

This report does not include St. Paul's boarding school for boys, which is a part of our work here. The principal will furnish a separate report.

The above figures compared with previous years show no very remarkable growth in any direction, yet I think there is a steady, although slow advance. One exception, possibly, is the considerably larger amount which out of their poverty they have given. And when it is taken into consideration that the past year was one of great scarcity, when they often went hungry, it is the more remarkable. The abundant harvest of the present summer is a great relief.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,  
*Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*

E. W. FOSTER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

## REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

### REPORT OF UINTAH AGENCY.

UINTAH AGENCY, UTAH, *August 21, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1891, I have the honor to herewith submit this, my second annual report.

#### UINTAH AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

Having been in charge of this agency a little over one year, I trust I can speak advisedly upon some of the leading characteristics of these Indians, and must say that they, as a tribe, are yet low in the scale of civilization. This may be accounted for, not by any unusual inaptitude of their natures, but by the fact that no missionary efforts have ever been made among them, nor have the schools heretofore maintained been conducted with or been given any distinctive religious character. This I hope to change under the present superintendent. A Sabbath school has been regularly maintained since last December.

The common Indian superstitions cling to them with dogged pertinacity—such as the abandonment or destruction of property at the death of any member of a family, and the shooting of ponies at the graves. They love the dance and the horse race. The burning of houses I have strictly forbidden and warned my police to prevent it, which they have done with the exception of one case that I am aware of, and that house was an old and rather worthless one, burned after my police had guarded it for two days. Such is their deep-seated superstition in that regard that they will plead in extenuation of their action that the house was worthless, or that the horse killed at the grave was blind or otherwise useless; others will remove those whom they expect to die to some temporary home, in order that they may not have to destroy their houses. But to prevent them from abandoning their houses when a death occurs is, as yet, impossible. They will just gather up their effects and go to some other locality on the reserve, while their houses stand unoccupied.

**Location.**—This reservation is located in the beautiful Uintah Valley, and was set apart as such by Executive order, under authority of Congress, and is occupied by two tribes—Uintah and White River Utes. The former tribe came here from various parts of Utah, from 1861 to 1863; the latter came in 1881, by direction of commissioners, who executed a treaty with all the Ute tribes of Colorado just after the Meeker massacre, in 1879, settling the White Rivers at Uintah, the Uncompahgres at Ouray, and the Southern Utes in the southwest corner of Colorado.

The Uintahs are the more industrious and more inclined to send children to school. There is considerable tribal jealousy between the two tribes, which has resulted in causing many of the more industrious and independent of Uintahs to withdraw to more distant portions of the reserve. About 150 of those are located on the Upper Duchesne, along with old Chief "Tabby," the greatest chief of all the tribes, now quite old and totally blind. He seldom visits the agency, having been here only three times in the past year. He is very conservative, always talks for peace, and is promptly at hand if any subject comes up that he considers vital to the interests of his tribe. The above-mentioned camp is about 65 miles from the agency. Many others are located on farms at intermediate points, while a majority are located near— from 2 to 6 miles from the agency.

#### Statistics.—

Uintahs:	
Males over 18 years .....	128
Females over 14 years .....	134
School children 6 to 16 years .....	135

## Statistics—Continued.

## Uintahs—Continued.

Males.....	245
Females.....	213
Total.....	458

## White Rivers:

Males over 18 years.....	113
Females over 14 years.....	111
School children 6 to 16 years.....	90
Males.....	209
Females.....	173
Total.....	382

This reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres. About a third or less is available for farming, mostly by irrigation; the remainder is all good grazing land. Much of the farm land is easy of access to water and is being used for farms, but other thousands of acres of excellent land can only be utilized by a more expensive system of ditches than the Indians can or will afford. A moderate outlay wisely invested in canals and ditches on these reservations would go far toward the civilization of these Indians and rendering them self-sustaining.

It was believed by nearly all who read it that the law of 3d of March last which allowed the crossing of "Government reservations" by canals and irrigating ditches in certain cases where water was abundant, applied to Indian reservations. If it is so construed it would be of great benefit to this reservation, by taking water across large tracts of first-class farming lands (Indian), supplying them with abundant water, in order to reach and bring water on public lands adjacent. There is now formed in this vicinity a company, under the laws of Utah, having the above object in view, viz, to carry water in a canal from White Rocks Creek across 14 miles of reservation lands and on to public lands east of the reserve, furnishing free water to all intervening lands. It will readily appear how greatly this would benefit the Indian lands.

