

REPORT

WITH RESPECT TO

THE HOUSE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION
OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PURSUANT TO H. RES. 698 (82d CONG.)



DECEMBER 15, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole
House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed
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tively with the State agricultural college in the State in which the land is located. Acreage standards should be established for all or parts of the reservations depending upon the variations in productiveness of the land.

(e) The purchaser is not a full- or part-time Government or tribal employee or a member of the tribal council.

(f) Neither the purchaser nor his spouse has been determined to be competent through the issuance of a patent in fee (or certificate of competency or order removing restrictions) for all or any part of his allotment or other land acquired by purchase or gift, or for inherited land in which he had 50 percent or more of the inherited interests.

Should the circumstances of any proposed transaction be in conflict with one or more of items (a) to (f), inclusive, and there are special reasons which would justify sale contrary to the policy set forth above, the case may be submitted to the central office with a full statement of the reasons for consideration as an exception.

Sales to tribes

It is the general policy when sales are made to tribes to obtain the full market value of the land for the grantors. However, sales at less than the full market value may be justified because of special conditions. No Sales at less than the full market value shall be approved unless the grantor or grantors are made aware of the appraised value of the land and execute a statement which sets forth the appraised value of the land and the consideration stated in the instrument of conveyance; and states that they are willing to convey the land for such consideration, giving the reason therefor.

Special effort should be made in such cases to explain all of the facts to the grantor so that there is assurance the facts are understood by him. Such sales should not be approved unless the statements are executed before the Superintendent or other officer in charge of the jurisdiction.

PURCHASER'S STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING (SALE OF LAND WITHOUT ADVERTISING)

I, _____, a member of the _____ Tribe residing on the _____ Reservation hereby request that the sale to me of the following-described land: _____

_____ be approved for a consideration of \$_____, without advertising. I am purchasing this land for my own use. I understand that the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to assist the Indians in retaining certain lands in trust status for the welfare of the tribe and its members, and I agree, in consideration for the privilege of acquiring the above-described land that I will not request a patent in fee for or a sale of said land within 3 years, except under the following conditions. Should my circumstances change within the 3 years and I am unable to use the land and wish to dispose of it, I agree to sell the land to the tribe or an eligible member thereof, as determined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in accordance with its applicable policy, upon payment to me of the same consideration paid by me for the land plus the value of the improvements, if any, placed upon the land by me subsequent to the purchase, said value to be determined by an appraisal committee consisting of three persons, one to be selected by me, one by the proposed purchaser, and the third by the first two.

Witness to signature: _____

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

4. *Names of tribes, bands, or groups of Indians now qualified for full management of their own affairs*

It is extremely difficult to make a flat statement on which tribes, bands, or groups of Indians are now qualified for full management of their own affairs. The reason is that the criteria on which such judgment must be based vary greatly from tribe to tribe, depending on their economic condition and integration into the local community and their willingness to accept full responsibility after more than 100 years of dependence on a trustee. It is the announced policy of the Bureau that program plans and the establishment of dates for transfer of management functions will be worked out in cooperation with the various tribes. To date, it has been impossible to complete such plans with all groups that appear to the Bureau to be competent to manage their own affairs.

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Included in all Indian groups are many individual Indians who are fully qualified to handle their own economic affairs and their social problems. Other individuals, some of whom have valuable properties that have been preserved for them by the Federal Government, are totally unprepared. Some of these are unprepared because they have a firm conviction that certain services and exemptions which they enjoy under Federal trusteeship are due them as a matter of right or custom and they are therefore strongly reluctant even to consider any program which would result in the withdrawal of these services by the Federal Government. Others are unprepared because, like non-Indians in similar circumstances, they do not have and are not likely to acquire the art of managing property.

There are some Indian groups which have so very few assets that these could be released from Federal trusteeship immediately without endangering the economy of the Indians. However, it must be recognized that these groups do need some type of special assistance either through other governmental agencies, civic groups, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been trying for the past 2 years to work out satisfactory withdrawal programs with a number of groups. While our results to date have been limited as measured against the total number of tribes that will eventually be involved, we have made a start. Our most noteworthy progress has been made on withdrawal programing with approximately 30,000 Indians in 115 separate bands or tribes in California, and with 43 bands or groups of Indians in the Grande Ronde Siletz jurisdiction in western Oregon. Special legislation which is necessary to expedite a complete withdrawal has been prepared in cooperation with the Indians and the States of California and Oregon. This legislation was introduced in the Eighty-second Congress but was not enacted. It is our recommendation that it be passed in the Eighty-third Congress.

In addition to the two above groups, the Bureau has initiated plans looking toward early withdrawal from many other groups. Foremost among these are the New York Indians; the Osages of Oklahoma; the Michigan Indians; the tribes and bands in western Washington; the Menominees of Wisconsin; the Kootenai and Salish of the Flathead Reservation in Montana; the Potawatomi, Kickapoo, and Sac and Fox of Kansas; the Iowas of Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox of Iowa; the Klamaths of Oregon; the Coughatta group of Texas; the Chitimacha group of Louisiana; and the Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene groups of Idaho, as well as scattered groups in both Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Bureau believes that the majority of the members of these groups are capable people, able to take care of themselves without special Federal supervision.

While we have made considerable progress on a number of the above-listed reservations, there are a number of problems that have to be met by the Indians, the Congress, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, before complete withdrawal is possible. These include:

(1) A final and just settlement of any outstanding treaty or agreement obligations. (For example, in the case of the New York Indians the only remaining activity that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has is to distribute annually \$4,500 worth of cloth called for under the treaty and to make a payment of \$6,000 each year. Under the legislative authority which we now have, we have negotiated with the Indians with a view toward commuting these obligations by lump-sum payment. The Indians thus far are not interested in such a commutation. The Bureau has thus gone as far as possible in withdrawing its services to the New York Indians.)

(2) The surplus population now residing on Indian lands must be encouraged and assisted to move elsewhere. Many of the Indians that should relocate have very little education and are completely unequipped to earn a living off the reservation. Vocational training must be provided for those who wish it. In addition, financial assistance must be given to many families to enable them to move and to reestablish themselves in new homes. Some follow-up assistance in the new area must be given to help the families make the adjustment.

(3) The heirship land problem must be solved and the related probate work completed.

(4) Where substantial tribal resources exist, a sound business organization, separate and apart from the political organization, must be established at each reservation to manage the community assets. The officials of this organization must be financially accountable and the charter of the organization must clearly define the direction to be taken. A fair and equitable plan for the use of the community resources must be laid out by its members with provision for adequate fees or rentals for such use. Also an equitable method of distributing the earnings

to all members both on and off the reservation must be established. For those members wishing to leave the reservation permanently, a fair system of reimbursement for their share of the capital assets or for a continuing share of the revenue must be established.

(5) A determination must be made by the Congress of whether the funds necessary for health and educational services will continue to come from a Federal subsidy or taxation of Indian assets. A few of the Indian groups have sufficient economic resources to pay for these services themselves. However, many others are not financially able to do so. Normally, States and counties are obligated to render these services. However, in many areas the States have been unwilling to do so because of the tax-free status of the Indian land. Even assuming that the Indian lands were to become taxable, many counties and States cannot afford to render these services as they normally do, because of the low taxable value of the lands.

The primary reason why these Indian lands, if taxed, would not support the necessary social services is that in many areas the Indians were pushed back on a nonproductive type of land that simply will not support the existing population. While such lands might have supported the Indians on a subsistence basis in the old days, the Indian population has greatly increased, and with a continued Federal subsidy in the way of schools, health, welfare, and other special services has now reached a point where it cannot be maintained, even at the present levels, except through subsidization.

The Bureau has recognized this problem and in the last two congressional years has presented a large-scale relocation program to provide opportunities for Indians away from reservations. While a start has been made in this direction, the funds that have been allotted are unequal to the gigantic task of relocating approximately 40 to 50 percent of the total Indian population.

(6) Investments must be made by the Federal Government to develop Indian resources and service facilities to the point where they are fully productive and usable. This will involve the construction of a number of projects which are needed but have been postponed by the Federal Government. Included in this category are irrigation projects, roads, schools, and other facilities.

5. Legislative proposals designed to promote the earliest practicable termination of all Federal supervision and control over Indians

The termination of all Federal supervision and control over Indians, if it is to take place in an orderly manner corresponding to the preparedness of Indian groups and individuals to assume complete management responsibility for their own affairs, will require legislation to meet many diverse situations. Serious problems obstruct the necessary economic progress of many Indian tribes, bands, and groups and thereby impede the achievement of basic objectives in Federal administration of Indian affairs. Legislation is required to enable practical solutions of such problems, most of which center in land matters. Enabling legislation is also required to promote the orderly transfer of service functions from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to other appropriate auspices, for example, legislation to confer civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians upon State and local government authorities, and to authorize the transfer of physical facilities appurtenant to service functions transferred. More direct and comprehensive withdrawal legislation is required for Indian groups and individuals who are prepared to dispense with special Federal supervision and services. Without any intent to preclude other possible legislative proposals which are under study, the following are offered as presently appropriate to promote the earliest practicable termination of all Federal supervision and control over Indians:

In recent months the Bureau has consulted with a number of other governmental loan agencies in an attempt to encourage these agencies to expand their credit operations among Indians. In this connection the Bureau has employed the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal land bank of Spokane as a consultant to work with other credit agencies in developing a program for the special credit needs of Indians.

1. ALLEVIATION OF HEIRSHIP FRACTIONATION OF INDIAN LAND TITLE

Legislative remedy is required for the uneconomic fractionation of title to trust and restricted lands of individual Indians. Legislative measures to provide for the consolidation of such landholdings would materially alleviate the problems arising from this source, and would substantially reduce the number of individual bills authorizing and directing the sale or patenting of such landholdings as a means of resolving the problems. The Bureau is now reviewing legislative proposals which might serve as a basis for meeting the problem.

through legislation, appropriations, or otherwise—may be necessary in some areas for an interim period because of the unusual problems involved in making loans to Indian borrowers. These problems have to do mainly with the status of Indian trust property and the need for close supervision and training to go along with the extension of credit because of lack of experience in business management on the part of many interested borrowers. Some exploratory steps have already been taken in cooperation with other credit agencies regarding adoption of their services to meet the Indians' problems.

FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

In the fields of forest and range management and soil conservation, there are some special problems to be worked out. Some of these problems can be met through the gradual integration of Indian farmers into the locally organized soil-conservation districts and through arrangements with State forestry departments for supervision and cooperation in fire control. The biggest problem in the field, however, relates to the supervision now exercised by the Bureau over forest and range management practices in large Indian areas. There are possibilities of working this out either through arrangements with the National Forest Service, State forest agencies, or through the hiring of technicians on the part of the Indians themselves to provide the kind of service which is necessary for the preservation of the range and forest lands and which will, at the same time, allow for proper usage to assure a sound monetary return from these resources.

IRRIGATION

In the field of irrigation there are two major problems. One is to encourage the organization of new irrigation districts or the integration of Indian farmers into existing irrigation districts in order to assure proper management in the operation and maintenance of irrigation projects which are now supervised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Similar arrangements will need to be worked out with regard to management of the related power projects which are also supervised by the Bureau.

The other problem is the completion of construction on Indian irrigation projects already under way. It is estimated that it would require appropriations of approximately \$110,000,000 to complete the construction of these projects. It is highly desirable that these appropriations be provided over the next 10 years in order to safeguard Indian water rights and to assure the optimum use of resources to provide better income to the Indians and at the same time to help to add to the food supply which is desirable in view of the increasing population. One of the problems in many of the projects is to find ways of encouraging Indians to utilize their own land instead of leasing it to non-Indian operators.

7. Names of States where further operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be discontinued

It is the stated objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to work in close cooperation with the Indians in the development of programs designed to bring about the step-by-step transfer of Bureau functions either to other agencies of government or to the Indians themselves. It is not desirable or possible to set specific dates as to when the transfer of Bureau functions should be consummated until we have had adequate opportunity to develop specific programs in cooperation with the various tribes and bands of Indians.

Much progress has been made over the past 2 or 3 years in certain areas. It is our belief that we can pretty well complete the task of withdrawal of Bureau services in the States of California, Michigan, and Kansas during the next 5 years if we can secure the needed legislation and the appropriations necessary to complete the job still pending.

In the State of New York there are no services being rendered by the Bureau at the present time except for the annual payment of \$6,000 in interest and the distribution of \$4,500 worth of cloth to the various tribes pursuant to the provisions of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. 442), and article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794, respectively. Up to this time we have not been able to reach an agreement with the tribes for a commutation of these annual obligations. Consequently, these services will have to be continued until some plan for commutation can be worked out with the Indians.

Much progress has been made in programing in the Grande-Ronde Siletz area of western Oregon. If legislation can be enacted in the next session of Congress

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which would authorize completion of the job, the work in that area can be consummated within a few months.

Intensive programing work is now under way in western Washington, in the States of Wisconsin, Utah, Iowa, Colorado, and Louisiana, in the Quapaw and Osage areas of Oklahoma, the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, the Flathead Reservation in Montana, the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, in determining what the problems are and in laying the groundwork for further programing operations.

More limited programing is being carried on with certain other Indian groups—such as the Coshatta group in Texas, the Jicarilla Apache group in New Mexico, and the Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene groups in Idaho—and during the past summer and fall, the Bureau has brought together and summarized basic information regarding the various problems involved in a withdrawal program which is essential to further planning, both at the local level and on the national level.

8. *Recommended legislation for removal of legal disability of Indians by reason of guardianship by the Federal Government*

The Federal Government's guardianship of Indians, as constituted by its legal trusteeship of property held for the various tribes, bands, and groups of Indians, is, in and of itself, a legal disability to those individual Indians who are fully competent to hold and manage property for themselves. Legislation is needed to provide a procedure for releasing such individual Indians from the application of restrictions attached to Federal trusteeship of Indian property, apart from any measures designed to terminate trusteeship responsibility affecting whole groups of Indians. However, as was indicated in our statement relating to item (5), there are several complicating factors to be carefully considered in developing an appropriate legislative procedure. The Bureau is giving further study to this matter in conjunction with its programing work with Indians. H. R. 457 and S. 485, which were directed to this subject, are not considered by the Bureau to be adequate.

Existing legislation affecting Indians is being studied to ascertain unnecessary legal disabilities imposed upon Indians by obsolete or discriminatory laws. Obsolete laws embodied in 25 United States Code 265 and 266, which relate to the sale of articles used by Indians for certain purposes and to the sale of ammunition to Indians, should be repealed. S. 2620 and H. R. 6879 addressed to these laws are considered by the Bureau inadequate to accomplish this purpose. Discriminatory laws relating to the use of alcoholic beverages by Indians which are embodied in chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code should be repealed. H. R. 264, H. R. 2494, and H. R. 2495 directed to this subject are not considered fully adequate.

Legislative authorization for long-term leasing, previously mentioned under item (5), and legislative authorization to extend to Indian tribes a greater degree of control over and responsibility for the use of tribal funds are both recommended. H. R. 1632 which passed the House is considered adequate to authorize long-term leasing, which will, in turn, promote industries on reservations, encourage development of reservation resources, and provide greater economic returns to Indians. Permanent legislative authorization to expand tribal participation and responsibility in the disposition of tribal trust funds has been granted for specific tribes in the past. Such authority was contained in the General Appropriation Act of 1951, and continued in the 1952 and 1953 acts. S. 221, a bill relating to this subject, is desirable but its scope should be expanded.

9. *Information concerning transactions involving the exchange, lease or sale of lands or interests in lands belonging to Indian wards, and specific information as to such transactions in the State of Oregon*

The regulations governing transactions in the exchange, lease or sale of land or interests in lands belonging to Indian wards appear in Title 25 [Indians] of the Code of Federal Regulations. Amendments subsequent to December 31, 1951, are published in the Federal Register. Appendix A contains a list of the regulations relating to such transactions.

The procedures to be followed under the regulations by Bureau employees in such transactions are set forth in appropriate sections of the Indian Affairs Manual. The Manual provides detailed information for the internal use of the Bureau in order to achieve uniformity of treatment in the various areas and agencies in processing such transactions.

With respect to such transactions the regulations and the Manual generally provide preferential treatment for Indian grantees and provide for equality of

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APPENDIX II

COMPILATION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO THE INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, INCLUDING CERTAIN LAWS AND TREATIES AFFECTING SUCH INDIANS¹

(A revision of the Committee Print, Serial No. 30 of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Public Lands, issued June 13, 1950, under the same title)

INTRODUCTION

1. WHY ARE INDIANS STILL A SPECIAL CONCERN OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

Indian affairs constitute a limited but important part of the everyday business handled by the Federal Government today. In general, ordinary matters relating to Indians under Federal supervision are handled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior. Included under the duties of this agency are the administration of trust properties, or lands whose titles are held in trust by the United States in behalf of Indians, the provision of certain social services, of employment, of education, medical care, agricultural extension and credit, irrigation, soil and moisture conservation, forest and range maintenance, road upkeep, and various other services such as criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The only other Federal agency exclusively concerned with Indian affairs is the Indian Claims Commission. The function of this agency is to serve as a court of limited jurisdiction, to receive petitions of claims in behalf of Indian tribes against the Government, to hear said claims, and to allow or dismiss said claims as it sees fit. The power of this Commission to receive petitions expired August 13, 1951; and, according to its enabling act (60 Stat. 1049), it is allowed up to August 13, 1956, to conclude its hearings and judgments of claims.

There are other agencies of the Federal Government which handle Indian matters in connection with their regular duties. The legal staff of the Trials Division of the Department of Justice details part of its corps of attorneys to the task of defending the Government in the Indian claims cases brought against it.

The General Accounting Office has a large staff of researchers in its Indian Claims section whose function is to make reports on past expenditures by the Federal Government in behalf of individual Indian tribes. These expenditures constitute the basis for offsets against recoveries allowed under the Indian Claims Commission judgments. The General Accounting Office also makes occasional investigation of the handling of Indian tribal funds and accounts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The United States Court of Claims, the Supreme Court, and other courts may occasionally hear claims cases, particularly those appealed from the Indian Claims Commission.

¹ Prepared by Dr. William H. Gilbert of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

The United States National Archives has assembled and retains large amounts of documentary matter relating to Indian tribes, and the Bureau of American Ethnology in the Smithsonian Institution has done much work on Indian research in past years.

In Congress a large number of bills relating to Indians are introduced each year. Many of these are private bills relating to individual Indians, but there are also a number of public bills relating to Indians in general and to particular tribes and reservations. These bills constitute a very large proportion of those which pass under the consideration of the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In view of the considerable scope and importance of Indian matters still in this day and age of concern to several Federal agencies, the question may well be raised as to why Indian affairs, now that the frontier has long since disappeared and Indians settled down and civilized, still continue to engross so much of the Government's attention. This involves also the corollary question as to why the Indian is still a ward of the Federal Government and why he is still given special status as distinct from other citizens. To answer this and allied questions regarding Indian conditions requires an intimate acquaintance with the details of both the historical and present-day relationships of the Indian tribes with the Federal Government. Many of the details of these relationships are presented in the following compilation, which formulates the problem in terms of the relations of each individual tribe or band of Indians to the Federal Government.

In order to summarize in brief fashion the congressional legislative acts relating to the Indians, the following table has been compiled. This table indicates only the high lights in the record of Federal Indian legislation, but it will present a basis for perspective and for dating salient laws. Parenthetically, it should be noted that the Constitution gave the Congress power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, a power which is fundamentally basic in understanding the scope and infinite detail with which Indian affairs have been dealt. It is important to remember that, so long as this proviso of the Constitution is not repealed and so long as Indians are dealt with as tribes by Congress, this section of our citizens will remain Federal wards in a special legal status.

TABLE I.—*Major Federal legislation relative to the American Indian*

1. Act of August 7, 1789, establishing Department of War, placed Indian affairs within this Department (1 Stat. 49).
2. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 stated that Indian land and property would not be taken without their consent (art. 3). (*See also* 1 Stat. 50.)
3. Act of August 20, 1789, appropriated a sum not to exceed \$20,000 to defray the expense of negotiating and treating with the Indian tribes and provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage such negotiations and treaties (1 Stat. 54).
4. Act of September 11, 1789, specified salaries to be paid to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department (1 Stat. 67).
5. Act of July 22, 1790, provided for Federal licenses for all trade with Indians and dealt with punishment for crimes committed in Indian lands. A second Indian Trade and Intercourse Act was passed March 1, 1793, May 19, 1796, and March 3, 1799 (ch. 33, 1 Stat. 137).
6. Act of April 18, 1796, established Government trading houses with the Indians under the President of the United States. These were abolished in 1822 (1 Stat. 452).

TABLE I.—*Major Federal legislation relative to the American Indian*—Continued

7. The Permanent Trade and Intercourse Act of March 30, 1802, made the regulation of the liquor trade with Indians a matter of Presidential regulation (2 Stat. 139).
8. Act of January 17, 1800, prescribed penalties for inciting Indian tribes against treaties or other laws of the United States (2 Stat. 6).
9. Act of May 13, 1800, provided for the issuance of rations out of Army provisions to Indians visiting the military posts of the United States and for repaying Indian delegates for the expense of visits to Washington (ch. 68, 2 Stat. 85; incorporated in act of June 30, 1834, sec. 16, 4 Stat. 735, 738; R. S. sec. 2110, 25 U. S. C. 141).
10. Act of March 3, 1817, established Federal criminal jurisdiction over Indian tribes (ch. 92, 3 Stat. 383).
11. Act of March 3, 1819, gave President authority to make provision for educating Indians of the frontier in the arts of civilized life (ch. 85, 3 Stat. 516).
12. Act of May 6, 1822, abolished United States trading houses with Indian tribes and conferred broad authority over such traders upon administrative officials (3 Stat. 679).
13. Act of May 28, 1830, established a procedure for removal of Indians to lands beyond the Mississippi River. Lands on the east were to be exchanged for Federal lands west of the river but on a voluntary basis and with payment for improvements with perpetual guaranty of the new lands by the Federal Government (4 Stat. 411, secs. 7 and 8, were incorporated by R. S. sec. 2114, 25 U. S. C. 174).
14. Act of July 9, 1832, authorized a Federal Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It also prohibited alcoholic liquors on Indian lands (ch. 174, 4 Stat. 564). (See also sec. 4 R. S., sec. 2139, 25 U. S. C. 241 (liquor), amended June 15, 1938; ch. 435, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 696, now repealed and covered in secs. 1154 and 1156 of title 18.)
15. Act of June 30, 1834, provided (a) for a recasting of the system of control over Indian trade and other details of Federal authority over crime and similar matters in Indian country, and (b) for the organization of a department of Indian affairs (Indian Bureau) (4 Stat. 729 and 4 Stat. 735).
16. Act of January 9, 1837, required the deposit in the United States Treasury of moneys received from sale of lands ceded to the United States Government by treaties, providing either for investment of these funds or for the payment of such proceeds to the Indians. Money to be paid in accordance with treaty provisions is to be withdrawn by the President (ch. 1, 5 Stat. 135).
17. Act of March 3, 1847, placed the responsibility of determining tribal membership in the disposition of funds on Federal officers (9 Stat. 203).
18. Act of March 3, 1849, transferred the jurisdiction over the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the newly created Department of the Interior (9 Stat. 395).
19. The Appropriation Act of March 3, 1871, provided for the termination of treaty-making with Indian tribes (16 Stat. 544, 566; R. S. sec. 2079, 25 U. S. C. 71).
20. Act of February 3, 1887 (Dawes Act or General Allotment Act), empowered the President to make allotments of land to individual Indians under certain conditions (24 Stat. 388).
21. Act of February 28, 1891, provided for the leasing of individual allotments under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior (26 Stat. 794).
22. Act of June 2, 1924, conferred citizenship upon all noncitizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States (43 Stat. 253, 8 U. S. C. 3).
23. Act of April 16, 1934 (Johnson-O'Malley Act), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with States for education and social welfare of Indians of such States (48 Stat. 596). (See 25 U. S. C. 452).
24. Act of June 18, 1934 (Indian Reorganization Act or Wheeler-Howard Act), authorized tribes to adopt constitutions and the granting of charters for corporate enterprise to them by the Secretary of the Interior (48 Stat. 984; 25 U. S. C. 461).
25. Act of August 13, 1946 (Indian Claims Commission Act), established an Indian Claims Commission to accept petitions until August 13, 1951, and to conclude judgments on all claims by August 13, 1956 (60 Stat. 1049).

