inform that they would receive no more rations there, and after July 31 the agent and agency would be removed to the Gila River. * * * *

The opposition gradually disappeared, and the Indians were brought to San Carlos.

A branch agency was built about twenty miles east of San Carlos on the Gila, and about eight hundred of the Coyotero Apaches were located there. The remainder, about one thousand, were camped on the Rio San Carlos, north of the agency. The manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors has been effectually prohibited.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIRICAHUA APACHES.

On the 8th of April, 1876, a faction of the Chiricahua Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, and killed two men, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Spence. The same party attacked the ranches of the Rio San Pedro, and killed one man and very badly wounded another. A company of cavalry went from Camp Bowie to punish these murderers; they pursued them sixty miles, had a fight, killed no Indians, and returned to Camp Bowie.

On May 3 I received telegraphic instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to Apache Pass, take charge of the agency, and remove the Chiricahua Indians to San Carlos. Inasmuch as I had resigned my position as Indian agent on February 26, I was quite reluctant to accept this new and dangerous task, but finally consented. General Kautz was requested to place all available troops in such position as would afford greatest protection to the citizens in case of further hostility on the part of the Indians.

The name of the Chiricahua Indians has been a terror to Arizona and Sonora for many years. Many, many graves in Arizona mark the resting-places of their victims, and their raids for plunder and murder were continued into Sonora up to the very time of their removal. It was variously estimated that this tribe numbered from three hundred to five hundred able warriors, all well-armed, brave, and experienced. They had always defied our troops, and had been victorious in almost every engagement with our forces. I therefore determined not to go upon their reservation until I was prepared to dictate terms to them, and not they to me. I also determined to have the settlers protected in case of hostility, and to be ready to quell an outbreak without protracted war.

On May 17 I received a telegram from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing me that General Kautz, commanding Department of Arizona, had been ordered to give all assistance necessary to remove the Chiricahua Indians. I immediately telegraphed to General Kautz requesting him to place all his available troops near and about the Chiricahua reservation. The general replied that he had ordered all the Sixth Cavalry to Southern Arizona. I then proceeded to San Carlos, organized a company of fifty-four special policemen of the Arivaipa and Coyotero Apaches to act as my own body-guard, and with these, well-armed, I proceeded to Apache Pass, via Tucson. General Kautz was in the field in person with twelve companies of the Sixth Cavalry and two companies of Indian scouts from my reservation; besides these I had my company of Indian police.

I arrived at Apache Pass about noon on June 5, and found Taza (son of Cochise) and his band there. Taza and party are very firm friends of the whites, while one Skinya headed the hostiles. Taza and party had had a fight with Skinya and party on the 4th instant, in which fight Skinya was killed, together with four of his men. Pionsenay, brother of Skinya, and murderer of Rogers and Spence, was shot through the right shoulder by Taza, while Nachee, youngest son of Cochise, fired the shot that killed Skinya.

On the 6th instant I had a talk with Taza's party, and they readily consented to go to San Carlos. Taza's party includes all the original Chiricahua Indians, and numbers about three hundred and twenty-five men, women, and children.

Besides these, I judge that about sixty Indians, under the chiefs Hoo, Eronemo, and Nolgee, ran away into Sonora, where their home really is; but as they got no rations in Sonora, they preferred to live on the bounty of our good Uncle Samuel at Apache Pass. Another party of thirty or forty, under old Gordo, went to the Hot Springs reservation, in New Mexico, where they rightfully belonged. These are all the Indians I could find or account for on this reservation, and Taza and Pionsenay both told me that no other Indians lived upon the reservation, and our Indian scouts were unable to discover any signs of straggling bands; so that from this I conclude that the number of Indians on this reservation did not exceed four hundred and fifty, although in the last annual report the number is estimated at nine hundred and sixty-five.

