

21.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *Ninthmonth, 1st, 1873.*

I herewith submit my first annual report of the Sac and Fox Indians under my charge.

Numbering about five hundred, they are located on one of the most beautiful reservations in the Indian Territory, amply sufficient in extent to accommodate all the detached bands of the tribe in the various portions of the country. It is claimed, upon pretty good authority, that about two hundred of these Indians, under Mo-ko-ho-ko, a disaffected chief, still remain as *ragrants* in the State of Kansas, being excluded by treaty provision from participating in the annuities of the tribe while away from their reservation. Also a few lodges still remain in Iowa, confederated with straggling bands of Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, and although the Sac and Fox portion of this confederation cannot number more than eighty souls they are allowed, under this arrangement, to draw annuities from the common tribal fund for about three hundred persons.

That portion of the tribe who have removed to the reservation, and are under my charge, are prospering in their agricultural and educational interests. A mission school and boarding-house, provided for in treaty, have been erected and are ready for use, and competent teachers have been secured to take charge of the children who manifest a disposition to avail themselves of the opportunity of education.

The number of our fields have been increased and their area enlarged during the year, and these Indians are now encouraged in the belief that they are settled upon a permanent home, to which they invite for settlement the straggling bands of the tribe now wandering elsewhere, and particularly that portion confederated, as above stated, with the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Iowa, who are, without benefit to themselves and to the detriment of the people of that State, drawing quite too large a proportion of the annuities of the tribe, and making up their scanty subsistence by a regular system of begging from door to door, among their white neighbors resident in Iowa.

The Absentee Shawnees under my charge are in a prosperous condition. They number nearly seven hundred. They all live in houses provided by themselves, and generally have cultivated farms. They subsist themselves, with the oversight of the agent and some assistance by way of agricultural implements, &c. Their educational interests require attention. A good school, established at the expense of the Government, is well supported and is flourishing; but the house and facilities are entirely insufficient to relieve their necessities. I would recommend that \$7,000 be appropriated by Congress for the erection of suitable buildings for a mission school for these deserving people, and that \$5,000 annually, for a brief period, be appropriated for the support of the same. The effects of an institution of this kind established among a people who appreciate the need of education and will improve every facility afforded them, who have no annuities, no assistance provided by treaty, *cannot be overestimated upon the wild tribes who surround them.* They are peaceable, loyal, and industrious, and a liberal outlay on the part of the Government for their education is but just, and is but a short avenue to the civilization of the wild tribes above mentioned, and will be found to be strict economy in the management of Indians.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

JOHN H. PICKERING,
United States Indian Agent.

22.

OSAGE AGENCY, I. T., *Ninthmonth, 1873.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: My fourth annual report of the Neosha agency is herewith submitted.

My statistical account of the population of the Osages taken from the spring enrollment is 2,823. Last year the number given was 3,906, yet I believe the tribe is on the increase, the true number being about 3,500. It is almost impossible to obtain a correct census.

Early in the current year a delegation of the Kaw Indians, with commissioners Stanley and Spray, visited the Osages with a view of selecting their future home in this reservation, as provided in Osage treaty of Thirdmonth, 1872. The requisite amount of land was chosen from the northwest corner of this reservation and the boundaries determined by the commissioners.

Having been to much expense and trouble in procuring a good machine for thrashing and cleaning the crop of wheat harvested by the Osages, from the fifty acres sown