Source: Based on Felix Cohen. Handbook of Federal Indian Law. Washington, 1942, pp. 68-84.

It is now almost 18 years since the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 was passed. There has been much discussion regarding its effects both pro and con, but little information has been available on the actual situation of the tribes under consideration. There have been proposals to differentiate among the Indians in terms of tribes in regard to the date of removal of Federal guardianship from each. For those tribes who definitely show the greatest degree of advancement in education and economic self-sufficiency, it has been proposed that Federal supervision be removed immediately. For others a graduated scale of dates has been proposed, depending upon the degree of advancement of each. The possibility of thus differentiating among the tribes is based solely upon evidence regarding the degree of advancement of each. It is for the purpose of furnishing this needed evidence that the accompanying compilation has been prepared.

The substance of the following material is arranged in terms of (a) A directory of tribes and bands with short summaries or statistics regarding histories, populations, descriptions of locations, tribal governments, hospitals, full bloods, illiterates, those unable to speak English, school attendance and types of school, maps locating the tribes, a listing of tribal claims cases and selected references; and (b) treaties, laws, and important Executive ordinances applying to specific tribes or other groups of Indians.

In order to complete the data presented, there are three addenda. Addendum I consists of returns from the Indian Bureau field offices in response to committee questions regarding Indian populations, lands, resources, employment, health, material conditions, education, and tribal units. It was found to be difficult to incorporate this material into part I due to the arrangement by jurisdictional units. Addendum II consists of summary data on each of the important native settlements in Alaska relating to economic conditions and special recognition by the Federal Government. Addendum III contains tabular and chart material on the development of Federal-Indian Relations, 1755 to 1952.

2. WHY DOES CONGRESS WANT INFORMATION ABOUT INDIANS?

It is exceedingly desirable to approach the subject of Indian affairs in the most scientific and systematic way possible. The field is so complex and is so intertwined with political issues and with human relations generally that the impartial scientific approach is the only one which offers any hope of successful results.

Before taking up the requirements for a scientific approach, we might pause to ask the still more basic question: Why does Congress want to know about the Indians? This question should certainly guide the program for assembling and presenting data on the subject by this committee. In effect, the question resolves itself into the proposition that here we have a prime example of contradictory treatment of a section of the American population, a very small section it is true, but nevertheless very important, which is simultaneously treated as under Federal wardship, as having membership in foreign nationalities and as enjoying the privileges of full citizenship of the United States.

To present information to answer this question must be the purpose of this compilation. In effect, the answer lies in historic circumstances,

in events taking place—many of them over 100 years ago. The history of the relationships of the Indian tribes to the Federal Government is significant in understanding why there is an Indian Bureau, why there are so many claims pending against the Federal Government on the part of so many Indian tribes, and why the Indians are in the special social and legal status which they are today. In essence, then, Congress wants information on the history of the special legislation affecting the several tribes, and statistical information regarding the effects of this legislation and the policies pursued under it, on the social and economic progress and welfare of the tribes themselves.

Since it is impracticable to treat every individual Indian as a special case study, we must necessarily be confined to groups, to tribes, or parts of tribes, in this analysis. The question might well be raised as to whether it is primarily the individual Indian or the tribe which progresses toward citizenship. In other words, can a tribe, as such, progress toward citizenship? Does not membership in a tribe, per se, serve to define a status which must of necessity be always different from full American citizenship? This question cannot be answered finally in our present state of knowledge. The information assembled must speak for itself in this regard.

The detailed compilation of facts about each tribe, presented without bias of interpretation, is intended to show the broad effects of present policy in each case and to indicate the trend of legal status and social conditions for said tribes. It is assumed that tribal differences do exist, are susceptible of measurement, and offer a basis for comparisons between tribes. It is also assumed that exact and detailed information on the present state of each tribe is a prerequisite to intelligent and effective legislation. With these two assumptions kept foremost in our minds, it is possible to undertake an assay of the existing information on the tribes and their situations.

3. WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE IN STUDYING INDIAN TRIBES?

In applying scientific procedure to Indian Affairs it would be appropriate to mention the "certain principles of elementary logical thought" which were enumerated by René Descartes (1596-1650) in his famous Discourse on Method.

As a multitude of laws often only hampers justice, so that a State is best governed when, with few laws, these are rigidly administered; in like manner, instead of the great number of precepts of which Logic is composed, I believed that the four following would prove perfectly sufficient for me, providing I took the firm and unwavering resolution never in a single instance to fail in observing them.

The first was never to accept anything for true which I did not clearly know to be such; that is to say, carefully to avoid precipitancy and prejudice, and to comprise nothing more in my judgment than what was presented to my mind so clearly and distinctly as to exclude all ground of doubt.

The second, to divide each of the difficulties under examination into as many parts as possible, and as might be necessary for its adequate solution.

The third, to conduct my thoughts in such order that, by commencing with objects the simplest and easiest to know, I might ascend by little and little, and as it were step by step, to the knowledge of the more complex; assigning in thought a certain order even to those objects which in their own nature do not stand in a relation of antecedence and sequence.

And the last, in every case to make enumerations so complete, and reviews so general, that it might be assured that nothing was omitted.

If we can order our treatment of materials in Indian Affairs after this fashion it should be possible to grasp firmly the essentials or the problems involved and to cope with them correspondingly well.

Granted a purpose with certain underlying basic assumptions we proceed to answer the questions which relate to the problem by assembling information. But there must be some method of proceeding in this matter which will be systematic and lead to meaningful results. We must first of all have an exact or precise *terminology* which will be used consistently in the collection and arrangement of data. Without a commonly agreed-upon system of terms the individual respondents to any questionnaire will be likely to give widely variant responses in units of data which cannot be compared.

There must be secondly a *systematic methodology* of *getting the facts* in the field whether it be interview, case studies, polls, hearings or some other method.

There must be thirdly an *adequate and comprehensive treatment of documentation*. This lies in a consultation of the existing materials and a systematic treatment of their contents insofar as they relate to the problem under investigation.

Fourthly, there must be plans for *treating and synthesizing the information* assembled so that it may be presented in a *meaningful* manner.

4. AN EXACT TERMINOLOGY IS NEEDED IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

In no field of knowledge is an exact and standardized definition of terms so desirable as in Indian affairs. The deficiencies in this respect have been grievous in the past and continue to trouble the minds of serious thinkers in this field, especially the statisticians. As an example we may take the term "Indian." What is an Indian?

There has been no standardized definition of "Indian" suitable for all purposes. It is quite evident that several ideas are involved in this word. There is the idea of biological descent or "degree of blood" as a definite something which makes a person an Indian. This "something" would be generally based on personal appearance plus local records such as the reservation or tribal roll containing the name of the person and his degree of blood or those of his parents or other relatives. Further, there is the cultural element, illustrated in the ability to speak an Indian language or by the person's participating in the customs and culture of some recognized Indian group, such as Indian arts and crafts or taking an active part in the tribal ceremonies. Finally, there is the "legal Indian" who is owner or part owner of "restricted" property and a member of some tribal group holding such property.

The Bureau of the Census has mainly depended upon neighbors' recognition of the individual as an Indian in the local community wherein he resides. The Indian Bureau, on the other hand has largely depended on the biological definition in terms of degree of blood. Under the effects of different laws the same person may be considered an Indian for some purposes and a non-Indian for others. In times past individuals with as little as one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth part of Indian blood have been included in allotments of tribal lands. Today the common practice is to stop at individuals of less than one quarter Indian blood. A standard definition of Indian, applicable to all cases of Federal relationships with Indians, would require a special act of Congress.

As a practical working definition suitable for ordinary Federal-Indian affairs we might assume that an Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian group or tribe which has special relations to the Federal Government in the form of treaties, legislation, or Executive orders relating specifically to that tribe. This, admittedly is somewhat unsatisfactory and serves to illustrate the danger of relying on what appear to be artificial and somewhat unreal social criteria in defining an Indian.

The trouble in defining an Indian appears in redoubled form in the phrase, "Indian tribe." To the average mind the term "tribe" connotes a primitive or barbarous state of society which is outgrown when human societies become civilized. Yet the term is the *only one* which seems applicable to the vast majority of native Indian groups in this country. The tribe, or a subdivision thereof such as the band or the local community, is the one recognizable appurtenance of an Indian. To be an Indian is to be a tribesman.

The political unity which we associate with a nation is often lacking in the aboriginal Indian tribe. The chief characteristic which can be agreed on is a certain unity of speech and ceremonial customs which serves to set off one Indian group from another. The tribal name is, more often than not, applied to the group by outsiders, particularly other tribes. Anyone who has attempted to compile a list of known tribes for some area, such as some part of the United States or even for the Nation as a whole is ultimately confronted with the situation that the so-called tribes with which he starts out gradually dissolve into smaller units or groups with other and less-well-known names which may include the sections of the whole or parts of the original tribal units which he had considered exact and inclusive.

The Federal Government has concluded treaties and agreements with various groups styled "tribes" and "bands" and these groups are the ones which were reconstructed with the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and were set up with formal legal existence as tribes recognized by the Government. These also were the groups which have filed petitions in the United States Court of Claims and the Indian Claims Commission.

For practical purposes there is little difference except in terminological usage between tribe and band. The tribes so-called are, however, generally larger and more inclusive groups than the bands and local communities. It is often possible to define an individual tribe by means of such subdivisions. Thus the Sioux are divided into Teton, Santee, and Yankton groups which have in times past often been more effective units than the Sioux as a whole. Sometimes, again, the tribe has been divided up into units such as the Creek "towns" which have been far more important as historical units than the confederacy itself. The reverse is true of the Iroquois who constituted a confederacy of like tribes welded virtually into a national unit. Tribes of similar language or speaking languages derived from a single source, such as the Siouan tribes of the Plains, might be grouped together from the standpoint of culture and origins.

Another unit of some importance in the historical culture of some Indians was the clan, a unit which still survives among many of the tribes of Oklahoma and the Southwest. The clan regulated marriage and ceremonies and served to maintain basic controls over the behavior of individuals. The census of 1950 included a question

regarding the clan affiliations of individuals on Indian reservations. The anthropological definition of the clan shows a fair degree of uniformity. The clan, somewhat in the fashion of the surname among the white people, served to identify and relate one individual to others in developed Indian tribal societies.

The concepts involved in Indian affairs need to be listed and defined and the definitions standardized. There are well over 350 terms used in this field which need to be studied and clarified as to their definition. Some of the terms are legal, others relate to specific items in the history of Federal-Indian relations. Pending such a clarification and standardization we will have to use the terms in as exact a manner as possible and avoid undue confusion.

The variations of spelling of names of Indian tribes has been a source of trouble in the past and some effort has been made in the Indian Bureau to standardize this. On the other hand the Bureau itself has on occasion applied two, three, and even four alternate names to the same place, or reservation.

TABLE II.—*A list of terms and expressions used in Indian Affairs*

Aboriginal occupancy	Area offices of Indian Bureau
Accounting and reporting by the Indian Bureau	Areas of reservations
Accounting of tribal finances	Arts and crafts, Indians
Acculturation of Indians	Assignments of tribal land, standard and exchange
Actions of tribal councils	Assimilation of Indians
Administrative law, Indian	Assistance to needy Indians
Administrative services, Indian Bureau	Association on American Indian Affairs
Adult education, Indian	Associations, Indian credit
Adverse possession	Attorneys, Indian tribal
Age groups in Indian population	Band, Indian
Agency, Indian	Barren and wastelands, Indian
Agent, Indian	Bibliographies, Indian
Agreements, Indian	Biographies, Indian
Agricultural extension	Board of Indian Commissioners and its annual reports
Agricultural lands on reservations	Boarding schools, Indian
Agricultural leases	Booz, Allen and Hamilton, report on Indian Bureau by (1950)
Alaska Native Organization Act, or Alaskan Native Act (1936)	Bosone resolution (1950-52)
Alaska Native Service	Boss-Nugent Report
Alienation of Indian land	Boundaries, reservation
Alimentary diseases and Indian infant mortality	Bureau of American Ethnology
Allotments, Indian	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or Office of Indian Affairs (OIA)
Allottees, Indians	Bureau of the Budget and Indian Affairs
American Indian Day (legislative action on)	Business enterprise, Indian
Annual reports, Bureau of Indian Affairs	Case law, Indian
Annual statements of fiscal affairs of Indian tribes (by States, jurisdictions)	Case studies, Indian family
Annuities, Indian	Ceded lands, Indian
Annuity rolls, Indian	Census of Indians, (1890, 1910, 1930, 1950)
Anonymity of Indians	Ceremonies, Indian
Anthropological reports, Indian Bureau	Character traits, Indian
Applied Anthropology Unit, BIA	Charters, tribal
Appropriations for Indian Affairs, annual	Checker-boarding of reservations
Approval of tribal council actions by Secretary of Interior	Chiefs or chieftainships, Indian
Archives, United States National and Indian Affairs (all General Services Administration—National Archives and Records Service)	Citizenship of Indians
	Civil jurisdiction on reservations (Federal, State, and tribal)
	Civil liberties of Indians
	Civil Service and Indian preference
	Civilian Conservation Corps, Indian
	Civilization of Indians funds

- b. *Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.*

Statistical data is presented for each year on population, school census, educational loans, health facilities and activities, lands, crops, irrigation, rehabilitation, revolving credit, income, soil and moisture conservation, offenses committed on reservations, assistance to needy, roads, forestry and grazing, and tribes organized under the Indian Reorganization Act and related acts.

- c. *General Data concerning Indian Reservations, United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1930. 21 pages.*

This is a general list of agencies arranged by States, with tribes and unallotted acreage, with a detailed enumeration of the treaties, laws or other authorities relating to the land reserves.

- d. *Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools, United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs. Riverside, California, Sherman Institute Print Shop, 1941. 61 pages.*

This document consists of an alphabetically arranged list of all agencies with post office and telegraph addresses, railroad stations, altitude of reservations in feet, together with the names of schools and hospitals with identifying data as to addresses and means of accessibility. Data on subagencies and individual reservation tracts are in some cases included.

4. On the subject of Indian laws or Federal legislation relating to Indians.

- a. *Handbook of Federal Indian Law, by Felix S. Cohen: 662 pp. Washington. Government Printing Office. 1942.*

This work comprises chapters dealing with the Office of Indian Affairs, Indian treaties, legislation, the scope of Federal and State powers over Indian affairs, tribal self-government, personal rights and liberties of the Indians, individual rights in tribal property, rights of the Indian in his personality, individual rights in real property, Federal services for Indians, taxation, legal status of the tribes, tribal property, Indian trade, liquor laws, criminal jurisdiction, and special conditions appertaining to Pueblos of New Mexico, Alaskan natives, New York Indians and Oklahoma Indians. The tribal index to materials on Indian law, pages 457-484, is a guide to statutes involving Indians (special, private, and appropriation), to cases, Interior Department rulings and regulations, tribal constitutions and charters, hearings text references, treaties, etc.

- b. *Statutory Compilation of the Indian Law Survey: A Compendium of Federal Laws and Treaties Relating to Indians, 1940. 46 vols., mimeographed. United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor.*

Consists of the texts of laws and treaties regarding Indians arranged chronologically.

- c. *Indian Laws and Treaties. 5 vols., Charles J. Kappler, compiler.*

Consists of the texts of laws and treaties. One volume (No. 2) contains all ratified treaties arranged chronologically.

d. *United States Code Annotated. Title 25. "Indians."*

The codes of laws of the United States in force and annotated from all the cases construing these laws.

e. *List of Documents Concerning the Negotiation of Ratified Indian Treaties, 1801-1869.* 175 pp. processed. Compiled by John H. Martin, United States National Archives Special List No. 6. Washington. 1949.

This is a list of material in the Archives concerning each treaty, records of conferences, correspondence, and instructions issued to treaty commissioners and others. The records of treaty council proceedings include minutes of meetings, speeches, journals, and similar papers documenting the course of the negotiations.

f. *Code of Federal Regulations. Title 25 (Indians).* 1949 ed. and pocket parts (1951 Supplement). Washington. Government Printing Office.

This compendium of regulations of the executive branch of the Government deals with matters concerned in the carrying out of Federal legislation.

g. G. E. Lindquist. *Indian Treaty Making.* Reprint from the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, winter 1948-49. Pages 416-448. Oklahoma Historical Society.

Important aspects of treaties considered systematically.

5. On the subject of Indian population.

a. *Indian Census Rolls 1884-1940, among the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the National Archives.* Typed manuscript, 128 pp. Prepared by the National Archives.

This document lists all the known tribal rolls in chronological fashion under the various tribal names.

b. *Primitive Society and its Vital Statistics*, by Ludwik Krzywicki, London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1934.

Appendix II. North American Indian Tribes, pages 318-509.

Appendix III. North American confederacies and their Equivalents, pages 510-543.

One hundred and eighty-six tribes of under 500 souls are listed with various population estimates and sources over the years; 125 tribes with populations 500-1,000 souls, 120 tribes numbering 1,000-2,500 souls; 44 tribes numbering 2,500-5,000 souls; 21 tribes numbering 5,000-10,000 souls; and 7 tribes numbering 10,000 souls and over. Nineteen confederacies numbering under 5,000 souls are listed, 7 numbering 5,000-10,000 souls, and 7 numbering 10,000 souls and over.

c. *Indian Population in the United States and Alaska, 1910.* Washington. United States Bureau of the Census. 1915.

A detailed breakdown of tribal units in Alaska and United States is treated in statistical fashion.

d. *The Indian Population of the United States and Alaska, 1930.* Washington. United States Bureau of the Census. 1937.

A statistical summary of Indians by stock and tribe, admixture of blood, age distribution, marital condition, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, location by counties and cities, occupations and farm operation. The

breakdown of Indian groups by tribe and bands is not as complete as the report for 1910 and the tribal groups in Alaska are particularly less complete.

6. On the subject of tribal history and identity.

a. *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*, by George P. Murdock. New Haven. Yale University Press. 1941.

This is a classified list of references on the ethnology and anthropology of all the Indian tribes of North America arranged by tribes and regions.

b. *Handbook of American Indians*. 2 parts. Bulletin 30 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, 1907 and 1910.

This is the only authoritative work on Indian tribal histories available, and is quite comprehensive in scope. There is a great need to bring the tribal histories up to date as of the present year (1952).

c. *The Indian Tribes of North America*. John R. Swanton. Bulletin 145 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, 1952.

This is a compendium on Indian tribes, alphabetically arranged under States, presenting etymologies of tribal names, tribal connection with other groups, location, subdivisions and villages, short synopsis of history, population, and connection in which the tribes have become noted.

7. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States National Archives.

75. Records of the Office of Indian Affairs (in cubic feet).

1. General correspondence, 1800-1936: 6,550 feet.
2. Field office records, 1800-1920: 452 feet.
3. Records of the Office of Indian Trade, 1795-1822: 45 feet.
4. Records relating to Indian removal, 1820-60: 70 feet.
5. Records of the Board of Indian Commissioners, 1869-1933: 33 feet.
6. Annual reports of field jurisdictions, 1910-39: 100 feet.
7. Inspection reports, 1909-1940: 30 feet.
8. Reports of special agents, 1907-1921: 60 feet.
9. Census rolls, 1835-1939: 175 feet.
10. Records of the Irrigation Division, 1871-1935: 80 feet.
11. Records of the Alaska Division, 1885-1931: 135 feet.
12. Records relating to "emergency" activities, 1933-38: 250 feet.
13. Records relating to land, 1860-1935: 70 feet.
14. Field notes of reservation surveys, 1830-1920: — feet.
15. Records relating to education, 1879-1933: 165 feet.
16. Financial and property records, 1826-1935: 900 feet.
17. Personnel records, 1835-1939: 35 feet.
18. Miscellaneous records, 1800-1935: 1,000 feet.
19. Photographic records, 1872-1935: 25 feet.
20. Maps, 1830-1927: 178 feet.

Source: Guide to the Records in the United States National Archives. United States Government Printing Office, Washington 1943. Pages 295-303. CD3023 A46 1948.

8. Records of the Congress dealing with Indian Affairs in the United States National Archives.

a. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Senate*. Compiled by Harold E. Hufford and Watson G. Caudill. Preliminary Inventory No. 23. General Services Administration, The National Archives, Washington, 1950. 284 pp. mimeographed.

This item lists the various materials received from the Senate and its committees by the United States National Archives since 1937 dealing with many subjects, including

specific references to Indian Affairs. (See its index.) Since 1946 materials have been similarly acquired by the National Archives from the House of Representatives and a similar mimeographed publication is in process of compilation by the National Archives for these House materials. For a published statement on this subject see House Report No. 917, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session (17 pp.) entitled "Transfer of Certain Records of House of Representatives to National Archives." At present committee materials (minutes, dockets, transcripts, etc.) are sent first to the File Clerk of the House who retains them about 4 years and then transmits them to the National Archives.

A fairly detailed enumeration of the items involved in local Indian agency archives is contained in a series of volumes issued by the Historical Records Survey (WPA) under the general heading "Inventory of Federal Archives in the States, Series VIII, the Department of the Interior." Office of Indian Affairs archives are listed in the following States: 3. Arizona, pp. 20-104 (1939); 5. California, in two parts, Part I, pp. 87-205a, Part II, pp. 206-326 (1941); 9. Florida, pp. 19-21 (1941); 14. Iowa, pp. 11-18 (1940); 21. Michigan, pp. 5-8 (1941); Minnesota, pp. 61-183 (1941); 26. Nebraska, pp. 9-12 (1939); 27. Nevada, pp. 32-118 (1940); 32. North Carolina, pp. 5-16 (1940); 36. Oregon, pp. 177-339 (1940); 43. Utah, pp. 45-96 (1940); and 48. Wisconsin, pp. 19-101 (1939).