On the morning of June 8 I learned that Pionsenay, the murderer of Rogers and Spence, was camped within ten miles of the agency. I accordingly sent out a detachment of Indian police to bring in the outlaw and such others of his people as might be in his camp. The party returned in the evening, bringing with them Pionsenay and thirty-eight others, mostly women and children. I put the outlaw in a strong room and kept a guard of two over him day and night. He told me that he with two others had killed the men at Sulphur Springs. I took Pionsenay part way to Tucson and met the sheriff, who was coming out after the criminal. I transferred the Indian to the officer about 2 p. m. on June 13, and the Indian escaped about 9 p. m. the same day and has not yet been recaptured. This is the only misfortune connected with the removal, and for this the sheriff is responsible.

I left Apache Pass on June 12 with three hundred and twenty-five Indians, escorted by my Indian police, and on the 18th instant the Chiricahua Indians were located on the San Carlos reservation without trouble or accident; the terrible shade of that tribe's dreaded name had passed away, and the imaginary army of four or five hundred formidable warriors had dwindled to the modest number of sixty half-armed and less clothed savages. * *

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

The Indian police system is my great hobby in the management of wild Indians, and my police have really done more this year than I had expected of them or claimed for them. On the 9th of October General Kautz, at my request, ordered all the troops away from San Carlos, and the abandonment of that camp. This was something I had long desired; and although no more unfavorable time could have been selected for their removal, (pending the transfer of the Coyotero Apaches,) yet, as the general chose that time, I did not object. The troops at San Carlos left on the 27th of October, 1875, under the command of Lieutenant Carter, Sixth Cavalry United States Army. We had now no other defense than our Indian police, and I will mention a few of their exploits, which will sufficiently prove their faithfulness and efficiency.

On the 24th of October I received information that a number of Yuma Indians had left for the Pima villages. I immediately dispatched Mr. Beauford with a small police force in pursuit of the truants. Mr. Beauford returned on the morning of the 27th, bringing with him twenty-seven prisoners, who were furnished lodgings in the guard-house. I may mention here, as a significant coincidence, that, as Mr. Beauford came into the agency with these prisoners, Lieutenant Carter moved out of camp with the troops, leaving us unprotected.

On the 22d of December a very prominent chief, named Disalin, became enraged and fired two shots at Mr. Sweeney, one at Mr. Beauford, and one at an Indian; and in less than two minutes the Indian police had put a dozen bullets through Disalin, and he was correspondingly quiet.

On the 26th of February, 1876, I issued the following order:

"CLAY BEAUFORD,
"*In Charge of Indian Police:*

"SIR: It having been reported that there are some renegade Indians prowling about the western border of this reservation, you are directed to take fifteen Indian police and ascertain the truth of these reports by a scout in that direction. Should you find the renegade Indians, you are directed to use your own judgment as to an attack with a view to capture their camp. Should your force be too small to effect the capture of these renegades, you will report the facts in the case to me without delay, or should you be near a military post, report the circumstances to the commanding officer, asking his assistance.

"JOHN P. CLUM,
"*United States Indian Agent.*"

This scout was gone from the agency seventeen days. They killed sixteen renegades, and brought in twenty-one women and children as prisoners.

On the 8th of June, 1876, (as I have already reported,) a detachment of twenty police brought in to me Pionsenay and thirty-eight others. No other prisoners were taken.

I could mention other instances of most valuable services performed by the police, but I

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

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

BUILDINGS.

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

SHEEP.

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

AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 21, 1876.

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

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

Our crop this year was very light. One reason for this is the fact just stated above, and another important reason for its lightness was the severity of last winter. The rainy season set in in October and continued almost incessantly for nearly six months. There was about 90 inches, or 7½ feet, of rain-fall in this valley. Whenever there was a day that we thought we dare plow at all the plows were going, and when we supposed that the ground was in such a condition that it could be seeded, the sower and harrows were started. In this way we succeeded in getting about two hundred acres of grain sown. The grain on a portion of the land was not worth cutting; in fact, it would not have yielded a bushel to the acre.

Our machines for harvesting were so badly worn that we could do nothing with them without a great outlay, and having no funds to expend upon them, and no employés to superin-