**Issues and annuities.**—Regular issues (weekly) of flour and net beef are made to these Indians, also irregular issues of sugar, salt, baking powder, soap, coffee, and occasionally bacon, amounting to possibly half their subsistence; clothing and blankets, consisting of gingham, flannels, shawls, shoes and hose, pants and vests, coats, overcoats, duck suits, boots and socks, for men and boys.

An annual annuity payment in cash is made, derived from the Ute trust fund, known as 4 per cent and 5 per cent funds, which is divided pro rata between the confederated bands of Utes, and paid out to each per capita, the Uintahs receiving \$13.87 and the White Rivers \$6.06 per capita. The difference between the two is owing to the fact that what is known as the Meeker pension, amounting to \$3,500 annually, is deducted from the aggregate portion paid the White Rivers, to which they submit with a surprisingly good grace.

**Farming.**—Next to the school, the farming must, in my opinion, rank as a civilizing agency. For many years wagons and farm implements have been issued to these Indians, and at this date their progress in farming shows the wisdom of the measure. Many are quite industrious and skillful, and raise excellent crops of wheat, oats, lucerne, and garden vegetables, sufficient for their families and a good surplus for sale. I distributed among them last spring 10,000 pounds wheat, 21,000 pounds oats, 2,000 pounds lucerne, 200 pounds timothy, 10,000 pounds potatoes, besides quantities of garden seeds, and the fine harvest now being cut will make a good account of the same.

In this connection I wish to say that the farmers have too much outside duty, such as accompanying freighters, visiting distant parts of the reserve to attend to trespassing stockmen, the weekly butchering and cutting up of the meat, etc., to give that time to the Indian farms that the case demands, and I am persuaded that the money invested in at least one additional farmer, whose time should be devoted entirely to Indian farms, would be well and wisely spent.

My Indians haul all the agency and traders' freight from Price Station, on the Denver and Rio Grande (western) Railroad, distant 115 miles, for which they are paid \$2 per hundred weight. They like the freighting, and it is a source of considerable revenue to them. They will cut and haul any amount of cord wood, but the hauling of logs requires more skill and heavier horses, and they do not succeed so well; hence it is a difficult matter to get our annual allowance of logs cut and hauled by them.

**Improvements and repairs.**—In obedience to office letter and circular of July 22, 1890, in regard to butchering, I immediately began repairing and refitting

slaughterhouse and corrals, and soon had an outfit where our killing is done as neatly as it is anywhere; the carcass hangs over night and is cut up next day and issued from the block. Later I asked and obtained authority to bridge two of these turbulent streams, and in December completed two good bridges, both neat and safe.

The wood-working machinery consisting of planer and flooring mill, lath mill, shingle mill and molder, for ten years standing idle in a shed at Ouray, I have brought up here and set it all up in good order in the agency sawmill. In this work my engineer has shown exceptional skill and workmanship.

Last winter I asked and obtained authority to purchase quite a bill of nursery stock, of many varieties: One hundred apple trees, cherry, pears, prunes, apricots, plums, crabapples, grapes, gooseberries, currants, blackberries and raspberries. I made my purchases in person while in Salt Lake City, of the Salt Lake Nursery. Upon arrival I immediately had them set out in the school grounds, giving the work my personal supervision. With few exceptions among the small fruits, all are doing well, and with care will soon yield an abundance of fine fruit. This is an innovation on this agency, to which I refer, as I trust, with pardonable pride. The Indians are so well pleased with the apparent success that they wish to try it for themselves next spring.

I have also bought, by authority, wire and fenced in an additional pasture of about 70 acres for school cows and agency horses; have laid neat board walks on both sides of the plaza, added kitchens to two agency dwellings, besides many minor improvements, as sheds, gates, outhouses, etc. The carpenter has in addition made floors, windows, and doors for twelve Indians houses, twenty-five bedsteads and thirty hayracks, cupboards and other household conveniences.

**Industries.**—The effect of a year of activity is most marked among the Indians. Every man has some active employment; absolute idleness is almost unknown. Farming and herding are the chief occupations, but if any chance of working for wages, freighting, wood hauling or other labor is offered there are always plenty to avail themselves of it. I have found none as yet who have proved steady at learning a trade.