Detailed inventories of the Indian affairs materials reposing in the United States National Archives are at present in a stage of preliminary compilation. This agency has prepared a typewritten manuscript of 128 pages entitled "Indian Census Rolls, 1884-1940, among the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the National Archives." This document does not include tribal rolls compiled for per capita payments and for other purposes. Another manuscript document prepared in the National Archives lists the several hundred Indian agencies which have been established during the history of the Indian Service with certain data regarding these agencies and the conditions of their establishment and, where pertinent, their subsequent abolition.

Indian Affairs materials may be found in the following subdivisions of the United States National Archives:

- (1) National Resources Records Branch—Interior Section:
Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs including some ratified and some unratified treaties.
- (2) Legislative and Fiscal Records Branch—Legislative Section:
Records of the Senate and House relating to Indian Affairs.
- (3) Diplomatic and Judicial Records Branch:
Foreign Affairs Section has some Indian Treaties.
Justice and Executive Section has records of Court of Claims Indian cases.
- (4) War Records Branch has some Indian treaties.
- (5) Cartographic Records Branch has early maps of Indian country.
- (6) Still Pictures Branch has pictures of Indians.
- (7) General Reference Section has early Indian census materials, annual and decennial.
- (8) Veterans Service Records Section has records of Indian war veterans.

9. MAPS AND THEIR USE

The annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the later nineteenth century and in certain years of the twentieth carried United States maps with the Indian reservations marked off so that immediate location and size of these places could be spotted.

In recent years the Land Management Branch of the Indian Bureau developed elaborate maps of checkerboarding by reservations showing what lands had been sold by the Indians under unrestricted patents in fee. Due to the intricacy of these many allotments it is considered impractical to reproduce these maps for publication.

During the 1930's, however, a series of letter-size maps of all Indian reservations were drawn by Messrs. Coulson and Yonteff which have been handy for use in connection with local county boundaries and location of reservations especially with reference to nearby white towns. These are reproduced in the maps section at the end of this compilation.

The fact of Indian affairs as consisting largely of a land question is very graphically brought forth by maps. From maps it can be seen that Indian lands are closely tied in with the public-lands States and that Indian lands, moreover, are situated in the main within arid and marginal areas. The relative areas of Indian lands to State areas is also shown roughly by reservation maps.

The 77 tribal maps presented in this study are intended to show the present locations of individual tribes in conjunction with their original ranges. Most of the present tribes are identified with some surviving reservation area or areas. In some cases the tribal reservations have been abolished. The Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma may serve as examples, while in other cases the tribal groups are now on public-domain allotments, as the Winnebago in Wisconsin.

The original range does not designate an area of absolute occupation by the individual tribe. Instead, it is used to indicate an area within which the tribe operated at one time. It is to be understood that in most cases the tribe actually occupied only a very small portion of the original range. The Chickasaw, for example, had their villages in a small concentrated area of northern Mississippi, although they dominated a much wider region than this. The original ranges are based on maps in A. L. Kroeber's Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America, University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology, volume 38, Berkeley, 1939.

The original ranges are designed to indicate the areas in which the white settlers encountered the tribe in question during the period of actual occupation, not that of initial discovery. The dates of occupation of Indian tribal areas are, of course, different, those of the eastern tribes being earlier on the whole than those for the western. Hence the date of the original range of the Delaware, for example, is much earlier than that for the Pawnee or Osage, as indicated on these maps. It is difficult, if not impossible, to supply an exact date for each original range herein presented. All that can be expected is to indicate the degree of geographical dislocation undergone by Indian tribes during the period of white settlement and after.¹

¹Details of reservation history in map form, including the various reservations now abandoned, are given in Charles C. Royce's Indian Land Cessions in the United States. Eighteenth Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1896-97. Pt. 2, H. Doc. No. 736, 56th Cong., 1st sess.

II. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE CAHUILLA

(Including the Cahuilla proper and the Cupeño)

- Hooper, L. The Cahuilla Indians. University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology, Vol. XVI, pp. 316-80, 1920.
- Kroeber, A. L. Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians. University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology, Vol. VIII, pp. 29-68, 1908.
- Krzywicki, Ludwik. Primitive Society and its Vital Statistics. London, 1934. Cahuilla p. 457, Cupeño p. 328.
- Murdock, Geo. P. Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 1941. p. 49.
- Strong, W. D. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology, Vol. XXVI, pp. 36-273, 1929.

Calapooia (see Kalapooia)*California Indians*

The many groups of California Indians are difficult to classify into tribes. For some occasions these Indians have united for a common effort under the term "California Indians."

I. CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SACRAMENTO JURISDICTION, CALIFORNIA, 1944

"The Indians in this area, Central Sierra Nevada and Great Valley of California, represent five large divisions of the former California aborigines. In the northern and western Sacramento Valley lived the Wintun people. Paskenta represents an old southern band of the Wintun proper. Grindstone, Cortina, Rumsey, and Cache Creek, the last rancheria included in the Pomo area, are survivals of the Hill Patwin and Colusa is one of the last groups of River Patwin. Both of these are subdivisions of the Wintun stock. On the eastern foothills of the Sacramento Valley were the Maidu people of which Auburn, Nevada City, Colfax and Shingle Springs represent former bands of the Hill division. To the south of the Maidu were the Miwok people, small groups of which still live at Yosemite Park, Jackson Reservation, Sheep Ranch, and Tuolumne.

"These groups still retain a strong feeling for their linguistic and cultural divisions. Much of their Indian life has disappeared, but the dialects still remain among all the older people, and many traditional food gathering traits and family groupings persist. The Bole cult, a religion and ceremony based on dreaming and mingled with Christian conceptions, exists especially among the Patwin. 'Poisoning' is prevalent at most Maidu and Patwin communities, and a deep source of animosity and separateness among the people of different groups. The traditional enmity between the river and hill people still exists in strong suspicion and unfriendliness. This enmity and 'poisoning' are decisive factors at this time against resettlement of traditionally estranged rancherias into one community."

Source: *Ten-Year Program of Sacramento Jurisdiction, California*, p. 95.

II. CALIFORNIA INDIANS' CLAIMS FILED IN UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Plaintiff: California Indians.
 Docket No. K-344.
 Date filed: August 14, 1929.
 Amount claimed: \$12,800,000.
 Nature of claim: Accounting and value of land taken without compensation under 18 unratified treaties.
 Court action: Claim allowed Oct. 5, 1942, net judgment \$5,024,847.34 (102 C. Cls. 837).

III. CALIFORNIA INDIANS' CLAIMS FILED WITH THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Docket No.	Claimant
12	Federated Indians of California. 1 claim. Filed Sept. 22, 1947. Withdrawn. Included in Docket 31.
31	Indians of California. 1 claim. Principal claimed \$126,240,800. Filed Apr. 28, 1949. Dismissed. Appeal pending.
37	Indians of California. 1 claim. Filed Mar. 24, 1949. Dismissed. Appeal pending.

IV. TRIBAL FUNDS

		Interest rate	Balance as of June 30, 1951
CALIFORNIA			
14X7491	California Indians Four Percent Judgment Fund April 25, 1945, 59 Stat., 94	4	\$4,092,749.84
14X7991	Interest and Accruals on Interest, California Indians Four Percent Judgment Fund, May 18, 1928, 45 Stat., 602		
Tribe total			110,115.11
			4,202,864.95

V. PUBLISHED HEARINGS ON CALIFORNIA INDIAN TRIBES

Amending California Indians jurisdictional act. Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, on S. 710 and S. 1112, bills to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the state of California to bring suit in the Court of claims on behalf of the Indians of California," approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602) and S. 1366, a bill relating to the filing in the Court of claims of the amended petition in the case pending in such court entitled "the Indians of California against the United States." June 17 and 18, 1941. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941.

California Indians jurisdictional act. Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, on S. 1793, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of claims on behalf of the Indians of California", approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1935.

California Indians jurisdictional act. Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on H. R. 5243 and H. R. 1998, bills to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the state of California to bring suit in the Court of claims on behalf of the Indians of California", approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602), by amending certain portions thereof and by adding certain provisions thereto. March 10, 1937, and June 24, 1937. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1937.

California Indians jurisdictional act. Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on S. 1651, an act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the state of California to bring suit in the Court

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p. 95.

- of claims on behalf of the Indians of California", approved May 18, 1938 (45 Stat. 602) August 10, 1937. Hearings before subcommittee, August 12, 13, 1937. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1937.
- California Indians jurisdictional act.* Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, on H. R. 3765, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the state of California to bring suit in the Court of claims on behalf of the Indians of California," approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602) March 25, 29, 31, 1939. Hearings before subcommittee, April 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 1939. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1939.
- California jurisdictional bill.* Hearing before the Committee on Indian affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, on S. 1402, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the state of California to bring suit in the Court of claims on behalf of the Indians of California," approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602) April 29, 1940. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1940.
- Claims of California Indians.* Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Seventieth Congress, first session, on H. R. 491. March 8 and 15, 1928 and before a subcommittee, February 29, 1928. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1928.
- Indian tribes of California.* Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session. March 23, 1920. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1920.
- Indian tribes of California.* Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session (Sixty-seventh Congress, second session). Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1921-22.
- Indian tribes of California.* Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, on H. R. 8036 and H. R. 9497, May 5, 1926. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1926.
- To appoint a commission to settle the claims of the Indians of California.* Hearings before the Committee on Indian affairs, House of representatives, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, on H. R. 3622, a bill to appoint a commission to settle the claims of the Indians of California. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1944.
- To revise the census roll, Indians of California.* Hearings before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Public Lands, House of representatives, Eightieth Congress, first session, pursuant to H. R. 2739 and H. R. 2878. April 7 and May 2, 1947. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947.

Cano (see Caddo)

Capote

A band of the Utes on Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.

Carlos or Charlo Salish

A group on Flathead Reservation.

Catawba

I. HISTORY OF THE CATAWBA

"The first notice of the Catawba seems to be that of Vandera in 1579, who calls them Issa in his narrative of Pardo's expedition. Nearly a century later, in 1670, they are mentioned as Ushery by Lederer, who claims to have visited them, but this is doubtful.

"Lawson who passed through their territory in 1701, speaks of them as a 'powerful nation' and states that their villages were very thick. He calls the two divisions, which were living a short distance apart, by different names, one the Kadapau and the other the Esaw, unaware of the fact that two were synonyms. From all accounts they were formerly the most populous and most

Mississippi Chippewas

Chippewas of Greater Leech Lake and White Earth Reservations, Minn.

Mississippi Choctaws

Choctaws of Choctaw Reservation, Miss.

Mission Indians

This term is applied to the Indians living on the Mission areas of southern California as follows: (1) Diegueño Group—Campo, Capitan Grande (including Baron Long and Barona Rancho), Los Coyotes, Cuyapaipe, Inaja-Cosmit, Laguna, La Posta, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan, and Viejas; (2) Cahuilla Group—Agua Caliente or Palm Springs, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Mission Creek, Ramona, Santa Rosa, and Torres-Martinez; (3) Luiseño—La Jolla, Pala, Pauma and Yuima, Pechanga, Rinçon, San Manuel, San Pasqual and Soboba; (4) Chumash—Santa Ynez (5) Serrano—Twenty-nine Palms and Morongo; (6) Juaneño—San Juan.

I. CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

MISSION INDIAN AGENCY, CALIF., 1944

“At the present time, the Indian people of our reservations have been encouraged in the past 10 years to more and more handle many of the affairs of their reservations. With this thought in mind, they were encouraged to have regular elections, using the secret ballot rather than submitting to the pressure and force of a few Indian bullies who in turn were motivated by the desire for power by several white radicals. Before these regular elections were put into effect their Indian Leaders were hand-picked by a few of the loud talking element, not the industrious workers, but now they elect their own Spokesmen and Committee for a period of one year. They hold their elections in December on their reservations, using a locked ballot box and a private booth. Two judges are present to answer questions and help the voters, a teller is present to check the names of the voters against the list of enrolled members of the Reservation. All of the helpers of the election on the 32 reservations are Indians excepting a few employees who act as tellers on the larger Reservations and they only act as they do in order to protect the people from activities of the old bully element who are still anxious in some cases to run affairs themselves without restriction.

The Indian people want to continue to hold their elections on their own Reservations because most of the Reservations represent family groups of reasonable close relationship, and, therefore wish to handle their own affairs without interference from ambitious Indian radicals from other reservations.

Practically all of the Indians on all of our Reservations read and write English. A few of the old people beyond 70 years of age understand Spanish or Mexican more than they do English. The Mission Indian is interested in this Program primarily because it will, within 6 to 10 years, put his Reservation in a state of perfection from an agricultural and stock raising standpoint

and thus insure him a permanent home. Then at the end of this period, he would like to feel that he is in a position to act and be a full-fledged citizen of the State of California and of the Nation."

Source: *Ten Year Program for the Mission Indian Agency, Calif.*, (pp. 3 and 4.)

II. MISSION INDIAN CLAIMS FILED WITH THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Docket No.	Claimant
80	Mission Indians, California. 1 claim. Filed November 6, 1950.
148	Cabazon Band, Mission Indians, California. 1 claim. Filed July 19, 1951.
149	Twentynine Palms Band, Mission Indians, California. 1 claim. Filed July 19, 1951.

III. PUBLISHED HEARINGS ON MISSION INDIANS

Lease of airport, Palm Springs Indian Reservation, Calif. Report. (To accompany S. 2888.) (Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1937.) (75th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rept. 1198.)

Palm Springs Band of Mission Indians. Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on H. R. 5297, to repeal that provision in the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 976), directing the making of allotments to Indians of the Mission Indian Reservations, California. April 7, 14, and 21, 1937. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1937.

Palm Springs Band of Mission Indians. Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, on H. R. 7450, to authorize the sale of part of the lands belonging to the Palm Springs or Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1938.

Palm Springs Band of Mission Indians. Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs. U. S. Senate, 75th Cong. 1st sess. on S. 1424. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1933.

Missouri

This is a tribe of Siouan stock who were located east of the Mississippi in early days. During the 19th century they moved to Missouri and allied themselves with the Oto. In 1882 they were located on the Oto Reservation in Oklahoma.

IV. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE MISSOURI

Berry, J. B. *The Missouri Indians.* Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Vol. XVII, pp. 113-24, 1936.

Dorsey, J. O., and Thomas, C. *Missouri.* Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Vol. XXX, i, pp. 911-12, 1907.

Krzywicki, Ludwik. *Primitive Society and its Vital Statistics.* London, 1934. p. 417.

Murdock, Geo. P. *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America.* 1941. p. 78.

Miwok

I. MIWOK POPULATION

"Miwok stock. In the 1910 census, three tribes of this stock were separately enumerated as the Marin, Middle Town and Miwok. These tribes occupied three separate areas in central California. The total number returned in 1930 was 491, a decrease from 699 in 1910. The largest groups in 1930 were in Kern and Tuolumne Counties. The Miwok tribes are largely of

mixed blood and are probably approaching extinction as distinguishable Indian tribes."

Source: *The Indian Population of the United States and Alaska*, 1930, p. 44.

II. SUMMARY DATA ON THE MIWOK

1. Located on Tuolumne, Wilton, Buena Vista, Cortena, Jackson and Shingle Springs Reservations and Rancherias in California.
2. Tribal government:

Tuolumne Band of Me-wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria, California (constitution approved January 15, 1936). The community council composed of all qualified voters of the band is the governing body. A business committee consisting of the council officials such as the chairman, secretary and treasurer, performs such duties as are authorized by the council. Corporate charter ratified November 12, 1937.

Me-Wuk Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria, California (constitution approved January 15, 1936). Governing body is the community council composed of all qualified voters. The community council elects its own officers who together constitute the business committee.
3. Statistics from the 1930 census:

Total number in California was 491; 6.1 percent were unable to speak English, 26.7 percent were illiterate, 67.2 percent of the 5-20 year age group were in school, 21.6 percent of the tribes were full bloods.

Males numbered 252; females numbered 239; those under 20, 234.

III. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE MIWOK

(Interior Miwok only; Coast and Lake Miwok under Olamentke)

- Barrett, S. A., and Gifford, E. W. *Miwok Material Culture*. Bulletin of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, Vol. II, pp. 117-376, 1933.
- Henshaw, H. W., and Kroeber, A. L. *Moquelumnan Family*. Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Vol. XXX, i, pp. 941-2, 1907.
- Kroeber, A. L. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Vol. LXXVIII, pp. 442-61, 1925.
- Murdock, Geo. P. *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*. 1941. p. 44.

IV. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE OLAMENTKE

(Including the Lake Miwok and the Olamentke or Coast Miwok)

- Barrett, S. A. *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archeology and Ethnology, Vol. VI, pp. 68-80, 108-9, 301-18, 1908.
- Murdock, Geo. R. *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*. 1941. p. 45.

V. ME-WUK TRIBAL DOCUMENTS

Tuolumne band of Me-wuk Indians of the Tuolumne rancheria. Constitution and bylaws for the Tuolumne band of Me-wuk Indians of the Tuolumne rancheria, California. Approved January 15, 1936. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1936. 6 p.

Tuolumne band of Me-wuk Indians of the Tuolumne rancheria. Corporate charter of the Tuolumne band of Me-wuk Indians of the Tuolumne rancheria, California. Ratified November 12, 1937. Washington U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1938. 6 p.

Me-wuk Indian community of the Wilton rancheria. Constitution and by-laws for the Me-wuk Indian community of the Wilton rancheria, California. Approved January 15, 1936. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1936. 5 p.

Moache or Mono Indians

A group on Tule River Reservation, Calif.

Moache Ute

A division of the Ute formerly roaming over southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. They are now located on the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute Reservations, Colo.

Mobile (see Pascagoula)

Modoc

A tribe of Sahaptin stock closely allied to the Klamath. The earliest known habitat was in northwestern Siskiyou and northwestern Modoc Counties, Calif. and southern Klamath and Lake Counties, Oreg. In 1864 they were placed on Klamath Reservation in Oregon, but after the Modoc War of 1892-3 a portion was sent to the Quapaw Reservation in Oklahoma, where they still retain allotments.

Mogollon

One of the bands of western Apache located now on Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations, Ariz.

Moguenodon or Meguenodon

Rogue River Indians of Siletz Bay, Oreg.

Mohave

I. MOHAVE POPULATION

"The habitat of the Mohave was along the Colorado River in the present area of Mohave County, Arizona. They are now located mainly on the Colorado River and Fort Mohave Reservation in Arizona. There were 854 of the tribe enumerated in 1930, of whom 574 were in Arizona, with 345 in Yuma County and 112 in Mohave County; and 277 in California, of whom 255 were in San Bernardino County. The census of 1910 reported 1,058 Mohave, 667 in Arizona, and 389 in California. The Indian Office enumerated 769 Mohave in Arizona in 1932, not including Indians of Mohave and other tribal mixture. Nearly all of the Mohave were returned as of full racial blood in 1930."

Source: *The Indian Population of the United States and Alaska, 1930*, p. 53.

II. SUMMARY DATA ON THE MOHAVE

1. Located on the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona and California, and on Fort Mohave Reservation, Arizona.
2. Tribal government:
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation (constitution approved August 13, 1937). The governing body is the Colorado River Council consisting of

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

1. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBES BY STATES AND COUNTIES
(BASED ON 1930 DATA)

Alabama:

Escambia County..... Creeks.

Arizona (Indian population 65,761,
1950 census):

Apache County..... Apache, Navajo.
Cochise County..... Apache.
Coconino County..... Paiute, Havasupai, Hopi, Navajo.
Gila County..... Apache.
Graham County..... Apache.
Maricopa County..... Apache, Maricopa, Papago, Pima, Yavapai.
Mohave County..... Chemehuevi, Hualapai, Mohave.
Navajo County..... Apache, Hopi, Mohave, Navajo.
Pima County..... Papago, Pima.
Pinal County..... Papago, Pima.
Yavapai County..... Apache, Mohave, Yavapai.
Yuma County..... Chemehuevi, Cocopa, Mohave, Papago
Yuma.

California (Indian population 19,947,
1950 census):

Alameda County..... urban Indians.
Alpine County..... Washo.
Amador County..... Miwok.
Butte County..... Maidu, Yokuts.
Calaveras County..... Miwok, Yokuts.
Colusa County..... Wintun.
Contra Costa County..... urban Indians.
Del Norte County..... Tolowa, Klamath River.
Eldorado County..... Maidu, Washo.
Fresno County..... Paiute, Yokuts.
Glenn County..... Wintun.
Humboldt County..... Hupa, Karok, Wiyot, Yurok, Klamath
River.
Imperial County..... Yuma.
Inyo County..... Mono, Shoshone.
Kern County..... Miwok, Paiute, Tubatulabal.
Kings County..... Yokuts.
Lake County..... Pomo.
Lassen County..... Maidu, Paiute, Shasta, Yokuts.
Los Angeles County..... Gabrieleño.
Madera County..... Yokuts.
Marin County..... Yokuts.
Mariposa County..... Miwok, Paiute.
Mendocino County..... Maidu, Pomo, Wintun, Yokuts, Yuki.
Merced County..... Miwok.
Modoc County..... Paiute, Paviotso, Shasta, Yokuts, Modoc.
Mono County..... Mono, Washo.
Monterey County..... Salinan.
Napa County..... Wintun, Wappo.
Nevada County..... Maidu, Washo.
Orange County..... Juaneño.
Placer County..... Miwok, Yokuts.
Plumas County..... Maidu.
Riverside County..... Chemehuevi, Cahuilla.
Sacramento County..... Miwok.
San Bernardino County..... Chemehuevi, Serrano.
San Diego County..... Cupeño, Diegueño, Cahuilla.
San Francisco County..... urban Indians.
San Joaquin County..... Yokuts.
San Luis Obispo County..... Salinan.
San Mateo County..... urban Indians.
Santa Barbara County..... Chumash.
Santa Clara County..... Costanoan.
Santa Cruz County..... Costanoan.
Shasta County..... Shasta, Wintun, Yana, Modoc.

California—Continued

Sierra County	Maidu, Washo.
Siskiyou County	Karok, Shasta, Klamath.
Solano County	Wintun.
Sonoma County	Pomo, Yokuts, Yuki-Wappo.
Stanislaus County	Yokuts.
Sutter County	Maidu, Wintun.
Tehama County	Yana.
Trinity County	Wintun.
Tulare County	Yokuts.
Tuolumne County	Miwok, Yokuts.
Ventura County	Chumash.
Yolo County	Wintun.
Yuba County	Maidu.

Colorado (Indian population 1,567, 1950 census):

La Plata County	Ute.
Montezuma County	Ute.

Florida (Indian population 1,011, 1950 census):

Broward County	Seminole.
Collier County	Seminole.
Dade County	Seminole.
Glades County	Seminole.
Hendry County	Seminole.
Monroe County	Seminole.
Okeechobee County	Seminole.
Osceola County	Seminole.
St. Lucie County	Seminole.

