

are naturally bright and clever; but it is impracticable to establish any school unless adequate funds are supplied, the Indians themselves being entirely destitute of any property, with the exception of the cattle given them, and a few horses owned by the Apaches.

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

W. H. BROWN,
*Captain, Fifth United States Cavalry,
Acting Agent for the Pinal and Aravaipa Apaches and Tontos.*

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

60.

OFFICE CAMP APACHE INDIAN AGENCY, CAMP APACHE, ARIZ.,
August 31, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to annual reports, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report.

In view of the very limited period which has intervened since my arrival here, and in consideration of the fact that this agency has been only established about one year, and up to the present date has never been furnished with funds, books, stationery, or agricultural implements, to carry on the business of the agency—under the above circumstances it cannot be expected that I shall be enabled to go much into the usual details embraced in an annual report.

There are on the reservation, according to a census taken on the 10th day of last June, 1,675 Indians, including men, women, and children, which I think is correct.

The crop of corn, this year, has been a good one, and the Indians feel very much encouraged. They have planted 283 acres.

I was unable to open an agency farm on account of not having any teams to break up the land, and there were no teams that could be hired for that purpose.

On my arrival here I found but one building belonging to the Indian Department, and that was a store-house. Through the kindness of Maj. G. M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, I was allowed to occupy his quarters until such time as I could get authority to build an agency building.

I made out an estimate for the necessary buildings, teams, &c., to carry on the business of the agency, and forwarded it to Dr. H. Bendell, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, who informed me that he had no authority to contract for putting up of buildings at my agency, or to purchase teams, and that I would have to wait until such time as the Department at Washington ordered it done. After waiting some three months I was obliged to go to work, and with the aid of my employés I erected an agency building, one story high, 16×42 feet, which answers for a dwelling for the agent and an office besides.

I would here recommend that the agent be authorized to purchase four (4) mules, three (3) yoke of oxen, two (2) wagons, and all the necessary agricultural implements, with seeds, &c., to open an agency-farm, which is badly needed at this agency. I hope before winter sets in that I will be furnished with all of the above articles.

I would also recommend that a portable saw-mill, with a shingle-machine attached, be purchased for this agency. There is an abundance of pine timber here, and, with a good mill, I could put up all the buildings that would be necessary for the employés and Indians, and I am confident that in two (2) years the mill would pay for itself.

I would also recommend that 500 hoes, 5 dozen axes, and 1,200 blankets be purchased for the use of the Indians of this agency. The amount of hoes furnished by the Department in June last is not sufficient for the number of Indians who are willing to plant. The blankets ought to be furnished without delay, as winter will soon be upon us, and the Indians of this reserve are nearly naked.

I am pleased to report an improved condition of the tribes of this agency, in their more fully adopting agriculture as a means of subsistence. Their stock consists of cattle and horses, which are all in good condition. Some of the bands have taken good care of the cattle that Gen. O. O. Howard gave them last season. They are anxious that I should purchase sheep for them.

The Indians under my charge have been peaceful; no disturbances have occurred, and no depredations committed on the reservation, that I am aware of. The health of the Indians has been good; still, I will earnestly request that medicines be furnished this agency, as soon as possible, as there are none here to be had, and I have had to depend upon the military for medicines ever since I have been here.

There has been no missionary sent to this agency, and, up to the present, no school or schools have been established. The Indians are all anxious that a school be estab-

lished this fall; but the way I am now situated, without teams to haul logs, I will have to put it off until such time as I can get teams.

I think this is the best location for an Indian reservation I ever saw. We have plenty of timber, water, and good land, and it is located away from white settlements. The winters are mild, and the grass stays green nearly all winter. I have visited the planting-grounds of my Indians as often as I possibly could, and have always been treated kindly by them. It is the general remark by all citizens who have had occasion to travel through this reservation that a remarkable change for the better has come over the Indians of this reserve within the last eight months. The head-chief of this reserve, Petone Segoski, has been of great service to me, and is learning to speak the English language very fast; he dresses in citizens' clothes, as do nearly all of his band. The Indian soldiers, forty in number, have been of great assistance to the military in fighting the Tontos.

I inclose statistics of education and farming, marked respectively A and B.

In my efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department among these Indians, I beg leave to acknowledge the kind co-operation of Maj. G. M. Randall, commanding officer of this post, who is ever ready to assist by counsel or by force.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that, with liberal and necessary appropriations on the part of the Government, I may, in another year, be able to make a much more flattering report of progress of this agency.

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

JAMES E. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

61.

CHIRICAHUA INDIAN AGENCY, SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARIZ.,
August 31, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, per circular letter, dated June 30, 1873, I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

On the 16th day of September last I was appointed by Gen. O. O. Howard, then special Indian commissioner, as a special agent to assist in making a peace with the notorious Apache chief, Cochise, and of afterward gathering the nomadic tribes of Apaches upon a reservation to be known as the Cochise or Chiricahua Indian reserve.

On the 1st day of October following, I succeeded in bringing in Cochise, with about three hundred of his people, to meet General Howard in the Dragoon Mountains, which meeting resulted, on the 12th of the same month, in the conclusion of a treaty of peace with them. I then immediately set to work to gather in the different scattered tribes, and on the 16th of the same month I issued rations to four hundred and fifty Indians. This was my first issue. On the 24th of the same month I found and brought in the Stein's Peak tribe, numbering about one hundred and fifty souls. On the 1st day of November following I found the Southern Chiricahua tribe, numbering about four hundred souls, under the Chief Natiza, and on the 3d day of the same month, concluded a treaty with them and brought them in. I learned from this last party that there were no more Indians out in large parties; they said there were still a few small parties straggling through the mountains, but that they would be brought in as fast as they could be found. On the 4th day of November I issued rations to one thousand Indians. From that time to the present date, the number of Indians drawing rations from this agency has varied from about one thousand to eleven hundred and fifty, the latter being the highest number that has been upon the reserve at any one time.

The result of the treaty with these Indians has been more satisfactory than the most sanguine friend of the present policy toward our Indians could have anticipated. For thirteen years prior to this treaty with General Howard, Cochise and his allies, the Southern Chiricahua Apaches, had waged such a bitter and unrelenting warfare against the people of these frontiers that his name had become not only a terror to the wayfarer and at the camp-fire, but to every household. It has been said, and not with any great exaggeration, that the southern overland road from the Rio Mimbres to Tucson was a grave-yard for Cochise's victims. Highways could only be traveled in safety by large and well-armed parties. Miners would leave their homes to prospect in the mountains, to be heard from no more. Farmers would be killed at the plow-handle while tilling the soil. Scarcely a family living within striking distance of his mountain fastness but mourns the loss of some of its members that have met their deaths at the hands of some of his braves. The military, although they had carried on a constant