No allotments in severalty have as yet been made. At a council held by Special Agent Parker, on his recent visit here in July last, the subject of "severalty allotments" was considered, the Indians claiming that they were not ready to answer, did not quite understand its effect, and said they would talk it over with Chief Tabby. That was made the occasion of the recent visit of that dignitary to the agency, when he expressed his entire disapproval of the matter, seeming to fear the contraction of their territory and the probable sale of the surplus if they took their lands in severalty. Notwithstanding this affair, I see a strong inclination on the part of the more enlightened to own their own farms and homes, and I would strongly recommend that an effort be made by the special agent early next spring. Not less than 150 heads of families are occupying definite tracts of land, though unallotted.

**Cattle grazing** on the reservation early occupied my attention. I found the business in an unsettled and exceedingly unsatisfactory condition; no definite bargains with anyone, but any who chose drove cattle onto the western end of the reserve, where summer range is fine; nor could definite numbers be ascertained, a sort of "go-as-you-please," "catch-you-as-catch-can" way of doing business, which was calculated to foster dishonesty in counting for cattle, and endless suspicions of dishonesty on the part of the agent, and troubles between cow men and Indians.

At a council held last fall (October) the Indians unanimously requested me to drive all stockmen off the reserve. I immediately laid the matter before the Indian Office, and was promptly directed to move them all off before April 1, 1891. A petition of numerous cattle men to Department led to the extension of the time for removal until August 1, 1891. I, as before, promptly notified all stockmen by letter of such order and to be prepared to move off at the specified time. I followed up such notice by attending in person as the time approached at the several ranches, to see to it that the order be strictly complied with. Just so soon as they became convinced that no modification of the order would be made they all moved off in good faith.

**Liquor selling**, and consequent drunkenness, is the bane of all agencies, and to suppress or guard against it is the "philosopher's stone" of the Indian problem.

Early last October I laid the matter before your office; steps were promptly taken to look into the matter and to devise ways to cope with the giant evil. This led to the appointment, at Fort Du Chesne, of W. M. Curtiss, deputy United States marshal, and J. T. McConnell as United States commissioner, thus giving us a tribunal close at hand for the apprehension and trial of offenders. Three cases are now bound over for trial at the September term of supreme court. But, owing to the almost insuperable difficulty of securing evidence, cases of punishment commensurate with the crimes are rare indeed. I still hope to make example of some of the worst offenders yet.

**School.**—By the time this reaches the printing press our school will be occupying the two large and commodious buildings which (thanks to the energetic policy of the present Commissioner) are nearing completion. Being handsomely located, in a perfect bower of green, these fine buildings will give as good school accommodations as any in the service, if not as large.

This school in the past has suffered from a variety of causes—poor accommodations, bad management, and sickness. Two superintendents and matrons having been discharged by the Indian Office for inefficiency during the last school term will explain much of the poor management. The school is literally to be “built up.” To do this is the duty now before superintendent and agent.

**Police.**—The police force consists of 8 privates, 1 sergeant, 1 captain, and are very efficient in all that pertains to their duties, are fairly proficient in drill, but should have more drill than I am personally able to give them.

**Court of Indian Offenses.**—I believe the time has come when such a court would do good service among these tribes. I have tried the method of arbitration, with Indians as umpires, and find it works well. To illustrate the law-abiding spirit of these Indians: In last December the first case of arrest of an Indian for crime by the county sheriff took place at the agency; although this was an assumption of jurisdiction hitherto denied, no resistance was offered, the man went along peaceably, stood his trial, and was cleared.

**Sanitary.**—This has been a year of much sickness from a variety of diseases; diphtheria and kindred ailments prevailed. Thirty-two deaths (5 of them school children) are reported by agency physician and 15 births.

**Conclusion.**—It is gratifying to note some improvement in the manner and morals of the tribes in the past year, and to observe the increased efforts of the Department to furnish all possible facilities for their further advancement, as the gristmill now authorized to be built and the two fine schoolhouses about completed abundantly attest.

#### OURAY SUBAGENCY AND RESERVATION.

It is situated in the valleys of the Green, White, and Du Chesne rivers, and contains 2,000,000 acres of land, laying as it does immediately east of Uintah. The two agencies were consolidated and placed under the care of one agent in the year 1886 by act of Congress. There is very little farm land on this reserve except what is located on the Du Chesne River from 4 miles from its mouth to the west line of the reserve, and these lands are so located as to require more expensive ditches than the Indians can make; neither can it be done by the available agency force.