Idaho (Indian population 3,800, 1950 census):

Bannock County	Bannock, Shoshone.
Beneway County	Coeur d'Alene.
Bingham County	Bannock, Shoshone.
Boundary County	Kutenai.
Clearwater County	Nez Perce.
Idaho County	Nez Perce.
Kootenai County	Coeur d'Alene
Lewis County	Nez Perce.
Nez Perce County	Nez Perce.
Owyhee County	Paiute, Shoshone.
Power County	Shoshone.

Indiana:

Miami County	Miami.
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Iowa (Indian population 1,084, 1950 census):

Tama County	Sac and Fox.
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Kansas (Indian population 2,381, 1950 census):

Brown County	Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Sac and Fox.
Cowley County	Cherokee (?).
Doniphan County	Iowa.
Franklin County	Chippewa-Munsee.
Jackson County	Potawatomi.
Labette County	Cherokee (?).
Leavenworth County	urban Indians.
Pottawatomie County	Potawatomi.
Sedgwick County	urban Indians.
Shawnee County	urban Indians.
Wyandotte County	urban Indians.

Louisiana:

Allen Parish	Koasati.
Avoyelles Parish	Tunica.
Jefferson Parish	Houma.
La Salle Parish	Choctaw.
Rapides Parish	Tunica.
St. Mary Parish	Chitimacha.
Terrebonne Parish	Houma.

hawnee.

Washington (Indian population
13,816, 1950 census):

Clallam County.....	Salish, Makah, Chimakum.
Ferry County.....	Salish.
Grays Harbor County.....	Salish.
Jefferson County.....	Salish, Chimakum.
King County.....	Salish.
Kitsap County.....	Salish.
Klickitat County.....	Chinook.
Lewis County.....	Salish.
Mason County.....	Salish.
Okarogan County.....	Salish.
Pacific County.....	Salish.
Pend Oreille County.....	Salish.
Pierce County.....	Salish.
San Juan County.....	Salish.
Skagit County.....	Salish.
Snohomish County.....	Salish.
Stevens County.....	Salish.
Thurston County.....	Salish.
Whatcom County.....	Salish.
Yakima County.....	Yakima.

Wisconsin (Indian population 12,196,
1950 census):

Ashland County.....	Chippewa.
Bayfield County.....	Chippewa.
Brown County.....	Oneida.
Burnett County.....	Chippewa.
Calumet County.....	Oneida.
Clark County.....	Winnebago.
Douglas County.....	Chippewa.
Forest County.....	Potawatomi.
Jackson County.....	Winnebago.
Juneau County.....	Winnebago.
Milwaukee County.....	urban Indians.
Monroe County.....	Winnebago, Chippewa.
Oconto County.....	Menominee.
Oneida County.....	Chippewa.
Outagamie County.....	Stockbridge-Munsee.
Polk County.....	Chippewa.
Sawyer County.....	Chippewa.
Shawano County.....	Winnebago, Menominee.
Vilas County.....	Chippewa.
Washburn County.....	Chippewa.
Winnebago County.....	Stockbridge-Munsee.
Wood County.....	Winnebago.

Wyoming (Indian population 3,237,
1950 census):

Fremont County.....	Arapaho, Shoshone.
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2. INDIAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN TODAY

LANGUAGES

I. *Algonquian Family* (13 languages)

A. Central

1. Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi
2. Menomini
3. Fox-Sauk-Kickapoo
4. Shawnee
5. Potawatomi
6. Ojibwa-Ottawa-Algonkian-Salteaux

I. *Algonquian Family*—Continued

B. Eastern

7. Delaware
8. Penobscot-Abnaki
9. Malecite-Passamaquoddy
10. Micmac

C. Western

11. Piegan-Blood-Blackfoot
12. Northern-Southern Cheyenne
13. Arapaho-Atsina-Nawathinehena

II. *Wiyot and Yurok*III. *Kootenai*IV. *Quileute*V. *Wakashan Family* (6 languages)

Makah

VI. *Athapaskan Family* (19 languages)

Hoopa

Kato-Wailaki

Chasta-Costa

Mattole

Tolowa

Jicarilla

Lipan

Kiowa-Apache

San Carlos

Chiricahua-Mescalero

Navajo

VII. *Caddoan Family* (4 languages)

Caddo

Wichita

Arikara

Pawnee

VIII. *Keresan*IX. *Muskogean Family* (4 languages)

Alabama-Koasati

Choctaw-Chickasaw

Mikasuki-Hitchiti

Muskogee-Seminole

X. *Tunica*XI. *Natchez*XII. *Chitimacha*XIII. *Yuchi*XIV. *Tonkawa*XV. *Yuki* (2 languages)

Yuki

Wappo

XVI. *Shasta-Achomawi* (3 languages)

Shasta

Atsugewi

Atwandjini-Ilmawa-Adjumawa-Hannawi

XVII. *Karok*

- XVIII. *Yuman Family* (4 languages)
 1. Havasupai-Walapai-Yavapai
 2. Mojave-Yuma-Maricopa-Kaveltchadan-Halchidan
 3. Kohuara-Halyikwamsi-Cocopa
 4. Diegueño-Kamia-Akwaola
- XIX. *Iroquoian Family* (6 languages)
 Seneca-Onondaga-Cayuga
 Mohawk
 Oneida
 Wyandot
 Tuscarora
 Cherokee
- XX. *Sioux Family* (8 languages)
 Catawba
 Iowa-Oto
 Winnebago
 Omaha-Ponca-Osage-Kansa-Quapaw
 Dakota-Assiniboin
 Mandan
 Hidatsa
 Crow
- XXI. *Miwok* (2 languages)
 Coast
 Interior (Sierra)
- XXII. *Wintun* (2 languages)
 Wintun-Wintu
 Patwin
- XXIII. *Klamath-Modoc* (Lutuami)
- XXIV. *Molale*
- XXV. *Sahaptin* (2 languages)
 Northern-Warm Springs (Tenino)-Wallawalla-Umatilla-Palus-Skin-Yakima-Pswanwapam-Wanapam-Klikitat-Upper Cowlitz-Upper Nisqually
 Nez Perce
- XXVI. *Takelma*
- XXVII. *Lower Umpqua-Siuslaw* (about extinct)
- XXVIII. *Alsea* (extinct)
- XXIX. *Coos*
- XXX. *Kalapuya* (2 languages)
 Santiam-Mackenzie (almost extinct)
 Yonkalla (almost extinct)
- XXXI. *Chinook* (2 languages)
 Lower Chinook
 Upper Chinook
- XXXII. *Washo*
- XXXIII. *Pomo* (4 languages)
 1. Coast
 2. Northeast Pomo
 3. Clear Lake a.
 4. Clear Lake b.

XXXIV. *Salish* (15 languages)

a. Interior

1. Lillooet
2. Shushwap
3. Thompson
4. Okanagon-San Poil (Nespelim)-Colville-Lake
5. Flathead-Pend d'Oreille-Kalispel-Spokane
6. Coeur d'Alene
7. Middle Columbia-Wenatchi

b. Coast

8. Tillamook
9. Chehalis-Cowlitz-Lower Chehalis-Quinault
10. Twana
11. Olympia
12. Lummi-Songish-Clallam
13. Lower Fraser River-Nanaimo
14. Squamish
15. Comox-Sishiatl
16. Pella Coola

XXXV. *Uto-Aztecan* (10 languages)

1. Pima-Papago
2. Luiseño
3. Cahuilla
4. Serrano
5. Cupeño
6. Tubatulabal
7. Hopi
8. Ute-Southern Paiute-Chemehuevi-Kawaiisu
 - a' Ute-Southern Paiute
 - b' Kawaiisu
 - c' Chemehuevi
9. Shoshoni-Comanche-Gosiute-Wind River-Panamint (Koso)
10. Mono-Bannock-Snake-Northern Paiute (Paviotso)

XXXVI. *Tanoan* (3 languages)

1. Tiwa (Isleta-Sandia, Taos-Picuris)
2. Tewa (San Juan-Santa Clara-San Ildefonso-Tesuque-Nambe-Hano)
3. Towa (Jemez)

XXXVII. *Kiowa*

XXXVIII. *Zuni*

XXXIX. *Yokuts* (3 languages)

1. Chukchansi etc.
2. Buena Vista n. and s.
3. Valley Dialects Chauchila-Yauelmani

XL. *Maidu* (4 languages)

1. Nisenan (Southern)
2. Valley
3. Foothill
4. Mountain Maidu

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Algonquian (13 languages). There is a vast literature on Algonquian languages. Michelson and more recently Bloomfield have summarized the known facts and given bibliographies. The following six languages are sometimes referred to as Central Algonquian: (1) Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi, (2) Menomini, (3) Fox-Sauk-Kickapoo, (4) Shawnee, (5) Potawatomi, and (6) Ojibwa-Ottawa-Algonquin-Salteaux. The next four languages are sometimes distinguished as Eastern Algonquian, but this distinction rests on very little linguistic evidence: (7) Delaware, (8) Penobscot-Abnaki, (9) Malecite-Pasamaquoddy, (10) Micmac. All the preceding languages are spoken in the Eastern Woodlands. The remaining three languages belong to the Great Plains and while divergent lexically, are surprisingly like Woodlands Algonquian in inflectional and compositional features: (11) Piegan-Blood-Blackfoot, (12) Northern-Southern Cheyenne, (13) Arapaho-Atsina-Nawathinehena.

Wiyot and Yurok. The variations or family habits which Reichard notes for Wiyot may be reflexes of former dialects. Despite the fact that the territories of the Wiyot and Yurok are contiguous in northwestern California, the two languages are most distantly related. And knowledge of Yurok remains most fragmentary. (California)

Kutenai. This language, spoken in two dialects, is found on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains at the international line. (Idaho)

Quileute. This is perhaps the only remaining language of the Chemakuan family of Washington.

Wakashan. (6 languages). All members of this family are on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland. Nootka proper, Nitinat, and Makah, Kwakiutl proper, Bella Bella, and Kitamat.

Salish (15 languages). The relationship of the numerous Salish dialects in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia is uncertain. A lexical comparison shows that most of the coast dialects belong to a 'tc' group but the 'tc' in the words compared corresponds to 'k' in Bella Coola, also a coast dialect, there are many inland dialects of the 'tc' group as well as of the 'k' group. Linguistic classifications of this kind do not necessarily correlate with degrees of intelligibility.

Teit spoke the Thompson dialect fluently, and is a reliable authority for all the interior Salish. He regards Lillooet, Shuswap, and Thompson as separate languages. In addition, some dialects have been recently yielding to others so that an earlier picture might well have shown greater diversity. Shuswap, like Thompson and Lillooet, is a name covering several bands, each of which may have some slight dialectic peculiarity.

Teit lists as a fourth Salish language or group of closely related dialects Okanagon-Sanpoil (Nespelim) Colville-Lake, or more briefly Okanagon dialects, for which the natives had one term meaning 'Salish speaking' sometimes this term is used to include all the interior languages.

Whereas Teit's first four languages, as given, belong to the interior 'k' group, his fifth language, Flathead-Pend d'oreille-Kalispel-Spokane, belongs to the interior 'tc' group. Dialect differences are especially notable among the Flathead and Spokane bands; however, Teit is perfectly clear in insisting that all the tribes 'had little or no difficulty in understanding one another.'

Coeur d'Alene is somewhat removed, although in the interior 'tc' group, and must be counted as a sixth Salish language.

Middle Columbia-Wenatchi, of the 'k' group, is similar to Okanagon dialects but not intelligible; it counts as a seventh Salish language, and the last of our interior tribes.

Tillamook, of the coastal 'tc' group, is absolutely unintelligible to any of the others. Likewise, on the authority of Franz Boas, Chehalis-Cowlitz-Lower Chehalis-Quinault are mutually intelligible but Twana appears to be less readily intelligible to neighboring tribes; the group of dialects from Olympia to the Lummi are mutually intelligible; so also are Lummi-Songish-Clallam; so also are Lower Fraser River-Nanaimo; Squamish is a group by itself; Comox-Sishiatl is another; Bella Coola another.

Of the 15 Salish languages, 7 are spoken in the interior, 8 on the coast. The family as a whole, like Wakashan and Eskimo but unlike Algonquian and most of the remaining larger families, extends over a more or less continuous area.

Athabaskan (19 languages). Athabaskan languages are spoken in three widely separated areas: the Mackenzie River drainage, the Pacific Coast, and the Southwest.

The Mackenzie area has been recently surveyed ethnographically by Osgood, who suggests a few groupings of tribal dialects in terms of mutual intelligibility. (1) Dogrib-Hare-Bear Lake is almost certainly one language; (2) Chipewyan-Yellowknife-Slave. Birket-Smith's report suggests that the intertribal relationships did not make for much linguistic practise between dialects; between the Chipewyan and 'the closely related Yellow Knife intercourse was in the best of cases cool.' (3) Kutchin is a language spoken by eight tribes in various dialects. (4) Tanana-Koyukon-Han-Tutchone; perhaps the first pair and the second pair of dialects form two languages. Dall sees little difference between Koyukon and the Ingalik languages. Allen gives additional local or band names for members of this language. (5) Sekani-Sarsi-Beaver-Stonies. That the dialect of the last tribe belongs in this group is known from Teit. (7) Tahltan-Kaska is given by Emmons, Osgood, and Teit. (8) Osgood places Tanaina-Ingalik as one language, Ingalik has also been associated with language 4, above.

Perhaps five Athabaskan languages are still spoken in northwest California and southwest Oregon: Hupa, Kato-Wailaki, Chasta-Costa, and Mattole may be regarded as separate languages on the authority of Li, but Kato and Wailaki no doubt have important dialectic differences, Tolowa seems to have some speakers remaining.

Hoiyer finds that the southwestern Athabascans speak six separate languages, Jicarilla, Lipan, and Kiowa Apache, with Navaho dialects, San Carlos dialects and Chiricahau-Mescalero dialects to the west of the first three languages. Goddard appears to say that with the possible exception of Navaho and Lipan, southern Athabaskan is one language. There is no doubt an overstatement occasioned by a wider comparison of Southern Athabaskan with Pacific Athabaskan and Mackenzie Athabaskan languages.

Eyak. This language, discovered as recently as 1930, was spoken by less than 200 individuals in two main villages at the Copper River Delta, Alaska.

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Tlingit. This language is spoken over a considerable area in southeastern Alaska. Swanton minimizes local dialectic peculiarities. Some neighboring Eskimo groups, and possibly other linguistically unrelated groups, have allowed their native languages to become supplanted by Tlingit. Possible reflexes of a relatively recent substratum in these new Tlingit languages present a problem not without theoretical interest.

Haida. Two important dialects remain, Skidegate and Masset, both on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia; the latter is also spoken on the adjacent mainland of Alaska.

Uto-Aztecan (10 languages in the United States). A few years ago a summary statement of our knowledge of Ute-Aztecan relationships would have been simple. North of Mexico one had merely to account for the Shoshonean languages, and add Pima-Papago.

The only part of this scheme which remains usable today is Pima-Papago, a very divergent member of its family and a single dialect spoken by a 'River People' (Pima) and by a 'Desert people' (Papago). For the rest, Whorf has shown that Shoshonean languages do not form a homogeneous group in contrast to the Nahuatl of Mexico; any one Shoshonean language may be more closely related to Nahuatl than to another neighboring Shoshonean language. The essential problem of Uto-Aztecan relationships remains to be worked out.

Uto-Aztecan languages north of Mexico are spoken in California, Nevada, Utah, and contiguous states. In Southern California, Luiseño, Cahuilla, Serrano, and Cupeño are presumably to be counted as four separate languages; the last two are on the verge of extinction. A fifth language is Tubatulabal, spoken in a southern enclave of the Sierr Nevada. Spilling over into Arizona from Mexico is the divergent Pima-Papago, already mentioned. This, with Hopi, spoken in an Arizona pueblo, makes seven Uto-Aztecan languages.

Turning back to an area generally east of the Sierras in California, in Nevada and Utah and extending north, we are less certain as to where differences of a dialectic order end and where unintelligibility begins. Sapir says, 'It is doubtful if even the geographically extreme Ute-Chemehuevi dialects . . . are not mutually intelligible . . .' This would make Ute-Southern Paiute-Chemehuevi-Kawaiisu an eighth Ute-Aztecan language, but Whorf regards these dialects as falling together into three languages, Ute-Southern Paiute, Kawaiisu, Chemehuevi. Likewise, (9) Shoshoni-Comanche-Sosiute-Wind River-Panamint (Koso) can be taken as another language only with reservations; and (10) Mono-Bannock-Snake-Northern Paiute (Paviotso) may possibly be another language. Bands speaking these last dialects extend into the Rocky Mountains and even into the Great Plains.

Tanoan (4 languages). Tanoan languages are spoken only in the Pueblos, as follows: Tiwa (Isleta-Sandia; Taos-Picuris), Tewa (San Juan-Santa Clara-San Ildefonso-Tesuque-Nambe-Hano) Towa (Jemez). It is not certain whether Tiwa should be counted as one or two languages. Trager says, 'Taos and Picuris are much alike, and mutually intelligible. Sandia and Isleta are almost identical. A speaker of the southern languages can manage to understand the northern two, the reverse is not true. The northern languages are more archaic (Taos apparently most so)'. Parsons, says 'So great

are the dialectical differences in the Tanoan speech of the two towns (Isleta and Taos) that when the Isletan cousin of this Taos man . . . visited Taos he had to speak either Spanish or English with his hosts'. This is not an isolated instance of what may be a more general problem of non-reciprocal intelligibility (see Achumawi-Atsugewi, under VI, below); perhaps in such instances of partial intelligibility a *lingua franca* is used if available.

Kiowa. In historic times, the Kiowa were found in the plains east of the Pueblo country. (Texas.)

Zuni. This language is spoken in a single pueblo in western New Mexico.

Yokuts (3 languages). Stanley Newman regards the southernmost foothill dialects, the Buena Vista group, as a separate Yokuts language on the basis of Kroeber's statement of divergence. On the basis of his own experience, Newman is able to say that Chukchansi and Dumna (Northern Foothill dialects) are intelligible to Gashowu and Choinimni (Kings River Foothill dialects), and less certainly to Paleuyami (of the Poso Creek Foothill). In other words, there are two Yokuts Foothill languages: Buena Vista in the south, with all the dialects north of Buena Vista constituting a second language. The Valley dialects, Chauchila-Yauelmani, constitute a third Yokuts language (California).

Maidu (4 languages). The Nisenan or Southern Maidu language has some dialectic peculiarities. Of the Valley, Foothill, and Mountain Maidu, the remaining languages are probably Northwest Maidu and Mountain Maidu; one or two Valley Maidu remain. (California.)

Miwok (2 languages). Of the formerly numerous Miwok dialects, there are now no speakers along the southern Marin County coast, only two or three speakers at Bodega Bay, and a few speakers representing the Lower Lake dialect which was formerly in constant contact with the Coast Miwok. There were formerly a few interior dialects on the Sierra slope from Fresno River to Cosumnes, extending into the San Joaquin valley; these did not know of the existence of the geographically separated Miwok on both sides of the Coast range. Freeland regards the Miwok of the Coast range and the Miwok of the Sierra as two distinct languages. Gifford also distinguishes the Sierra from the Lake and Coast language. (California.)

Wintun (2 languages). Wintun-Wintu is on the borderline of being two languages or two dialects of one language. There is no doubt that Patwin is a separate Wintun language (California)

Klamath-Modoc (Lutuami). Spier has discovered five local groups for the Klamath alone, but only one of his informants thought of dialectic differentiation in connection with these five groups: it is pointed out that Gatschet recorded no linguistic differences for the various groups. Barrett also had a single informant tell him of dialectic variation within Klamath, and while this is regarded as not impossible it is none the less argued that differences between Klamath groups must be inconsiderable because lexical differences between Klamath and Modoc are slight. The Gumbatwas group of Modoc differed from other Modoc groups. Klamath and Modoc have remarkably different grammatical resources and yet are intelligible to each other. (Oregon)

Molalé. Molale is still spoken. Another language of the family, Cayuse, is considered to be in effect extinct (Oregon)

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Sahaptin (2 languages). There are numerous dialects of Northern Sahaptin: Warm-spring (Tenino) Wallawalla-Umatilla-Palus-Skin-Yakima-Pswanwapam-Wanapam-Klikitat-Upper Cowlitz-Upper Nisqually. These all constitute one language. Nez Perce is the second Sahaptin language. (Washington, Oregon, Idaho)

Takelma. When Sapir studied Takelma in 1906 there were only a few speakers of the language remaining. Two speakers remain today. (Oregon)

Lower Umpqua-Siuslaw. These dialects may be more or less distinct or practically identical; one language is involved and this language is spoken by not more than three or four people. (Oregon)

Alsea. Jacobs has checked over Frachtenberg's manuscript grammar with the last remaining speaker of Alsea. (Oregon)

Coos. This family is now represented by two dialects, Hanis and Miluk. (Oregon)

Kalapuya (2 languages). The Santiam-Mackenzie dialects are still spoken by a few individuals; the Yonkalla dialect of another language is spoken by one woman; a third Kalapuya language became extinct two years ago. (Oregon)

Chinook (2 languages). Lower Chinook is spoken by one or two old men. It is an entirely separate language from Upper Chinook. The latter is known by speakers as Kikic and includes such dialects as Cascades, Multnomah, Wasco, Wishram, as well as others now extinct, as Clackamas. (Oregon, Washington)

Tsimshian. The three dialects of Tsimshian are said to be mutually intelligible. (British Columbia)

Washo. Detached political units formerly embraced only six or seven families, and these ranged about Lake Tahoe, chiefly on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. There were some local differences in culture; it seems probable that local dialectic differences might be found. (California, Nevada)

Pomo (4 languages). The most recent field report divides the numerous Pomo settlements according to three contiguous natural areas: Clear Lake, Russian River, and Coast to the west of the first two areas. The Coast Pomo speak a southwestern dialect (language). It is not certain whether the intermediate Russian River settlements had a language unintelligible to other Pomo. Kniffen questions Barrett's division of a dialect area into Coast and River divisions. Three distinct Pomo languages are found about Clear Lake, and this together with Southwestern (Coast) makes four Pomo languages. Kroeber shows additional dialects, presumably intelligible to one or another of the four separate languages. It is possible that one of the Clear Lake languages Northeast Pomo, has become extinct. (California)

Yuki (2 languages). Yuki proper and Wappo are still spoken. (California)

Shasta-Achumawi (3 languages). Of the nine Achumawi dialects spoken in northeastern California, at least Atwandjini-Ilmawi-Adjumawi-Hammaawi still retain their dialectic peculiarities. These, and indeed all nine dialects, are or were mutually intelligible. No Achumawi speaker could understand speakers of Atsugewi immediately to the south. Conversely, Atsugewi speakers either learned Achumawi or some special relationship existed between these two languages comparable to the non-reciprocal intelligibility between certain

Tonoan languages. A divergent member of this family is Shasta, of the upper Klamath River to the west. (California)

Karok. Between the Shasta and the Yurok, on the Klamath River, there were a number of Karok settlements. These had a substantially uniform speech, according to Kroeber who would isolate the dialect of the uppermost Karok as somewhat differentiated from the speech of the settlements on the lower reaches of the Klamath. (California.)

Yuman (4 languages). The following dialects are still spoken; the boundaries between "dialect" and "language" are tentative: Havasupai-Walapai-Yavapai; Mohave-Yuma-Maricopa-Kaveltchadom-Halchidoma; Kohuana-Halyikwamai-Cocopa; Diegueño-Kamia-Akwaala. Extending from the Grand Canyon in Arizona to the Pacific at the international boundary, Yuman languages are believed to show nearer relationship to the California languages listed above (except Yuki) than to the remaining languages of Group VI which are all east of the Rocky Mountains. (California and Arizona.)

Iroquoian (6 languages). Ashur Wright, in a work dated 1842, speaks of Onondaga and Cayuga as idioms of Seneca, present day Senecas can understand Cayuga and Onondaga after a few hours. The three may possibly be taken as very distinctive dialects of one language, Seneca-Cayuga-Onondaga, three other languages were spoken in contiguous territory centering in New York state: Mohawk, Oneida, and Wyandot, the last also known as Huron. Tuscarora was spoken in Virginia, and Cherokee dialects in the Carolinas. Most of the Iroquois tribes, as other tribes east of the Mississippi still speaking native languages, are now removed from their early homes to reservations and allotments.

Siouan (8 languages). Siouan tribes of the Gulf and Atlantic slope areas are extinct except for Catawba which still remains on a reservation in South Carolina; Catawba, as a dying language, is now being freshly studied. Of Siouan languages belonging to the fringe of the Woodlands and Plains, Iowa-Oto is practically one dialect; Iowa-Oto speakers say they cannot understand the Woodlands Winnebago to the north. Omaha-Ponca-Osage-Kansa (extinct?)-Quapaw are more or less distinct dialects of a fourth Siouan language. It may be questioned whether the dialects of the last language (Dorsey's Dhegiha) are mutually intelligible. Fortune says, "The cognate tribes (to the Omaha) are the Ponca, who speak the same language and have approximately the same institutions, and the Osage, the Kansa, and the Quapaw who speak the same language with dialectical differences." Dorsey's list of words common to these Dhegiha languages would certainly make mutual intelligibility expectable. For the Dakota-Assiniboine language Lowie says, "At the same time the question raised by Powell whether the speech of the Assiniboine represents a distinct language of the Siouan stock, must be answered negatively as the dialectic variations do not transcend the limits of mutual intelligibility. In addition to these five languages, there are three Siouan languages in the northern Plains: Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow.

Caddoan (4 languages). The divergent Caddo, together with the Wichita and the now almost extinct Kitsai, belong in the southern Plains. Arikara of the northern Plains and Pawnee of the central

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Plains are highly divergent dialects of one language. (Oklahoma and North Dakota.)

Keresan. This is one language spoken in several Pueblos. White says, "The western dialect of the Keres language, represented by Acoma and Laguna, may be understood only with some difficulty by the eastern section, comprising Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Cochiti, and Zia." (New Mexico.)

Muskogean (4 languages). All the languages were spoken in contiguous areas in the southeast: Choctaw-Chickasaw; Alabama-Koasati; Mikasuki-Hitchiti-Muskogee (Creek)-Seminole. (Oklahoma, etc.)

The following isolated languages also belong to the Southeast and Gulf region; all are on the verge of extinction, except Yuchi.

Tunica (Louisiana).

Natchez (Louisiana).

Chitimacha (Louisiana).

Yuchi (Oklahoma).

Tonkawa (Oklahoma)."

Source: North American Indian Languages Still Spoken and Their Genetic Relationships, by C. F. Voegelin, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. (pp. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26), from Language, Culture and Personality, edited L. Spier, 1941.

3. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESERVATIONS

NOTE.—The list of Indian Reservations and Land Units is intended to be used in connection with the Directory of Indian Tribal and Band Groups. Est. means "established" (in the case of the Pueblo historic origin in colonial times). Population and acreage figures are for 1945 and 1944 unless otherwise stated.

Acoma Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Valencia County, N. Mex.; 1,386 Keresan Pueblo Indians; 247,613 acres; est. 1600.

Agua Caliente. (See Palm Springs.)

Ak Chin. (See Maricopa.)

Akiak (Alaska):

On Kuskokwim River near lower Yukon; 1,373.06 acres; est. 1917; 143 Eskimos (1951).

Akutan and Akun (Alaska):

In the Aleutian Islands; 72,000 acres; est. 1943; 78 Aleuts (1950).

Alabama and Coushatta:

West Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Polk County, Tex.; 368 Alabama and Coushatta Indians; 4,351 acres; est. 1854.

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Okfuskee and Hughes Counties, Oklahoma; 150 Creek Indians (1940); est. 1939.

Alexander Valley:

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 49 Wappo Indians; 54 acres; est. 1909.

Berry Creek:

California Indian Agency, Butte County, Calif.; no resident Indians; 33 acres; est. 1916.

Big Bend (Henderson):

California Indian Agency, Shasta County, Calif.; 10 Pit River Indians; 40 acres; est. 1914.

Big Cypress Reservation:

Seminole Agency, Hendry County, Fla.; 147,463.03 acres; est. 1938; 150 Seminole Indians.

Big Lagoon:

California Indian Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 6 Yurok Indians; 9.26 acres; est. 1917.

Big Pine Colony:

California Indian Agency, Inyo County, Calif.; 279 acres; 22 Paiute and Shoshone Indians; est. 1922.

Big Sandy (Auberry):

California Indian Agency, Fresno County, Calif.; 101 Mono Indians; 280 acres; est. 1909.

Big Valley Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 124 Pomo Indians; 102 acres; est. 1911.

Bishop Tract:

California Indian Agency, Inyo County, Calif.; 875 acres; 289 Paiute and Shoshone Indians; est. 1913.

Blackfeet Reservation:

Blackfeet Agency, Glacier and Pondera Counties, Mont.; 5,164 Blackfeet Indians (Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan); 1,260,499 acres; est. 1873.

Blue Lake Rancheria:

Hoopla Valley Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 65 Blue Lake Indians; 26 acres; est. 1908.

Bois Fort or Nett Lake Reservation:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Koochichin and St. Louis Counties, Minn.; 754 Chippewa Indians (Bois Fort Band); 77,410 acres; est. 1889; includes Vermillion Reservation and Deer Creek Reservation.

Brighton Reservation:

Seminole Agency, Glades County, Fla.; 36,925 acres; 175 Seminole Indians; est. 1938.

Buena Vista Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Amador County, Calif.; 5 Me-Wuk Indians; 70 acres; est. 1926.

Burns Colony:

Umatilla Agency, Harney County, Oreg.; 14,519 acres; 151 Paiute Indians (1943); est. in 1934.

Cabazon Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 28 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 1,480 acres; est. 1876.

Cache Creek:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 9 Pomo Indians; 160 acres; est. 1917.

Cahuilla Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 93 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 18,252 acres; est. 1875.

Camp McDowell. (See Fort McDowell.)

Campbell Ranch. (See Yerington.)

Campo Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 125 Mission Indians (Diegueno); 15,010 acres; est. 1893.

Camp Verde Reservation:

Truxton Canyon Agency, Yavapai County, Ariz.; 342 Tonto Apache and 129 Yavapai Indians; 498 acres; est. 1914.

Cañoncito Navajo Band:

United Pueblos Agency, Bernalillo County, N. Mex.; 364 Navajo Indians; 58,261 acres.

Capitan Grande Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 168 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 15,234 acres; est. 1894; 21,848 acres (including Barona Rancho).

Carson Colony:

Carson Agency, Ormsby County, Nev.; 31 Indians (29 Washo and 2 others), 160 acres; est. 1916.

Cass Lake. (See Greater Leech Lake.)

Catawba Reservation:

Catawba Agency, York County, S. C.; 160 Catawba Indians; 652 acres; est. 1840; (State Reservation until 1946).

Cattaraugus Reservation:

New York Agency, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, N. Y.; 2,000 Seneca Indians; 21,760 acres; est. 1797; (Onondaga and Cayuga Indians).

Cedar City Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Iron County, Utah; 30 Paiute Indians; 13 acres; est. 1914.

Cedarville:

California Indian Agency, Modoc County, Calif.; 15 Paiute Indians; 17 acres; est. 1914.

Cehilo. (See the Dalles.)

Chandalar. (See Venetie.)

Chehalis Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties, Wash.; 27 Chehalis, Chinook and Clatsop Indians; 2,467 acres; est. 1864.

Chemehuevi:

California Indian Agency, San Bernardino County, Calif.; 325 Chemehuevi Indians; 20,224 acres; est. 1907.

Cherokee Reservation:

Cherokee Agency, Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, and Swain Counties, N. C.; 3,795 Cherokee Indians; 55,784 acres, est. 1877.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation:

Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Blaine, Canadian, Roger Mills, Custer Dewey, Kingfisher, and Washita Counties, Okla.; 3,102 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians; 180,560 acres; est. 1869.

Cheyenne River Reservation:

Cheyenne River Agency, Armstrong, Dewey, and Ziebach Counties, S. Dak.; 3,846 Sioux Indians (Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle); est. 1889.

Chicken Ranch (Jamestown):

California Indian Agency, Tuolumne County, Calif.; 7 Me-Wuk Indians; 40 acres; est. 1910.

Chico:

California Indian Agency, Butte County, Calif.; 50 Indians, mixed tribes; 25 acres; est. 1942.

Chilkat Fishing Reserve (Alaska):

Near Haines along Chilkat River; 17.21 acres; est. 1915.

Choctaw Reservation:

Choctaw Agency, Attala, Jones, Leake, Neshoba, and Newton Counties, Miss.; 2,281 Choctaw Indians; 15,488 acres; est. 1918.

*Chukchansi. (See Picayune.)**Clam Lake Reservation:*

Great Lakes Agency, Burnett County, Wis.; 10 Chippewa Indians; 200 acres; est. in 1937.

*Clear Creek. (See Redding.)**Cloverdale:*

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 18 Pomo Indians; 28 acres; est. 1917.

Cochiti Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.; 365 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 22,766 acres; est. 1600.

Cocopa Reservation:

Colorado River Agency, Yuma County, Ariz.; 58 Cocopa Indians; 360 acres; est. 1907.

Coeur d'Alene Reservation:

Northern Idaho Agency, Benewah and Kootenai Counties, Idaho; 616 Coeur d'Alene Indians and others (Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane).

Cold Springs (Sycamore):

California Indian Agency, Fresno County, Calif.; 46 Mono Indians; 160 acres; est. 1914.

Colfax:

California Indian Agency, Placer County, Calif.; no resident Maidu Indians; 640 acres; est. 1914.

*Colony. (See Nevada City.)**Colorado River Reservation:*

Colorado River Agency, Yuma County, Ariz.; Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Calif.; 907 Indians (325 Chemehuevi, 575 Mojave, 7 others); 242,709 acres; est. 1874.

*Columbia (now part of Colville).**Colusa Rancheria:*

California Indian Agency, Colusa County, Calif.; 58 Wintun Indians; 254.15 acres; est. 1908.

Coleville Reservation:

Coleville Agency, Chelan, Franklin, Lincoln, Stevens, Whitman, Okanogan, and Ferry Counties, Wash.; 3,505 Colville Indians (Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, Spokane); 1,175,702 acres; est. 1872.

Cornplanter Reservation:

New York Agency, Warren County, Pa.; 30 Seneca Indians; 800 acres; est. 1797.

Cortena:

California Indian Agency, Colusa County, Calif.; 5 Me-Wuk Indians; 640 acres; est. 1907.

Cosmit Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; Mission Indians (Diegueño); 80 acres; est. 1875.

*Covelo. (See Round Valley.)**Coyote Valley:*

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 26 Pomo Indians; 101 acres; est. 1909.

Crescent City Rancheria:

Hoopa Valley Agency, California Indian Agency; Del Norte County, Calif.; 41 Smith River Indians; est. 1909; 100 acres.

Crow Reservation:

Crow Agency; Big Horn, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Treasure, and Yellowstone Counties, Mont.; 2,488 Crow Indians; 2,018,218 acres; est. 1851.

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Crow Creek Reservation:

Crow Creek Agency, Hughes, Brule, Buffalo, and Hyde Counties, S. Dak.; 1,071 Sioux Indians (Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, Two Kettle); 180,492 acres; est. 1863.

Cuyapaipe Reservation:

Mission Agency, California Indian Agency; San Diego County, Calif.; 3 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 5,320 acres; est. 1893.

The Dalles:

Yakima Agency, Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, and Wasco Counties, Oreg.; 8,300 acres; est. 1947.

Danbury Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Burnett County, Wis.; 100 Chippewa Indians; 129 acres; est. in 1937.

Dania Reservation:

Seminole Agency, Broward County, Fla.; 475 acres; est. about 1894; 120 Seminole Indians.

Deer Creek. (See Bois Fort.)

Devils Lake. (See Fort Totten.)

Dresslerville Colony:

Carson Agency, Douglas County, Nev.; 170 Indians (165 Washo and 5 Paiute); 40 acres; est. 1939.

Dry Creek (Geyserville Rancheria):

California Indian Agency; Sonoma County, Calif.; 28 Pomo Indians; est. 1925.

Duck Valley Reservation:

Western Shoshone Agency, Owyhee County, Idaho and Elko County, Nev.; 811 Indians (554 Shoshones, 257 Paiutes); 289,827 acres; est. 1877.

Duckwater Reservation:

Carson Agency, Nye County, Nev.; 129 Shoshone Indians; 3,643 acres; est. in 1940.

Eastern Cherokee. (See Cherokee.)

Eastern Pequot (no Federal connection):

North Stonington, New London County, Conn.; 220 acres; Pequot Indians.

Eastern Shawnee Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 205 Shawnee Indians; 2,782 acres; est. 1867.

Eel River Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 132 Eel River Indians; est. 1908.

Eklutna Fishing Reserve (Alaska):

East of Anchorage, 40 acres; est. 1916; 60 Athapaskan Indians (1944).

Elko Colony:

Western Shoshone Agency, Elko and White Pine Counties, Nev.; 193 acres; 30 (1937) Paiutes; est. 1938.

Ely Colony:

Western Shoshone Agency; White Pine County, Nev.; 150 Shoshone Indians; 10 acres; est. 1930.

Enterprise (2 parcels):

California Indian Agency, Butte County, Calif.; 37 Maidu Indians; 80.64 acres; est. 1914.

*Etna. (See Ruffeys.)**Fallon Reservation:*

Carson Agency, Churchill County, Nev.; 295 Indians (198 Paiute, 98 Shoshone); 6,600 acres; est. 1902.

Fallon Colony:

Carson Agency, Churchill County, Nev.; 64 Indians (51 Paiute, 13 Shoshone); 40 acres; est. in 1917.

Flandreau Reservation:

Flandreau School Jurisdiction, Moody County, S. Dak.; 281 Sioux Indians; 2,741 acres; est. 1936.

Flathead Reservation:

Flathead Agency, Flathead, Missoula, Sanders and Lake Counties, Mont.; 3,630 Salish and Kootenai Indians (Bitter Root, Carlos, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille); 632,516 acres; est. 1872.

Fond du Lac Reservation:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Saint Louis and Carlton Counties, Minn.; 1,417 Chippewa Indians (Fond du Lac Band); 25,184 acres; est. 1889.

Forest County Potawatomie Reservation:

Great Lakes Agency Forest and Oconto Counties, Wis.; 319 Potawatomie Indians; 11,040 acres at Crandon, Wis.; est. in 1913.

Fort Apache Reservation:

Fort Apache Agency; Apache, Gila, and Navajo Counties, Ariz.; 3,202 Apache Indians (Arivaipa, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrenño, Mogollon, Pinaleño, and Tsiltaden bands); 1,664,872 acres; est. 1871.

Fort Belknap Reservation:

Fort Belknap Agency, Blaine and Phillips Counties, Mont.; 1,805 Indians; (792 Assiniboine, 1,013 Gros Ventre); 628,507 acres; est. 1888.

Fort Berthold Reservation:

Fort Berthold Agency, McKenzie, Dunn, McLean, Montrail, and Mercer Counties, N. Dak.; 2,018 Indians (782 Arikara, 849 Gros Ventre, 387 Mandan); 579,685 acres; est. 1870.

Fort Bidwell Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Modoc County, Calif.; 99 Paiute Indians; 3,340 acres; est. 1897.

Fort Hall Reservation:

Fort Hall Agency, Bannock, Caribou, Bingham, Bonneville, Power, and Twin Falls Counties, Idaho; 1,970 Indians (337 Bannock, 1,623 Shoshone, 10 others); 524,878 acres; est. 1868.

Fort Independence Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Inyo County, Calif.; 74 Indians (69 Paiute, 5 Shoshone); 320 acres; est. 1915.

Fort McDermitt Reservation:

Carson Agency, Humboldt County, Nev., and Malheur County, Oreg.; 306 Paiute and Shoshone Indians; 34,787 acres; est. 1944.

Fort McDowell Reservation (Rio Verde):

Pima Agency, Maricopa County, Ariz.; 210 Mojave-Apache Indians; 24,680 acres; est. 1903.

Fort Mojave Reservation:

Colorado River Agency, Mojave County, Ariz.; San Bernardino County, Calif.; Clark County, Nev.; 343 Mojave and other Indians; 27,592 acres; est. 1910.

Fort Peck Reservation:

Fort Peck Agency, Valley, Roosevelt, Daniels, and Sheridan Counties, Mont.; 3,116 Indians (1,718 Assiniboine, 1,398 Sioux, divided into Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai); 1,270,301 acres; est. 1886.

Fort Totten Reservation or Devil's Lake Reservation:

Fort Totten Agency, Benson, Eddy, Nelson, Ramsey Counties, N. Dak.; 1,142 Sioux Indians (Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, Wahpeton, and Assiniboine Indians); 55,344 acres; est. 1867.

Fort Yukon Reservation (Alaska):

At mouth of Porcupine River on Yukon River; 75 acres; 402 Athapaskan Indians (1951); est. 1914.

Fort Yuma Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Imperial County, Calif.; 979 Yuma Indians; 7,853 acres; est. 1917.

Fox Island:

Great Lakes Agency, Leelenau County, Mich.; 619 acres; Ottawa Indians; est. 1887.

Gandy Homestead:

Western Shoshone Agency, Millard and White Pine Counties, Utah; 6 Paiute Indians; 160 acres; est. in 1930's.

Gila Bend Reservation:

Papago or Sells Agency, Maricopa County, Ariz.; 127 Papago Indians; 10,235 acres; est. 1882.

Gila River Reservation:

Pima Agency, Pinal and Maricopa Counties, Ariz.; 5,286 Indians (295 Maricopa, 4,702 Pima, 289 others); 371,966 acres; est. 1883.

Goshute Reservation:

Western Shoshone Agency, White Pine County, Nev.; Juab and Tooele Counties, Utah; 182 Goshute Indians; 109,115 acres; est. 1914.

Grand Portage Reservation or Pigeon River:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Cook County, Minn.; 402 Chippewa Indians; Grand Portage Band; 42,885 acres; est. 1889.

Grand Ronde Reservation:

Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency, Yamhill and Polk Counties, Oreg.; 489 Indians (89 Clackamas, 44 Rogue River, 79 Umpqua, and 277 others, including Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Calapooia, Molala, Nestucca, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Wapato, Yamhill); 20,504 acres; est. 1857.

Granite Falls. (See Upper Sioux Indian Community.)

Graton (Sebastopol):

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 4 Pomo Indians; 15.45 acres; est. 1917.

Greater Leech Lake Reservation:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Beltrami, Hubbard, Itasca, and Cass Counties, Minn.; 2,333 Chippewa Indians (Cass Lake, Pillager, Lake Winnebigoishish, and White Oak Point Bands); 75,560 acres; est. 1889 (includes former Cass Lake, Winnibigoishish, and White Oak Point Reservations).

Greenville:

California Indian Agency, Plumas County, Calif.; 40 Maidu and mixed tribal Indians; 275 acres; est. 1897.

Grindstone Creek Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Glenn County, Calif.; 35 Wintun Indians; 80 acres; est. 1908.

Guidiville Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 26 Pomo Indians; 243.38 acres; est. 1909.

Hannahville Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Menominee County, Mich.; 161 Potawatomi Indians; 3,359 acres; est. 1913.

Havasupai Reservation:

Truxton Canyon Agency, Coconino County, Ariz.; 251 Havasupai Indians; 34,439 acres; est. 1880.

Hog Island, Michigan. (See Beaver Island.)

Hoh River Reservation:

Taholah Agency, Jefferson County, Wash.; 443 acres; est. 1893; 10 (1943) Hoh Indians.

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Hoopa Valley Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Humboldt, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties, Calif.; 589 Hoopa and other Indians (Yurok, Chilula, Saiaz, Karok, etc.); 87,496.38 acres; est. 1928.

Hopi Reservation:

Hopi Agency, Coconino and Navaho Counties, Ariz.; 3,685 Hopi Indians; 631,194 acres; est. 1862.

Hopland:

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 79 Pomo Indians; 2070 acres; est. 1908.

Hualapai Reservation:

Truxton Canyon Agency, Coconino, Mohave, and Yavapai Counties, Ariz.; 561 Hualapai Indians; 991,510 acres; est. 1883.

Hydaburg Reservation (Alaska):

Sukkwon Island and southern end of Prince of Wales Island; 100,000 acres; 401 Haida Indians (1951); est. 1949.

Inaja Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 30 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 880 acres; est. 1893.

Indian Peak. (See Paiute or Indian Peak.)

Indian Ranch Colony:

California Indian Agency, Inyo County, Calif.; 560 acres; 5 Shoshone Indians; est. 1928.

Iowa Reservation (Nebraska):

Potawatomie Agency, Brown and Doniphan Counties, Kans.; Richardson County, Nebr. (485 acres); 540 Iowa Indians; 1,654 acres; est. 1854.

Iowa Reservation (Oklahoma):

Shawnee Agency, now W. Oklahoma Agency; Lincoln, Logan, and Payne Counties, Okla.; 114 Iowa Indians; 2,472 acres; est. 1891.

Isabella or Saginaw Reservation:

Tomah Agency, Isabella County, Mich.; 435 Chippewa Indians (Swan Creek, Saginaw, and Black River Bands); 2,323 acres; est. 1855.

Isleta Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Bernalillo and Valencia Counties, N. Mex.; 1,374 Tigua (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 205,331 acres; est. 1689.

Jackson Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Amador County, Calif.; 5 Me-Wuk Indians; 330 acres; est. 1895.

Jemez Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.; 812 (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 44,532 acres; est. 1600.

Jicarilla Reservation:

Jicarilla Agency, Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties, N. Mex.;
816 Apache Indians; 745,809 acres; est. 1887.

*Jocko. (See Flathead.)**Kaibab Reservation:*

Utah and Ouray Agency, Mojave County, Ariz.; 85 Paiutes;
120,453 acres; est. 1917.