**Buildings.**—The agency buildings stand on a barren, gravelly bench at the junction of the Du Chesne and Green rivers. The agent's house is a good building, and a small building, built for a schoolhouse but now used for office, is also fair. Aside from these all others are log and stockade structures—dirt-covered and very old, and of no money value. If the school buildings are built on the location as selected by Col. Parker, special agent, Superintendent Binford, and myself, it will necessitate the removal of the agency to that same locality. This removal I would strongly recommend.

**Schools.**—This tribe (Ourays) have never had either church, missionary, or schools on their own reservation, notwithstanding their treaty, approved June 15, 1880, expressly provides for schoolhouses, and careful estimates were made by Messrs. J. J. Russell, Otto Mears, and Thomas A. Morris, Ute commissioners, for schoolhouses and other buildings and supplies upon their location here in 1881. Neither apparent neglect nor the inherent difficulties of their naturally barren reserve has hindered these Indians from a degree of improvement, and the universal verdict of all observers is that they as a tribe are more enlightened, intelligent, and progressive than their brother Utes.

Through the enlightened and progressive policy now at the Indian Office a site has been selected for a school building, and proposals will be advertised for soon, so that this long-felt want is in a fair way to be supplied. It may be too much to expect that this tribe will sustain a large school for the first year, or perhaps two, but a beginning must be made, or a school can never be built up; and, as I remarked in a communication on this subject to the Department last April (2d), there is danger of their settling down into a “stoical and dogged” indifference that will take years to overcome, but continued and sustained efforts on the line of progress will work wonders with these people, and I am persuaded that the expenditure of so much money as is needed to build about three good canals, bringing about 15,000 acres “under water,” build two good school buildings and such buildings as would be needed to relocate the agency near these good farms, would be well and wisely invested. Anything short of this will in my opinion be to relegate these Indians to their aimless, nomadic life for indefinite years to come.

The Indians will be opposed to any policy like the above looking to their civilization, but the time for consulting entirely their wishes in such matters has long since passed.

**Crimes.**—I know of no crimes on this reservation or quarreling worse than hot words, occasioned by drunkenness. All disputes have been settled amicably, and a uniform disposition is manifested to submit to the orders of Washington as given by and through their agent.

The Police of this agency are very efficient, obedient to orders of their chief, Mr. McAndrews; they take a just pride in their office, and are prompt and energetic in any case of threatened disturbance.

**Farming** at this agency has considerably advanced under the energetic management of McClure Wilson, who has located 15 new farms and opened 2½ miles of new ditches. The results will be seen in the statistical tables herewith (estimated).

**Herding.**—By reference to same tables it will be seen that these Indians have considerable interests in the stock line; 2,500 sheep, 6,500 horses, 375 cattle, and 1,000 goats are kept on their desert-like reserve.

**Butchering** has been done the past year in a neatly kept corral, which was an improvement over former times; but Clerk in Charge Smith has repaired and refitted the slaughterhouse, set up a new "Howe scale," and hereafter will slaughter in the house, as is being done at Uintah. The Indians are much opposed to this innovation, but will soon acquiesce.

**Agency cattle herd.**—On assuming charge of this agency I received to my predecessor for 1,200 head of branded cattle. I drew from herd and killed (by authority) 53 head of steers. There are now on hand: Stock steers over three years old, 275; calves branded for fiscal year 1890, 196; calves to June 30 for this season, 117; total brands on hand, 1,365. I would recommend that the office authorize the drawing yearly from this herd all the steers over 3 years old and the old cows for regular issue.

**Court of Indian offenses.**—A court of Indian offenses has never been established on this reservation, nor could I yet recommend such to be organized until a school shall be started and the contemplated changes in location are accomplished, as too much change all at once is very likely to provoke such opposition as to defeat its success.

No missionary or evangelical work has ever been done among these tribes, and I venture to express a hope that some action may be taken on that line very soon.

A few of these Indians have shown a commendable degree of industry. One has worked faithfully as apprentice to the carpenter for three years and can do very good work. One has run the ferryboat for some years, and many others are very willing to work for pay.

**Population.**—There are on this reservation, according to our census report herewith:

Males .....	515
Females .....	513
Total .....	1,028
Males above 18 .....	268
Females above 14 .....	353
School children between 6 and 16 .....	275

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WAUGH.  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

### REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,  
*August 15, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions received from the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date July 1, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge. I submit herewith a statistical report and a carefully prepared census of these Indians, as taken by myself and employes on June 30, 1891.