Kalispel Reservation:

Northern Idaho Agency, Pend Oreille County, Wash.; 102
Kalispel Indians; 4,629 acres; est. 1914.

Kanosh Reservation:

Utah and Ouray Agency, Millard County, Utah; 28 Indians
(21 Ute, 7 Paiute); 5,290 acres; est. 1929.

Karluk Reservation (Alaska)

On Kodiak Island along Shelikof Strait; 35,200 acres; est. 1943;
131 Aleuts (1950).

Kaw Reservation:

Pawnee Agency, now W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Kay
County, Okla.; 544 Kaw Indians; 13,261 acres; est. 1902.

Keweenaw Bay or L'Anse Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Baraga County, Mich.; 928 Chippewa
Indians (L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands); 15,738 acres; est. 1937.

Kialegee Tribal Town:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, McIntosh County, Oklahoma;
250 Creek Indians (1940); est. 1941.

Kickapoo Reservation:

Potawatomie Agency, Brown County, Kans.; 360 Kickapoo
Indians; 6,399 acres; est. 1862.

Kickapoo Reservation:

W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Potawatomie, Lincoln,
and Oklahoma Counties, Okla.; 291 Kickapoo Indians; 8,817
acres; est. 1894.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation:

Kiowa Agency, now W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency;
Kiowa, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Jefferson, Stephens,
Tillman, and Washita Counties, Okla.; 2,692 Kiowa Indians,
2,694 Comanche Indians plus 388 Apaches; 380,197 acres; est.
1867.

Klamath Reservation:

Klamath Agency, Klamath and Lake Counties, Oreg.; 1,547
Indians (937 Klamath, 329 Modoc, 151 Paiute, 123 Pit River, 7
Shasta (also Yahooskin Snakes and Walpapi Indians); 1,000,827
acres; est. 1864.

Klamath Strip:

California Indian Agency, Del Norte County, Calif.; 913
Yurok Indians; 17,299.17 acres (now part of Hoopa Valley
Reservation); est. 1891.

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Klukwan Reservation (Alaska):

S. E. Alaska, north of Juneau; 95 (1950) Tlingit Indians; 375 acres; est. 1913.

Koosharem Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Paiute and Sevier Counties, Utah; 27 Ute and Paiute Indians; 440 acres; est. 1928.

Kobuk River Reservation (Alaska):

Northeast of Nome (Noorvik); 233 Eskimos (1951); 144,000 acres; est. 1914.

Kootenai Reservation:

Northern Idaho Agency, Boundary County, Idaho; 103 Kootenai Indians; 3,896 acres; est. 1894.

Lac Court Oreille Reservation:

Great Lakes Agency, Sawyer County, Wis.; 1,790 Chippewa Indians (Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior); 54,699 acres; est. 1854.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation:

Great Lakes Agency, Vilas, Oneida, and Iron Counties, Wis.; 968 Chippewa Indians (Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior); 33,426 acres; est. 1854.

Laguna Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 5 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 320 acres; est. 1893.

Laguna Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Valencia County, N. Mex.; 2,761 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 429,745 acres; est. 1600.

La Jolla Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 235 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 8,329 acres; est. 1892.

L'Anse. (See Keweenaw Bay.)

La Pointe. (See Bad River.)

La Posta Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 3,879 acres; Mission Indians (Diegueño); est. 1893.

Lapwai. (See Nez Perce.)

Las Vegas Colony:

Carson Agency, Clark County, Nev.; 38 Indians (36 Paiute, 2 Chemehuevi); 10 acres; est. 1911.

Leech Lake. (See Greater Leech Lake.)

Laytonville:

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 83 Cahto Indians and mixed tribes; 200 acres; est. 1907

Likely:

California Indian Agency, Modoc County, Calif.; 59 Pit River Indians; 40 acres; est. 1922.

Little Diomed Island, Bering Strait (Alaska):

3,200 acres; 104 Eskimos (1950) est. 1946.

Lone Pine Colony:

California Agency, Inyo County, Calif.; 237 acres; 27 Paiute, 28 Shoshone Indians and 2 others; est. 1939.

Lookout (2 parcels):

California Indian Agency, Modoc County, Calif.; 50 Pit River Indians; 50 acres; est. 1913 and 1923.

Los Coyotes Reservation:

Mission Agency, California Indian Agency; San Diego County Calif.; 91 Mission Indians (Diegueno); 25,050 acres; est. 1900

Lovelock Colony:

Carson Agency, Pershing County, Nev.; 133 Paiute Indians; 20 acres; est. in 1910.

Lower Brule Reservation:

Crow Creek Agency, Stanley and Lyman Counties, S. Dak.; 682 Sioux Indians; (Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai); 146,695 acres; est. 1875.

Lower Lake:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 4 Pomo Indians; 141 acres; est. 1916.

Lower Sioux or Morton Indian Community:

Pipestone School Agency, Redwood County, Minn.; 230 Sioux Indians; 1,734 acres; est. in 1938.

Lummi Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Whatcom County, Wash.; 761 Lummi Indians (Dwamish, Etakmur, Snohomish, Sukwomish, and Swamish); 10,164 acres; est. 1873.

Lytton:

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 8 Pomo Indians; 50 acres; est. 1927.

Makah or Neah Bay Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Clallam County, Wash.; 453 Makah and Quileute Indians; 27,075 acres; est. 1855.

Manchester-Point Arena Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 123 Pomo Indians; 359.14 acres; est. 1908.

Manzanita Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 63 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 3,520 acres; est. 1893.

Maricopa or Ak-Chin Reservation:

Pima Agency, Pinal County, Ariz.; 136 Papago Indians; 21,840 acres; est. 1916.

Mark West:

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 1 Pomo Indian; 35 acres; est. 1916.

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Mattapony Reservation:

No Federal connection; Virginia State Reservation, King William County, Va.; 150 Mattapony Indians; 50 acres; est. 1658.

Menominee Reservation:

Menominee Agency, Oconto and Shawano Counties, Wis.; 2,551 Menominee Indians; 333,902 acres; est. 1854.

Mesa Grande Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 241 Mission Indians (Diegeuno); 5,963 acres; est. 1883.

Mescalero Reservation:

Mescalero Agency, Otero County, N. Mex.; 668 Apache Indians (Mescalero, Mimbreno, Lipan); 460,177 acres; est. 1864.

Miami Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 305 Miami Indians; 12,873 acres; est. 1867.

Middletown:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 26 Pomo Indians; 109 acres; est. 1909.

Mille Lacs Reservation:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Mille Lacs, Aiken, Crow, and Pine Counties, Minn.; 428 Chippewa Indians (Mille Lac and Snake River Bands); 3,383 acres; est. 1914.

Mission Creek Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 20 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 2,560 acres; est. 1921.

Moapa River Reservation:

Carson Agency, Clark County, Nev.; 172 Indians (167 Paiute, 5 Chemehuevi) (also Kaibab, Pawipits, and Shivwits); 1,128 acres; est. 1873.

Modoc County Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Modoc County, Calif.; 318 Indians (52 Paiute, 266 Pit River); est. in 1930's.

Modoc Allotments:

Five Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 216 acres; est. 1875; Modoc Indians.

Mole Lake Reservation or Skaogon Reservation:

Great Lakes Agency, Forest County, Wis.; 205 Chippewa Indians; 1,680 acres; est. in 1939.

Mono County Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Mono County, Calif.; 439 Indians (403 Paiute, 18 Washo, 15 Shoshone, 3 Maidu); 622 acres; est. in 1930's.

Montauk Reservation:

No Federal Connection; Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.; 30 Montauk Indians; est. about 1650 (no longer recognized by the State).

Montgomery Creek:

California Indian Agency, Shasta County, Calif.; 3 Pit River Indians; 2,560 acres; est. 1914.

Mooretown:

California Indian Agency, Butte County, Calif.; no resident Indians; 160 acres; est. 1914.

Moquakie. (See Tyonek.)*Morongo Reservation:*

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 316 Mission Indians (Serrano); 31,723 acres; est. 1877.

Mountain Village Reserve (Alaska):

Lower Yukon near its mouth; 253 Eskimos (1951); 1,280 acres; est. 1917.

Morton Indian Community. (See Lower Sioux.)*Muckleshoot Reservation:*

Western Washington Agency, King County, Wash.; 253 Muckleshoot Indians (Miskop, Skopamish, Smulkamish, etc.); 2,571 acres; est. 1857.

Munsee Community. (See Stockbridge.)*Nambé Pueblo:*

United Pueblos Agency, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.; 146 Tewa (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 18,791 acres; est. 1689.

Navajo Reservation:

Navajo Agency, Apache, Navaho, and Coconino Counties, Ariz.; San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Valencia, and McKinley Counties, N. Mex.; San Juan County, Utah; 62,167 (1950) Navajo Indians; 15,444,952 acres; est. 1868.

Nevada City:

California Indian Agency, Nevada County, Calif.; 12 Maidu Indians; 75 acres; est. 1913.

Neah Bay. (See Makah.)*Nett Lake.* (See Bois Fort.)*Nez Perce or Lapwai Reservation:*

Northern Idaho Agency, Clearwater County, Idaho; Lewis and Nez Perce Counties, Idaho; 1,525 Nez Perce Indians; 116,790 acres; est. 1895.

Niobrara. (See Santee Sioux.)*Nisqually Reservation:*

Western Washington Agency, Pierce and Thurston Counties, Wash.; 6 Nisqually Indians (Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxon, Steilakoom, etc.); 1,111 acres; est. 1857.

North Fork:

California Indian Agency, Madera County, Calif.; 7 Mono Indians; 80 acres; est. 1914.

Northern Cheyenne. (See Tongue River.)

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Norton Bay Reservation: (Alaska)

Along Norton Bay (Elim); 154 Eskimos (1950); 316,000 acres; est. 1917.

Oakland. (See Tonkawa.)

Odgers Ranch:

Western Shoshone Agency, Elko County, Nev.; 1,987 acres; est. 1937 (now with South Fork purchase).

Oil Springs:

New York Agency, Allegany County, N. Y.; 640 acres; est. 1856; no Indians on land.

Omaha Reservation:

Winnebago Agency, Burt, Cuming, and Thurston Counties, Nebr.; 1,840 Omaha Indians; 29,858 acres; est. 1854.

Oneida Reservation:

Tomah Agency, Brown, Door, and Outgamie Counties, Wis.; 2,655 acres; 3,612 Oneida Indians; est. 1838.

Oneida Reservation:

New York Agency, Madison County, N. Y.; 30 acres; est. 1794.

Onondaga Reservation:

New York Agency, Onondaga County, N. Y.; 700 Onondaga Indians; 200 Oneida and Cayuga Indians; 6,100 acres; est. 1794.

Ontonagon Reservation (part of Keweenaw):

Great Lakes Agency, Ontonagon County, Mich., Ontonagon Band of Chippewa Indians; 765 acres; est. 1854.

Osage Reservation:

Osage Agency, Osage County, Okla.; 4,621 Osage Indians; 424,658 acres; est. 1872.

Oto Reservation:

Pawnee Agency, now Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Noble and Pawnee Counties, Okla.; 886 Oto Indians; 45,085 acres; est. 1887

Ottawa Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 4,600 Ottawa Indians; 805 acres; est. 1867.

Ozette Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Clallam County, Wash.; 719 acres; est. 1893.

Paiute or Indian Creek Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Beaver County, Utah; 17 Paiute Indians; 10,240 acres; est. 1915.

Paiute Reservation. (See Benton.)

Pala Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif; 223 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 20,495 acres; est. 1902.

Palm Springs Reservation (or Agua Caliente):

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 58 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 31,128 acres; est. 1896.

Pamunkey Reservation:

No Federal connection; Virginia State Reservation, King William County, Va.; 300 Pamunkey Indians; 800 acres; est. 1642.

Papago or Sells Reservation:

Papago or Sells Agency, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; 5,791 Indians (5,752 Papago, 27 Pima, 12 others); 2,773,896 acres; est. 1917.

Paskenta:

California Indian Agency, Tehama County, Calif.; 2 Wintun Indians; 260 acres; est. 1914.

Passamaquoddy Reservation:

No Federal connection; Maine State Reservation, Washington County, Maine; 500 Passamaquoddy Indians; est. 1795 (three areas; Pleasant Point, Princeton, and Peter Dana's Point).

Paugussett Reservation or Golden Hill:

No Federal connection; near Trumbull, Fairfield County, Conn.; Connecticut State Reservation; est. about 1650.

Pauma and Yuima Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 66 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 250 acres; est. 1893.

Pawnee Reservation:

Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Pawnee and Payne Counties, Okla.; 1,149 Pawnee Indians; 37,434 acres; est. 1887.

Pechanga Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 211 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 4,125 acres; est. 1893.

Penobscot Reservation:

No Federal connection; Maine State Reservation, Penobscot County, Maine; 580 Penobscot Indians; 4,481 acres; est. 1818 ("Old Town" principal area).

Peoria Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 414 Peoria, Kaskaskia, Miami, Piankashaw, and Wea Indians; 30,455 acres; est. 1867.

Picayune:

California Indian Agency, Madera County, Calif., 25 Chuckchansi Indians; 80 acres; est. 1914.

Picuris or San Lorenzo Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Taos County, N. Mex.; 118 Tigua (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 14,961 acres; est. 1689.

Pigeon River. (See Grand Portage.)

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Pine Ridge Reservation:

Pine Ridge Agency, Washington, Shannon, Bennett, and Washabaugh Counties, S. Dak.; 10,957 (1950) Sioux Indians (Brule and Oglala) 1,874,611 acres; est. 1868.

Pinoleville:

California Indian Agency, Nevada County, Calif.; 70 Pomo Indians; 97 acres; est. 1911.

Pipestone Indian Community:

Pipestone School Agency, Pipestone County, Minn.; 103 Sioux Indians; 532 acres; est. 1886.

Pit River (See Alturas).

Point Arena. (See Manchester.)

Point Hope (Alaska):

Western coast, north of Nome; 6,400 acres; est. 1930; Eskimo.

Pojoaque Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.; 28 Pueblo Indians, 11,539 acres; est. 1689.

Ponca Reservation:

Winnebago Agency, Boyd and Knox Counties, Nebr.; 404 Ponca Indians; 3,641 acres; est. 1858.

Ponca Reservation:

W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Kay County, Okla.; 926 Ponca Indians; 36,919 acres; est. 1887.

Poosepatuck Reservation:

No Federal connection; Long Island, N. Y., Suffolk County; 60 Poosepatuck Indians; 50 acres; est. 1666. No longer recognized by the State.

Port Gamble:

Western Washington Agency, Kitsap County, Washington; 80 Clallam Indians; 1,231.70 acres; est. 1938.

Port Madison Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Kitsap County, Wash.; 177 Suquamish Indians (Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, and Swinomish); 4,412 acres; est. 1855.

Potawatomie Reservation:

Potawatomie Agency, Jackson County, Kans.; 1,188 Potawatomi Indians; 1,169 acres; est. 1861.

Potawatomi Reservation:

W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, and Garvin Counties, Okla.; 2,974 Citizen Potawatomi Indians and Absentee Shawnees; 5,973 acres; est. 1867.

Potter Valley (2 parcels):

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 15 Pomo Indians; 96 acres; est. 1909.

Prairie Island or Eggleston Indian Community:

Pipestone School Agency, Goodhue County, Minn.; 111 Sioux Indians; 534 acres; est. in 1937.

Prior Lake Indian Community:

Pipestone School Agency, Scott County, Minn.; 21 Sioux Indians; 258 acres; est. in 1937.

Puertocito Navajo Band:

United Pueblos Agency, Socorro County, N. Mex.; 309 Navajo Indians; 20,378 acres; est. 1939.

Puyallup Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Pierce County, Wash.; 477 Puyallup Indians (Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Squaxon, Steilakoom, etc.); 35 acres; est. 1854.

Pyramid Lake Reservation:

Carson Agency, Washoe County, Nev.; 572 Indians (563 Paiute, 9 others); 475,162 acres; est. 1874.

Quapaw Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; Benton County, Ark.; 610 Quapaw Indians 21,049 acres; est. 1883.

*Qualla. (See Cherokee.)**Quartz Valley Reservation (Rialto-Burton Tract):*

Hoopla Valley Agency, Siskiyou County, Calif.; 120 Shasta and Upper Klamath Indians; 604 acres; est. 1938.

Quillayute Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Clallam County, Wash.; 281 Quillayute Indians; 837 acres.

Quinaielt Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Thurston Counties, Wash., and Wallowa County, Oreg.; 1,822 Indians (105 Chehalis, 281 Quileute, 1,293 Quinaielt, 120 Upper Chinook, 23 others); 175,159 acres; est. 1855.

Ramah Navajo Band:

United Pueblos Agency, McKinley County, N. Mex.; 578 Navajo Indians 1950; 128,807 acres.

Ramona Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 520 acres; est. 1893.

Red Cliff Reservation:

Great Lakes Agency, Bayfield County, Wis.; 689 Chippewa Indians; 8,859 acres (La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior).

Redding (Clear Creek or Anderson Valley):

California Indian Agency, Shasta County, Calif.; 30 Indians of mixed tribes; 30.88 acres; est. 1922.

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Red Lake Reservation:

Red Lake Agency, Beltrami and Clearwater Counties, Minn.; 2,484 Chippewa Indians; 573,238 acres; est. 1863.

Rees River. (See Yomba.)*Redwood Valley:*

California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 37 Pomo Indians; 80 acres.

Reno-Sparks Colony:

Carson Agency, Washoe County, Nev.; 205 Indians (154 Paiute, 42 Washo, 9 others); 28 acres; est. in 1930's.

Resighini (Coast Community):

California Indian Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 28 Yurok Indians; 228 acres; est. 1939.

Rialto-Burton Tract. (See Quartz Valley.)*Rinçon Reservation:*

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 191 Mission Indians (Luiseño) 3,486 acres; est. 1892.

Roaring Creek:

California Indian Agency, Calif.; no resident Indians; 80 acres; est. 1914.

Robinson:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 47 Pomo Indians; 88 acres; est. 1909.

Rocky Boy's Reservation:

Rocky Boy's Agency, Cascade, Chouteau, and Hill Counties, Mont.; 878 Indians (568 Chippewa, 252 Cree, 58 others); 104,693 acres; est. 1916.

Rohnerville. (See Bear River Rancheria.)*Rosebud Reservation:*

Rosebud Agency, Todd, Gregory, Lyman, Mellette, and Tripp Counties, S. Dak.; 7,221 Sioux Indians (Loafer, Miniconjou, Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, Wahzhazhe); 1,095,667 acres; est. 1868.

Round Lake Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Polk County, Wis.; 34 Chippewa Indians; 421 acres; est. in 1930's.

Round Valley Reservation (Covelo):

Sacramento Agency, California Indian Agency, Mendocino County, Calif.; 802 Indians (Clear Lake Pomo, Concow or Maidu, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki); 802 Indians; 18,813 acres; est. 1873.

Ruby Valley Reservation:

Western Shoshone Agency, Elko County, Nev.; 1,240 acres; 87 Shoshone Indians (1937); est. 1940.

Ruffeys (and Etna):

California Indian Agency, Siskiyou County, Calif.; 10 Ruffey Indians; 441 acres; est. 1907.

Rumsey:

California Indian Agency, Yolo County, Calif.; 20 Wintun Indians; 141 acres; est. 1908.

Sac and Fox Reservation:

Tomah Agency, Tama County, Iowa; 525 Sac and Fox Indians (also Pottawatomi and Winnebago); 3,331 acres; est. 1857.

Sac and Fox Reservation:

Pottawatomi Agency, Brown County, Kans., and Richardson County, Nebr.; 128 Sac and Fox Indians; 206 acres, Kansas; 659 acres Richardson County, Nebr.; est. 1854.

Sac and Fox Reservation:

Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomi Counties, Okla.; 992 Sac and Fox Indians; 26,351 acres in Oklahoma and 15 acres in Arkansas; est. 1891.

*Saginaw. (See Isabella.)**Saint Croix Reservation:*

Great Lakes Agency, Burnett and Polk Counties, Wis.; 241 Chippewa Indians; 1,614 acres; est. in 1938.

St. Lawrence Reindeer Reserve (Alaska):

St. Lawrence Island; 1,705,000 acres; est. 1903.

St. Regis Mohawk Reservation:

New York Agency, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N. Y.; 2,800 Mohawk Indians; 16,640 acres; est. 1796.

*Sakaogon. (See Mole Lake.)**Salt River Reservation:*

Pima Agency, Maricopa County, Ariz.; 1,302 Indians (138 Maricopa, 1,113 Pima, 51 others); 46,627 acres; est. 1879.

San Carlos Reservation:

San Carlos Agency, Gila, Graham, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; 3,439 Apache Indians (Arivaipa, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinaleno, San Carlos, Tonto, Tsiltaden, Yuma Apache Bands); 1,643,939 acres; est. 1872.

Sand Lake Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Burnett County, Wis.; 47 Chippewa Indians; 446 acres; est. in 1939.

*San Lorenzo. (See Picuris.)**Sandia Pueblo:*

United Pueblos Agency, Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, N. Mex.; 137 Tigua (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 22,885 acres; est. 1600.

San Felipe Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.; 740 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 43,376 acres; est. 1600.

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San Ildefonso Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.; 156 Tewa (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 25,759 acres; est. 1689.

San Juan Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.; 728 Tewa (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 12,215 acres; est. 1689.

San Manuel Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Bernardino County, Calif.: 49 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 653 acres; est. 1893.

San Pasqual Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 9 Mission Indians; 1,343 acres; est. 1910.

Santa Ana Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.: 278 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 19,139 acres; est. 1600.

Santa Clara Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe Counties, N. Mex.; 561 Tewa (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 45,746 acres; est. 1689.

Santo Domingo Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, N. Mex.; 1,083 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 66,235 acres; est. 1600.

Santa Rosa Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 53 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 11,093 acres; est. 1907.

Santa Rosa:

California Indian Agency, Kings County, Calif.; 87 Tache Indians; 170 acres.

Santa Ynez Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Santa Barbara County, Calif.; 87 Mission Indians (Chumash); 99 acres; est. 1901.

Santa Ysabel Reservation:

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 279 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 9,679 acres; est. 1893.

Santee Sioux Reservation (Niobrara):

Winnebago Agency, Knox County, Nebr.; 1,265 Sioux Indians; 5,282 acres; est. 1858.

San Xavier Reservation:

Papago or Sells Agency, Pima County, Ariz.; 527 Papago Indians; 71,090 acres; est. 1874.

Schaghticoke Reservation:

No Federal connection; Kent and Litchfield Counties, Conn.; 400 acres; 6 resident Indians.

Scotts Valley:

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif.; 27 Pomo Indians; 57 acres; est. 1909.

Sebastopol. (See Graton.)

Seminole Reservation:

State Reservation in Florida, Broward County, Fla., est. 1936.
Seminole Indians.

Seminole Reservation:

Former Reservation in Seminole County, Okla.; est. 1866; now
all allotted; Seminole Indians.

Seneca-Cayuga Reservation:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa and Delaware Counties,
Okla.; 877 Seneca Indians; 8,320 acres; est. 1867.

Shawnee Reservation:

Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Cleveland, Okla.,
Potawatomie Counties, Okla.; 730 Shawnee and Seneca Indians;
20,735 acres; est. 1875.

Sheep Ranch:

California Indian Agency, Calaveras County, Calif.; no resi-
dent Miwok Indians; 2 acres; est. 1914.

Sherwood:

California Indian Agency; Mendocino County, Calif.; no resi-
dent Indians; 29,072 acres; est. 1913.

Shingie Springs:

California Indian Agency, El Dorado County, Calif.; 2 Me-
Wuk Indians; 240 acres; est. 1917.

Shinnecock Reservation:

No Federal connection; Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y.;
150 Shinnecock Indians; 400 acres; est. about 1700.

Shiwits Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Washington County, Utah; 108
Paiute Indians; 28,160 acres; est. 1916.

Shoalwater Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Pacific County, Wash.; 335
acres; est. 1866; 15 Lower Chehalis Indians (1944).

Siletz Reservation:

Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency, Lincoln County, Oreg.; 516 In-
dians (20 Chastacosta, 10 Galice Creek, 43 Joshua, 64 Klamath,
39 Mogueuedon, 121 Rogue River, 17 Tututni, 202 others)
(Alsea, Coquille, Kus, Kwatami, Saiustkea, Siuslaw); 9,340 acres;
est. 1855.

Sisseton Reservation:

Sisseton Agency, Roberts, Codington, Day, Grant, Marshall
Counties, S. Dak.; Richland and Sargent Counties, N. Dak.;
104,701 acres in South Dakota and 4,393 acres in North Dakota;
est. 1867; 3,177 Sioux Indians.

Skokomish Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Mason County, Wash.; 232
Skokomish, Clallam, and Twana Indians; 3,052 acres; est. 1855.

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Skull Valley Reservation:

Western Shoshone Agency, Tooele County, Utah; 62 Goshute Indians; 17,745 acres; est. 1912.

Smith River Rancheria:

California Indian Agency, Del Norte County, Calif.; 113 Smith River Indians; est. 1907.

Soboba Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Riverside County, Calif.; 137 Mission Indians (Luiseño); 5,116 acres; est. 1913.

South Fork Purchase or Te-Moak:

Western Shoshone Agency, Elko County, Nev.; 11,064 acres; 600 (1950) Paiute and Shoshone Indians; est. 1941.

Southern Ute Reservation:

Consolidated Ute Agency, Archuleta, La Plata, and Montezuma Counties, Colo.; 459 Ute Indians (Capote, Moache, and Wiminuchi); 288,474 acres; est. 1868.

Spokane Reservation:

Colville Agency, Stevens County, Wash.; 926 Spokane Indians; 137,689 acres; est. 1881.

Squaxin Island Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Mason County, Wash.; 29 Squaxin Indians and 500 others (Nisqualli, Puyallup, Steilakoom, etc.); 1,416 acres; est. 1855.

Standing Rock Reservation:

Standing Rock Agency, Burleigh and Sioux Counties, N. Dak. and Corson County, S. Dak.; 2,058 Sioux Indians (Hunkpapa, Lower and Upper Yankonai) also Blackfeet Indians; 1,064,282 acres; est. 1889.

Stewart's Point Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Sonoma County, Calif.; 112 Pomo Indians; est. 1916; est. 1916.

Stockbridge Reservation or Munsee Community:

Tomah Agency, Calumet County, Wis.; 510 Stockbridge-Munsee Indians; 15,327 acres; est. 1937.

Strathmore:

California Indian Agency, Tulare County, Calif.; no resident Indians; 40 acres; est. 1922.

Strawberry Valley:

California Indian Agency, Yuba County, Calif.; no resident Indians; 1 acre; est. 1914.

Summit Lake Reservation:

Carson Agency, Humboldt County, Nev.; 46 Paiute Indians; 10,208 acres; est. 1913.

Susanville:

California Indian Agency, Lassen County, Calif.; 42 Indians mixed tribes; 30 acres (public domain allotments).

Swinomish Reservation:

Western Washington Agency, Skagit County, Wash.; 336 Swinomish Indians (Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, Swinomish); 5,575 acres; est. 1873.

Sycamore. (See Cold Springs.)*Sycuan Reservation:*

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 37 Mission Indians (Diegueño); 604 acres; est. 1875.

Table Bluff:

California Indian Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 66 Indians; 20 acres; est. 1914.

Taos Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency; Taos County, N. Mex.; 867 Tigua (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 47,342 acres; est. 1689.

Tatitlek Reserve (Alaska):

South of Valdez on Prince William Sound; 480 acres; 89 Eskimos (1951); est. 1917.

Taylorville:

California Indian Agency, Plumas County, Calif.; no resident Indians; 160 acres; est. 1922.

Teller Reindeer Reserve (Alaska):

Near Teller shore of Grantley Harbor; 2 acres; est. 1936.

Te-Moak (see South Fork Purchase).*Tesuque Pueblo:*

United Pueblos Agency, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.; 145 Tewa (Tanoan) Pueblo Indians; 17,027 acres; est. 1689.

Tetlin Reserve (Alaska):

Upper Tanana River, near Canadian Border; 768,000 acres; 73 Athapashan Indians (1951).

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma; 380 Creek Indians (1940); 1914.96 acres; est. 1941.

Tonawanda Reservation:

New York Agency, Genesee, Erie, Niagara Counties, N. Y.; 628 Seneca and Cayuga Indians; 7,549 acres; est. 1797.

Tongue River Reservation or Northern Cheyenne Reservation:

Tongue River Agency or Northern Cheyenne Agency, Rosebud and Big Horn Counties, Mont.; 1,719 Indians (1,713 Cheyenne, 6 Sioux); 444,157 acres; est. 1884.

Tonkawa Reservation (formerly Oakland when used by Nez Perce):

Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Kay County, Okla.; 57 Tonkawa Indians; 2,579 acres; est. 1887.

Torres-Martinez Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Imperial and Riverside Counties, Calif.; 202 Mission Indians (Cahuilla); 30,132 acres; est. 1909.

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California Indian Agency, Humboldt County, Calif.; 12 Yurok Indians; 59.92 acres; est. 1907.

Tripoli-McCord Community:

Great Lakes Agency, Lincoln and Oneida Counties, Wis.; 65 Chippewas and a few Potawatomis; 80 acres (no longer restricted).

Tulalip Reservation (Snohomish):

Western Washington Agency, Snohomish County, Wash.; 736 Snohomish Indians (Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Sukwamish and Swinomish); 15,959 acres; est. 1873.

Tule River Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Tulare County, Calif.; 205 mixed Indians (King River, Mono, Yokuts, Tulareños, and Wichumni); 54,116 acres; est. 1873.

Tuolumne Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Tuolumne County, Calif.; 55 Miwok Indians; 312.13 acres; est. 1910.

Turtle Mountain Reservation:

Turtle Mountain Agency, McHenry and Rolette Counties, N. Dak.; 7,586 Chippewa Indians; 34,762 acres; est. 1882.

Tuscarora Reservation:

New York State Agency, Niagara County, N. Y.; 430 Tuscarora and Onondaga Indians; 6,249 acres; est. 1838.

Twenty-Nine Palms:

California Indian Agency, San Bernardino County; Mission Indians (Serrano); 161 acres; est. 1891.

Tyonek (Moquakie) Reservation (Alaska):

Cook Inlet, west of Anchorage; 26,918.56 acres; 129 Athapaskan Indians (1951); est. 1915.

Uintah and Ouray Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Uintah, Duchesne, and Wasatch Counties, Utah; 1,470 Ute Indians (Uinta, Yampa, White River, Uncompahgre or Tabeguache, Grand River, Gosiute, and Pahvant); 566,997 acres; est. 1861.

Ukiah:

Mendocino County, Calif., privately owned by Pomo Indians and not under Federal jurisdiction.

Umatilla Reservation:

Umatilla Agency, Umatilla County, Oreg.; 1,303 Indians (384 Cayuse, 145 Paiute, 121 Umatilla, 623 Walla Walla, 30 others); 107,300 acres; est. 1855.

Unalakleet Reservation (Alaska):

On Norton Sound, southeast of Nome; 396 Eskimos (1949); 870 acres; est. 1941.

Uncompahgre Reservation:

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah; 500 Tabeguache Ute Indians; 633,907 acres; est. 1882; (now merged with Uinta and Ouray Reservation).

Upper Lake Pomo Community (Two parcels):

California Indian Agency, Lake County, Calif., 64 Pomo Indians; 562 acres; est. in 1937.

Upper Sioux Indian Community or Granite Falls:

Pipestone School Agency, Yellow Medicine County, Minn.; 104 Sioux Indians; 746 acres; est. in 1938.

Ute Mountain:

Consolidated Ute Agency, La Plata and Montezuma Counties, Colo., and San Juan County, Utah; 499 Ute Indians; 561,625 acres; (Colorado, 107,520 acres; Utah, 12,066 acres); est. 1868.

Venetie Reservation (Alaska):

Northeastern Alaska, north of Yukon River; 1,408,000 acres; 64 Athopashan Indians (1951); est. 1943.

Viejas (Baron Long):

California Indian Agency, San Diego County, Calif.; 85 Mission Indians (Diegueno); 1,609 acres.

*Vermillion. (See Bois Fort)**Wabasha Community:*

Pipestone School Agency, Wabasha County, Minn.; 110 acres; no resident Sioux Indians; est. 1890.

Wales Reservation (Alaska):

On Cape Prince of Wales; 21,200 acres; 120 Eskimos (1949); est. 1943.

Walker River Reservation:

Carson Agency, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral Counties, Nev.; 475 Indians (437 Paiute, 38 Shoshone); 320,420 acres; est. 1874.

Warm Springs Reservation:

Warm Springs Agency, Jefferson and Wasco Counties, Oreg.; 875 Indians (544 Tenino-Warm Springs, 260 Wasco, 155 Paiute, 16 others (Des Chutes, John Day, and Tyigh)); 563,041 acres; est. 1855.

Washakie Subagency:

Fort Hall Agency, Box Elder County, Utah; 136 Shoshone Indians (1950).

Washo Reservation:

Carson Agency, Douglas County, Nev.; 80 Washo Indians; 65,526 acres; est. in 1930's.

Western Pequot Reservation:

No Federal connection; Ledyard and New London Counties, Conn.; 179 acres; 8 Pequot Indians.

Western Shoshone. (See Duck Valley.)

White Earth Reservation:

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Mahnomen, Clearwater, and Becker Counties, Minn.; 9,377 Chippewa Indians in 15 communities (Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Bands); 58,093 acres; est. 1889.

White Mountain Reservation (Alaska):

On Seward Peninsula just east of Nome; 1,200 acres; 158 Eskimos (1950); est. 1925.

White Oak Point. (See Greater Leech Lake.)*Wichita Reservation:*

W. Oklahoma Consolidated Agency, Grady, Caddo, Canadian Counties, Okla.; 1,809 Indians (1,184 Caddo, Tawakoni, Waco, Kichai, Ioni, 165 Delaware, 460 Wichita); 102,604 acres; est. 1866.

Wilton Reservation:

California Indian Agency, Sacramento County, Calif.; 40 Miwok Indians; 39 acres; est. 1927.

Wind River Reservation:

Wind River Agency, Fremont and Hot Springs Counties, Wyo.; 2,697 Indians (1,346 Arapaho, 1,351 Shoshone); 2,080,618 acres; est. 1868.

Winnebago Reservation:

Winnebago Agency, Thurston and Dixon Counties, Nebr.; 1,365 Winnebago Indians; 33,648 acres; est. 1864.

Winnemucca Colony:

Carson Agency, Humboldt County, Nev.; 35 Indians (31 Paiute, 4 others); 340 acres; est. 1871.

Winnibigoshish. (See Greater Leech Lake.)*Wyandotte Reservation:*

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; 824 Wyandotte Indians; 2,934 acres; est. 1867.

XL Ranch:

California Indian Agency, Shasta County, Calif.; 33 Pit River Indians; 8,760 acres; est. 1940.

Yakima Reservation:

Yakima Agency, Yakima County, Wash.; 3,367 Yakima Indians (also Klickitat, Palus, Topenish and Wasco); 1,151,891 acres; est. 1855.

Yankton Reservation:

Rosebud Agency, Charles Mix County, S. Dak.; 2,170 Yankton Sioux Indians; 44,591 acres; est. 1858.

Yavapai Reservation:

Truxton Canyon Agency, Yavapai County, Ariz.; 47 Yavapai Indians; 71 acres; est. 1935.

Yendistucky Reserve (Alaska):

Near Haines along Chileat River; 143.79 acres; 357 Tlingit Indians (1939); est. 1916.

Yerington Reservation (includes Campbell Ranch):

Carson Agency, Lyon County, Nev.; 78 Paiute Indians; 1,156 acres; est. 1936.

Yerington Colony:

Carson Agency, Lyon County, Nev.; 92 Paiute Indians; 9 acres; est. in 1930's.

Yomba Reservation or Reese River Reservation:

Carson Agency, Nye County, Nev.; 113 Shoshone Indians; 4,681 acres; est. 1938.

Yuima Reservation. (See Pauma.)*Yuma Reservation*. (See Cocopa.)*Zia Pueblo*:

United Pueblos Agency, Sandoval County, N. Mex.; 252 (Keresan) Pueblo Indians; 62,071 acres; est. 1600.

Zuni Pueblo:

United Pueblos Agency, McKinley and Valencia Counties, N. Mex.; 2,443 (Zuni) Pueblo Indians; 401,939 acres; est. 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN LANDS

Arizona:

San Xavier Sanatorium, Pima County, Ariz.; 25 acres.

Phoenix Sanatorium, Maricopa County, Ariz.; 85 acres.

Colorado River Agency, Yuma Homesteads, Yuma County, Ariz.; 480 acres.

Truxton Canyon Agency, Alloted Gardens, Mohave County, Ariz.; 870 acres.

Phoenix School, Maricopa County, Ariz.; 532 acres (including 320 acres barren wasteland).

Arkansas:

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, 88 acres of allotted land, Benton County, Ark.

California:

Sherman Institute, Riverside County, Calif.; 236 acres.

Formerly Carson Agency, non-Reservation Indians; Alpine (2,600 acres), Inyo (960 acres), and Mono (422 acres) Counties, Calif.

Formerly Hoopa Valley Agency, Klamath Strip, Humboldt County, Calif.

Formerly Hoopa Valley Agency, Indian Coast Communities, Del Norte County, Calif.

Formerly Hoopa Valley Agency, Rancherias, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, Calif.; 1,225 acres.

Formerly Hoopa Valley Agency, nonreservation, nonrancheria, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity Counties, 15,948 acres.

Formerly Sacramento Agency, Rancherias, miscellaneous, Amador Mendocino, Tulare, Butte, Modoc, Calveras, Colusa, El Dorado

Fresno, Glenn, Kern, King, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, Shasta, Sierra, Sonoma, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba Counties, Calif.; total, 135,907 acres; nonreservation, 8,980 acres.

Iowa:

Tomah Agency, two tracts totaling 40 acres of land in Alamakee County, Iowa (Winnebago Tribe).

Kansas:

Haskell Institute, Douglas County, Kans.; 1,000 acres.

Five Civilized Tribes Agency, 133 acres nonreservation land.

Pottawatomie Agency, Shawnee Reservation, Johnson County, Kans.

Michigan:

Tomah Agency, nonreservation land in Manistee County, Mich., 42 acres.

Minnesota:

Tomah Agency, miscellaneous Winnebago allotments, Houston County Minn.; 5 tracts totaling 352 acres.

Montana:

Turtle Mountain allotments on Public Domain, Fort Belknap Agency; 60,711 acres.

Turtle Mountain allotments on Public Domain, Fort Peck Agency; 17,390 acres.

Turtle Mountain allotments on Public Domain, Rocky Boy's Agency; 16,800 acres.

Nevada:

Carson School and Hospital, Carson Agency, Nev.; 3,007 acres.

Carson Agency, Shoshone area, nonreservation land in southern Nevada, Elko County, Nev.; 936 acres.

Carson Agency, Washoe area, nonreservation, Douglas County, Nev.

Western Shoshone Agency, Western Shoshone, Elko County, Nev.

North Dakota:

Wahpeton School, Richland County, N. Dak.; 262 acres.

Turtle Mountain, N. Dak., outside reservation, 34,931 acres.

Oklahoma:

Chilocco School, Kay County, Okla.; 8,580 acres.

Five Civilized Tribes Agency (formerly Quapaw), nonreservation lands, Craig, Rogers, and Washington Counties, Okla.

Quapaw Agency other lands (Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma); 1,001 acres.

Five Tribes Agency; 1,506,220 acres.

Sequoyah School, Cherokee County, Okla.; 725 acres.

Shawnee Sanatorium, Pottawatomie County, Okla.; 237 acres.

Oregon:

Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency, Fourth Section Allottees (Public Domain), Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane Counties, Oreg.; 9,297 acres.

Chemawa School, Grand Ronde-Siletz Agency; 438 acres; Marion County.

South Dakota:

Pierre School, Hughes County, S. Dak.; 348 acres.

Sioux Sanatorium, S. Dak.; 1,284 acres.

Utah:

Consolidated Ute Agency, Allen County; Public Domain Allotments, San Juan County, Utah.

Washington:

Taholah Agency, nonreservation, Wahkiakum County.

Taholah Agency, Public Domain, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Gray's Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, and Mason Counties, Wash.

Tulalip Agency, Public Domain, Clallam, Whatcom, and Skagit Counties, Wash.; 8,757 acres.

Yakima Agency, Vancouver Allotments, Yakima, Klickitat, and Skamania Counties, Wash.; 31,049 acres.

Tacoma Sanatorium, Tulalip Agency, Pierce County, Wash.; 15,959 acres.

Wisconsin:

Tomah Agency, Winnebago Public Domain, Homestead allotments, 158 tracts in 9 counties totaling 8,159.64 acres; miscellaneous restricted purchased lands, Adams, Clark, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, La Crosse, Monroe, Shawano, Rusk, and Wood Counties, Wis.; 109 tracts totaling 4,552 acres (in 11 counties) include 4 parcels in cities (25½ lots or 3 or 4 acres).

Tomah School and Hospital, Monroe County, Wis.; 380 acres.

Source: Obtained from the Indian Lands Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs and based on 1945 data.

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PART II

ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL LAW RELATING TO INDIAN TRIBES AND THEIR RESERVATIONS INCLUDING ACTS OF CONGRESS, TREATIES, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(By Rebecca Love Notz and Mollie Z. Margolin, American Law Section, Legislative Reference Service)

INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made to cover permanent Federal statutory law in force relating to individual Indian tribes, and in addition to include earlier laws under which Indians were granted benefits to which they may still be entitled. The laws include treaties, agreements, acts of Congress, and essential executive orders, but no proclamations, as a rule, and no tribal laws (constitutions, charters, etc.). Federal regulations are not included; those in force on January 1, 1949 are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 25, and subsequent regulations are published in the Federal Register. "Secretary" has been used for the Secretary of the Interior and "Commissioner" for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Material is arranged by tribes in alphabetical order, with laws relating to specific reservations placed under the tribe whose members are most numerous on the reservation. The names of the reservations have been included in the alphabetical arrangement, with cross-references to the tribe under which material is located. Under each tribe and reservation the laws are in chronological order.

As background material, the following statistical information is given at the beginning of material relating to each reservation: the tribes and number of Indians enrolled on the reservation in 1945, from the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1944/1945¹; the names of additional tribes that were enrolled on the reservation in 1929, from a publication of the Office of Indian Affairs², and the acreage of the original reservation and acreage in 1934³ when the Howard-Wheeler Act put an end to allotments in severalty, with certain exceptions. The acreage is broken down into allotted lands, tribal lands and government reservations. Statistics furnished directly by Indian agencies in 1950 have been included when available.

¹ U. S. Office of Indian Affairs. Statistical supplement to the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. Table II, pp. 4-13. (These figures cover Indians "enrolled" on the reservation and not necessarily actually in residence there.)

² U. S. Office of Indian Affairs. General data concerning Indian reservations [revised to June 30, 1929]. Washington, G. P. O., 1930.

³ U. S. National Resources Board. Supplementary report of the Land Planning Committee. Part X. Indian Land Tenure. Washington, G. P. O., 1935. Table VI, pp. 28-35.

GENERAL LAWS APPLICABLE TO INDIAN TRIBES

Although general laws relating to Indians are beyond the scope of this report, it may be well to mention some provisions of law which affect the property, funds, etc., of individual tribes and their members.

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

An act of March 3, 1871,⁴ put an end to the making of "treaties" with Indian tribes. Subsequent to passage of that act "agreements" were ratified by acts of Congress. Sample treaties are printed in the addenda to this part, pages 1054-1083, below.

RESERVATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

The General Allotment Act⁵ of February 8, 1887, as amended by act of March 2, 1889, authorized the President to allot lands on Indian reservations to individual Indians in severalty and permitted Indians not on reservations to select allotments on the public domain. The title to allotments was to be held in trust by the United States for 25 years and then patents in fee issued to the allottees, but the President was authorized to extend the trust periods. Territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Miamies and Peorias and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, reservations of the Seneca Nation of the New York Indians in New York and a strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation of the south, added by executive order, were exempt from the provisions of the act, but the amendatory act of March 2, 1889 made the law applicable to the Confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw tribes and Western Miami tribe located in northeastern Indian Territory and their reservation. An amendatory act of May 8, 1906⁶ authorized the issuance of patents in fee simple to allottees capable of managing their own affairs ("competent" Indians) and to heirs of allottees who died previous to expiration of the trust period, in the discretion of the Secretary.

Lease of allotments, in the discretion of the Secretary, was authorized by act of February 28, 1891⁷ and conveyance of inherited trust-allotted lands, with the approval of the Secretary, by an act of May 27, 1902,⁸ such conveyance to convey full title, without restrictions. Sale of restricted allotments of incompetents and use of proceeds for the benefit of the allottees was authorized by act of March 1, 1907⁹ and disposition of trust allotments by will was authorized by an act of June 25, 1910,¹⁰ if approved by the Secretary and Commissioner.

The Howard-Wheeler Act,¹¹ or Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, prohibited any more allotments in severalty to individual Indians (§ 1), extended the trust periods and restrictions on alienation upon all Indian lands (§ 2), authorized the Secretary to restore remaining surplus lands on reservations to tribal ownership (§ 3), prohibited sale or transfer of restricted Indian lands, except to the Indian

⁴ 16 Stat. 566, c. 120.

⁵ 24 Stat. 388-391, c. 119; 25 Stat. 890-899, c. 405.

⁶ 34 Stat. 183, c. 2348.

⁷ 26 Stat. 795, c. 383 § 3.

⁸ 32 Stat. 275, c. 888 § 7.

⁹ 34 Stat. 1015, c. 2285.

¹⁰ 36 Stat. 856, c. 431.

¹¹ 48 Stat. 984-988, c. 576; 49 Stat. 1967-1968, c. 831.

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tribe or to the Secretary (§ 4, § 5), authorized the Secretary to acquire lands for Indians, such lands to be held in trust by the United States and exempt from State and local taxation (§ 5), authorized the Secretary to proclaim new reservations on lands acquired and to add acquired lands to existing reservations (§ 7), authorized a revolving fund to be used for loans to Indian chartered corporations (§ 10), authorized adoption of constitutions and by-laws by Indian tribes (including bands, pueblos, etc.) on the same reservation (§ 16) and issuance of charters of corporation to such tribes, by the Secretary (§ 17), and provided that this act was not to apply to any reservation if the majority of adult Indians voted against its application (§ 18). Sections 2, 4, 7, 16, 17 and 18 were not to apply to the following tribes and tribes affiliated with such tribes located in Oklahoma: Cheyenne, Arapaho, Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Caddo, Delaware, Wichita, Osage, Kaw, Otoe, Tonkawa, Pawnee, Ponca, Shawnee, Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Wyandotte, Iowa, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole; section 4 was not to apply to Indians on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

Some of the benefits under this act were extended to Indians in Oklahoma by the "Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act" of June 26, 1936. The text of these two acts is printed in the addenda to this Part, pages 1035-1039 and 1051-1053, below.

An act of June 21, 1906,¹² had authorized the President to extend trust periods or periods of restriction during which allotted lands were inalienable, except lands in the Indian Territory. By Executive Order No. 2133 of February 3, 1915 and subsequent executive orders, including Executive Order No. 3365 of December 7, 1920, restrictions on alienation of allotments on the public domain were extended to 1945.

An act of June 15, 1935¹³ reimposed trust or restricted status on allotments within Indian reservations, which expired between June 18, 1934 and December 31, 1936. Executive Orders No. 6926 of December 20, 1934 and No. 7206 of October 14, 1935 extended trust periods on all reservations in Oklahoma for 10 years or until 1945.

A general Executive Order No. 6498 of December 15, 1933 extended all trust or restrictive periods on allotments expiring in 1934, and Executive Order No. 7464 of September 30, 1936 and subsequent executive orders down to and including Executive Order No. 10091 of December 11, 1949 have extended for 25 years all periods of restriction expiring during the years 1937 through 1950.

FUNDS

An act of March 3, 1883¹⁴ provided that proceeds from pasturage and products of Indian reservations (except those of the Five Civilized Tribes), and not the result of labor of any member of a tribe, were to be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of the tribe.

An act of June 21, 1906¹⁵ provides that 3 percent interest is to be paid on funds of minors retained in the Treasury.

An act of May 17, 1926¹⁶ provides that all revenues derived from Indian reservations, not required by law to be otherwise disposed of,

¹² 34 Stat. 326, c. 3504.

¹³ 49 Stat. 378, c. 260 § 3.

¹⁴ 22 Stat. 590, c. 141.

¹⁵ 34 Stat. 327, c. 3504.

¹⁶ 44 Stat. 560, c. 309.

are to be covered into the Treasury under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" and are made available for expenditure, in the discretion of the Secretary, for the benefit of the tribes, etc., on whose behalf they were collected.

An act of February 12, 1929,¹⁷ amended June 13, 1930,¹⁸ provides that all money in excess of \$500 held by the United States in principal accounts, to credit of Indian tribes, upon which interest is not otherwise authorized by law, shall bear interest at 4 percent and that tribal funds in the fund "Indian Money, Proceeds of Labor" shall be carried on books of the Treasury Department in separate accounts for the respective tribes and funds carrying balances in excess of \$500 are to bear interest at 4 percent.

CITIZENSHIP

Although various treaties and laws included in this report made specific groups of Indians citizens of the United States, an act of June 2, 1924,¹⁹ confers such citizenship upon all Indians born within the United States who were not already citizens.

LAND PURCHASES

The following acts²⁰ appropriate certain amounts for purchase of Indian lands under the Howard-Wheeler Act²¹ above (which authorized the Secretary to establish reservations) in addition to appropriations from tribal funds:

Acts of May 9, 1935 (\$1,000,000), June 22, 1936 (\$1,000,000), August 9, 1937 (\$950,000), May 9, 1938 (\$500,000), May 10, 1939 (\$650,000), June 18, 1940 (\$325,000), June 28, 1941 (\$325,000), July 2, 1942 (\$325,000), June 24, 1944 (\$11,100), July 1, 1946 (\$350,000), July 25, 1947 (\$150,000), June 29, 1948 (\$150,000), October 12, 1949 (\$137,500).

A. TRIBES AND RESERVATIONS

(Footnote references are to notes above, in Part IV)

ABSARAKA INDIANS

See Crow Indians.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE INDIANS

Potowatomi Reservation, Okla. See Potowatomi Indians, Potowatomi Reservation, Okla.

See also Shawnee Indians.

ACACHIN INDIANS

See Papago Indians, Ak Chin Reservation, Ariz.

¹⁷ 45 Stat. 1164, c. 178.

¹⁸ 46 Stat. 584, c. 483.

¹⁹ 43 Stat. 253, c. 233.

²⁰ 49 Stat. 183, c. 101; 49 Stat. 1765, c. 691; 50 Stat. 573, c. 570; 52 Stat. 300, c. 187; 53 Stat. 695, c. 119; 54 Stat. 414-415, c. 395; 55 Stat. 312-313, c. 259; 56 Stat. 514, c. 473; 58 Stat. 470, c. 298; 60 Stat. 355-356, c. 529; 61 Stat. 466, c. 337; 62 Stat. 1118-1119, c. 754; 63 Stat. 772, c. 680, Public Law 350, 81st Cong.

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was to decide what payment was to be made for ceded lands (28 Stat. 895-897, c. 188).

An act of June 4, 1924, amended April 21, 1932 provided for submission of claims of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma to the Court of Claims; judgment was to be placed to the credit of the Indians, to draw 4 percent interest and to be subject to appropriation by Congress for the benefit of the Indians (43 Stat. 366-367, c. 249; 47 Stat. 87-88, c. 122).

Executive Order Number 4398 of March 18, 1926, extended the trust period on allotments made to the Indians of the Wichita Reservation, Okla., for ten years, with certain exceptions.

An act of March 28, 1932 authorized sale of certain unused Indian cemetery lands in Oklahoma, proceeds to be used by the Secretary for purchase of lands for a cemetery for the Wichita and affiliated bands. Mineral deposits were reserved for the Indians (47 Stat. 74, c. 93).

An act of March 27, 1934, authorized transfer of Caddo records to the Oklahoma Historical Society (48 Stat. 501, c. 93).

CAHOKIA INDIANS

The Cahokia tribe was a part of the Illinois Nation.

For the treaty of August 13, 1803 made in the name of the Kaskaskia Indians for the Illinois Indians, *see below*, "Kaskaskia Indians".

For the treaty of September 25, 1818 with the Illinois Indians, *see below* "Illinois Indians".

A treaty of October 27, 1832 provided for union of the Kaskaskia Indians and the bands united with them, including the Cahokia tribe, with the Peoria Indians. For provisions of this treaty, *see below* "Kaskaskia and Peoria Indians" (7 Stat. 403-05).

CAHTO, KATO OR KAI POMO INDIANS

Laytonville Reservation, Calif.

There were 83 Cahto Indians and mixed tribes on this reservation in 1950. The reservation in Mendocino County consists of 200 acres of land purchased by the Secretary in 1907.

Acts of June 21, 1906, etc., appropriating funds for purchase of lands for California Indians. *See California Indians.*

CAHUILLA OR KAWIA INDIANS

See Mission Indians, Cahuilla Reservation.

Cahuilla Reservation, Calif.

See Mission Indians, Cahuilla Reservation.

CALAPOOYA INDIANS

See Kalapooia Indians.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS

Aside from Indians on reservations, there were a large number of Indians under the jurisdiction of Indian agencies in California in 1945, in an area consisting of 1,225 acres of "rancherias" (all

tribal), 8,990 acres of "non-reservation" areas (2,417 acres, tribal; 6,573 acres, reserved by the government) and 135,907 acres on the public domain (126,917 acres, trust allotted; 2,417 acres, tribal; 6,573 acres, reserved by the government).¹ Some of these Indians may be included in a 1950 report as being on specific reservations, etc.; there are also some reservations listed in the 1950 report with no indication as to Indian tribes occupying same; the latter are listed after the laws, below.

An act of June 21, 1906 appropriated \$100,000 for purchase of lands for Indians, in California, and a similar act of April 30, 1908, \$50,000 (34 Stat. 333, c. 3504; 35 Stat. 76-77, c. 153).

An act of March 4, 1913, amended April 11, 1916, June 30, 1919, September 21, 1922, January 29, 1925 and March 10, 1928, provided that lands occupied for five years by Indians on railroad land grants in Arizona, New Mexico and California were to be relinquished to the Indians and the railroads allowed lieu land selections (37 Stat. 1007, c. 153; 39 Stat. 48, c. 65; 41 Stat. 9, c. 4, § 1; 42 Stat. 994, c. 367, § 2; 43 Stat. 795, c. 108; 45 Stat. 299, c. 196).

Acts of August 1, 1914, May 18, 1916, March 2, 1917, May 25, 1918, June 30, 1919, February 14, 1920, March 3, 1921, May 24, 1922, January 24, 1923, June 5, 1924, March 3, 1925, May 10, 1926, January 12, 1927, March 7, 1928, March 4, 1929, and August 9, 1937 provided funds for purchase of lands for homeless California Indians (38 Stat. 589, c. 222, § 3; 39 Stat. 132, c. 125, 975, c. 146; 40 Stat. 570, c. 86; 41 Stat. 12, c. 4, 417, c. 75, 1234, c. 119; 42 Stat. 567, c. 199, 1188, c. 42; 43 Stat. 398-9, c. 264, 1101, c. 414, 1149, c. 462; 44 Stat. 461, c. 277, 941, c. 27; 45 Stat. 206, c. 137, 1568, c. 705; 50 Stat. 573, c. 570).

An act of May 18, 1928, amended April 29, 1930, June 30, 1948, and May 24, 1950, authorized the Attorney General of California to submit claims to the United States Court of Claims on behalf of certain California Indians. The Indians who were residing in California on June 1, 1852 and their descendants living in the State on May 18, 1928 or subsequently born were to have their claims presented, by reason of lands taken from them by the United States without compensation. It was declared that the loss of said Indians on account of their failure to secure lands and compensation provided for in the 18 unratified treaties submitted to the Senate on June 1, 1852 was sufficient ground for equitable relief. The amount of any judgment was to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of California, to draw interest at 4 percent and to be subject to appropriation by Congress for educational, health, industrial and other purposes for the benefit of said Indians, including the purchase of lands and building of homes; judgment was rendered on December 4, 1944 and appropriation to pay judgment made by act of April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 94 § 203); per capita payments were authorized by amendment of 1950 (45 Stat. 602-603, c. 624; 46 Stat. 259, c. 222; 62 Stat. 1166, c. 765; Public Law 524, 81st Congress).

California Reservations, Without Designation of Indian Tribes Occupying Same

Berry Creek Reservation (33 acres), Chico Reservation (25 acres; 50 Indians), Likely Reservation (40 acres), Moore-

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town Reservation (160 acres), Redding or Clear Creek Reservation (30 acres; 30 Indians), Roaring Creek Reservation (80 acres), Sherwood Reservation (290 acres), Sheep Ranch (2 acres), Strathmore Reservation (40 acres), Strawberry Valley Reservation (1 acre), Susanville Reservation (30 acres), Taylorville Reservation (160 acres).

Non-Reservation Areas

See Paiute Indians, Inyo County and Mono County Areas.

Camp Independence Reservation, Calif.

See Fort Independence Reservation, Calif.

Camp McDermott Reservation, Nev.

See Fort McDermitt Reservation, Nev. and Oreg.

Camp McDowell Reservation, Ariz.

See Fort McDowell Reservation, Ariz.

Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

See Yavapai Indians, Camp Verde Reservation

Campo Reservation, Calif.

See Mission Indians, Campo Reservation

Canoncita—Navajo Pueblo, N. Mex.

See Navajo Indians, Canoncita Pueblo

Capitan Grande Reservation, Calif.

See Mission Indians, Capitan Grande Reservation

CAPOTE BAND of UTE INDIANS

See Ute Indians

Carlin Reservation, Nev.

See Shoshone Indians—Carlin Reservation

CARLOS BAND on FLATHEAD RESERVATION, Mont.

See Flathead Indians, Flathead Reservation.

CARRO INDIANS

See Caddo Indians

Carson Colony, Nev.

See Washo Indians, Carson Colony.

Cass Lake Reservation, Minn.

See Greater Leech Lake Reservation.

CATAWBA INDIANS

Acts of July 29, 1848 and July 31, 1854, provided for removal of the Catawba tribe in North Carolina to the Indian country west of the Mississippi, with the consent of the tribe, provided the President shall first obtain a home for them among some of the tribes west of the Mississippi with their consent (9 Stat. 264, § 1; 10 Stat. 315, c. 167).

Catawba Reservation, S. C.

In 1950 there were 374 Catawba Indians on this reservation, which covered 4,270 acres of land (2,035 acres, tribal; no allotted lands). The reservation was established in 1763, when the British confirmed the reservation to the Indians.

MINNICONJOU SIOUX INDIANS

on Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.

See Sioux Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation.

on Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.

See Sioux Indians, Rosebud Reservation.

MISKUT INDIANS

on Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif.

See Yurok Indians, Hoopa Valley Reservation.

MISSION INDIANS

Mission Indian reservations have been established by executive order since 1870. Subsequent to the act of 1891, below, the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Mission Indian Commission, etc., established or reestablished reservations which are listed below in alphabetical order.

An act of January 12, 1891, established a Mission Indian Commission which was to select a reservation for each band or village of Mission Indians residing in California, which reservation was to include lands occupied and possessed by the Indians. The commission was to report to the Secretary, who was to cause patents to be issued for each reservation selected by the commission and approved by him. The lands were to be held in trust for twenty-five years and then patented in fee, free from any incumbrance. The Secretary was authorized to make allotments in severalty on the reservations, of from 160 to 640 acres of grazing land and 20 acres of arable land for heads of families and from 80 to 640 acres of grazing land and 10 acres of arable land to single persons, and was to issue patents therefor, subject to a twenty-five-year trust, and then lands were to be patented in fee, free from any incumbrance (26 Stat. 712-714, c. 65).

An act of July 1, 1892, authorized the Secretary to carry out the recommendations of the Mission Indian Commission concerning exchange of lands with private individuals (27 Stat. 61-62, c. 139).

An act of March 1, 1907, authorized the Secretary to set apart and cause to be patented to Mission Indians such tracts of public lands in California as he found had been occupied by Mission Indians and were needed by them, but which had not been selected by the Mission Commission (34 Stat. 1022-1023, c. 2285).

An act of March 2, 1917, authorized the President to extend the trust period on lands held in trust for Mission bands or villages in California and directed the Secretary to make allotments to the Mission Indians in areas, as provided in an act of June 29, 1910 (36 Stat. 859), instead of as provided in the act of January 12, 1891, above (39 Stat. 976, c. 146, § 3).

Agua Caliente or Palm Springs Reservation, Calif.

There were 74 Agua Caliente or Palm Springs Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 3,845 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 31,128 acres (28,166 acres, tribal; 2,962 acres, trust allotted).

There had been an Agua Caliente Reservation set aside by an executive order of December 27, 1875, but that order was revoked by an executive order of January 17, 1880.

An executive order of May 15, 1876, established this mission and an executive order of September 29, 1877, added lands to the reservation.

An act of May 25, 1918, appropriated reimbursable funds for an irrigation project within the reservation (40 Stat. 562, c. 86).

The present reservation was established on May 14, 1896, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 3446 of April 30, 1921, and 5580 of March 16, 1931, extended the trust period on this reservation for ten years, each (until 1941).

An act of August 26, 1922, authorized the Secretary to relinquish a portion of the reservation for a national monument, provided the Indians consented. The Indians were to be compensated on a per capita basis (42 Stat. 832, c. 295).

An act of August 25, 1935, authorized sale, or lease for twenty-five-year periods, of land on the reservation for a public airport. If sold, the proceeds were to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians at four percent interest and the interest distributed per capita; if leased, the revenues were to be distributed per capita (50 Stat. 811, c. 779).

An act of July 15, 1941, ratified a lease of certain lands in the reservation to the city of Palm Springs, Calif. Revenues from the lease were to be distributed per capita to the Indians (55 Stat. 594-596, c. 301).

An act of October 5, 1949 amended Dec. 20, 1950, conferred certain jurisdiction on the State of California over lands and residents of the reservation. With the approval of the Secretary and the Agua Caliente Band, an easement over certain lands was to be granted to the city of Palm Springs (63 Stat. 705-706, c. 604; Public Laws 322 and 904, 81st Congress).

Augustine Reservation, Calif.

There were seventeen Augustine Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 616 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 616 acres (154 acres, trust allotted; 462 acres, tribal).

The reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust period for ten years, each (until 1937).

Act of August 25, 1950. *See Torres-Martinez Reservation, below. Baron Long or Viejas Reservation, Calif.*

See below, Capitan Grande Reservation.

Barona Ranch, Calif.

See below, Capitan Grande Reservation.

Cabazon Reservation, Calif.

There were twenty-eight Cabazon Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 240 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 1,480 acres (441 acres, trust allotted; 1,039 acres, tribal).

An executive order of May 15, 1876, established this reservation and an executive order of May 3, 1877, restored one section to the public domain.

In 1895, the area was increased under authority of the act of 1891, above.

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Executive Order 3302 of July 7, 1920, extended the trust period for five years and Executive Order 4159 of February 19, 1925, for ten years (until 1935).

Act of August 25, 1950. *See* Torres-Martinez Reservation below.

Cahuilla Reservation, Calif.

There were 93 Cahuilla or Kawia Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 17,612 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 18,252 acres of tribal lands.

An executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation, an executive order of May 3, 1877, decreased it and an executive order of March 14, 1877, added more lands.

Acts of April 14, 1926, and March 4, 1931, authorized purchase of lands to be added to the reservation (44 Stat. 252, c. 142; 46 Stat. 1522, c. 503).

See also below, Yokuts Indians, Tule River Reservation.

Campo Reservation, Calif.

There were 125 Campo Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 280 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 15,010 acres of tribal lands.

The reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above; 13,610 acres were added on December 14, 1911, and 80 acres on February 2, 1907.³

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, each, extended the trust period for ten years (until 1937).

Capitan Grande Reservation, Calif.

There were 168 Capitan Grande Indians on this reservation in 1950. The patent issued on March 10, 1894, was for 10,253 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 21,848 acres (180 acres, trust allotted; 21,668 acres, tribal); this included Baron Long or Viejas reservation consisting of 1,609 acres of tribal lands, and Barona Ranch, consisting of 5,005 acres of tribal lands.

An executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation and an executive order of May 3, 1877, restored portions to the public domain. An executive order of June 19, 1883, set apart certain lands for the reservation.

On March 10, 1894, a patent was issued to the Capitan Grande band, for lands selected by the Indian Mission Commission.

Executive orders of April 16, 1901, May 29, 1902, and May 15, 1905, excluded certain lands from the reservation.

Executive Order 3048 of February 27, 1919, extended the trust period for five years.

An act of February 28, 1919, amended May 4, 1932, granted certain lands in the reservation to the city of San Diego for dam and reservoir purposes. The city was to compensate the Indians therefor (40 Stat. 1206-1209, c. 76; 47 Stat. 146-148, c. 165).

An act of February 8, 1927, reimposed a trust (which had expired on March 9, 1924) on the lands patented to the Capitan Grande band and extended the trust period for ten years. The President was authorized to extend the period still further, but since this reservation is subject to the benefits of the Howard-

Wheeler Act,¹¹ the trust period is extended indefinitely (44 Stat. 1061, c. 78).

An act of April 22, 1937, added certain lands to the Barona Ranch (50 Stat. 72, c. 123).

Cosmit Reservation, Calif.

See below, Inaja-Cosmit Reservation.

Cuyapaipe Reservation, Calif.

There were three Cuyapaipe Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 880 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 5,320 acres of tribal lands.

The reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under the authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust period for ten years, each (until 1937), but since the reservation is subject to the benefits of the Howard-Wheeler Act,¹¹ the trust period is extended indefinitely.

Inaja-Cosmit Reservation, Calif.

There were 30 Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area of the Cosmit reservation was 80 acres and of the Inaja reservation, 160 acres.³ In 1950 the Inaja-Cosmit reservation consisted of 880 acres of tribal lands.

An executive order of December 27, 1875, established the Inaja and Cosmit reservations.

On February 10, 1893, the Inaja reservation was enlarged under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust periods for ten years, each (until 1937).

La Jolla, La Piche or Potrero Reservation, Calif.

There were 235 La Jolla Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area of the reservation as established in 1892 was 8,329 acres³ and in 1950 it consisted of 8,329 acres (746 acres, trust allotted; 7,583 acres, tribal).

Executive orders of December 27, 1875, and May 15, 1876, established the Potrero reservation and executive order of May 3, 1877, restored a portion to the public domain.

The present Potrero or La Jolla Reservation was established on September 13, 1892, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2684 of August 16, 1917, and 4687 of July 11, 1927, extended the trust period for ten years, each (until 1937).

La Poste Reservation, Calif.

There were no Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 240 acres³ and in 1950, it consisted of 3,880 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust periods for ten years each, but since the reservation is subject to the benefits of the Howard-Wheeler Act,¹¹ the trust period is extended indefinitely.

Laguna Reservation, Calif.

There were five Laguna Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 160 acres.³ In 1950, it consisted of 320 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust periods for ten years, each, but since the reservation is subject to the benefits of the Howard-Wheeler Act¹¹, the trust period is extended indefinitely.

An act of August 4, 1947, provided that patents were to be issued to members of the Laguna band on certain parts of the reservation (61 Stat. 731, c. 457).

Los Coyotes Reservation, Calif.

There were 91 Los Coyotes Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 160 acres in 1900.³ In 1950, it consisted of 25,050 acres of tribal lands.

An executive order of May 6, 1889, set apart lands for this reservation.

On June 19, 1900, the present reservation was established under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Order 1914 of April 13, 1914, transferred lands from the Cleveland National Forest, Calif., to the Coyotes Reservation.

Luiseno Reservation, Calif.

See below, Pechanga or Temecula Reservation.

Manzanita Reservation, Calif.

There were 63 Manzanita Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 640 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 3,520 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust period for ten years, each, but since the reservation is subject to the benefits of the Howard-Wheeler Act,¹¹ the trust period is extended indefinitely.

Mesa Grande Reservation, Calif.

See also Santa Ysabel Reservation, below.

There were 241 Mesa Grande Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 120 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 5,963 acres of tribal lands.

Executive Orders of December 27, 1875, and June 19, 1883, set apart lands for this reservation.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, and 4765 of November 23, 1927, extended the trust period for ten years, each.

Executive Order 4297 of August 25, 1925, set apart additional lands until 1927 for this reservation.

An act of May 10, 1926, provided that lands set apart were to become a part of the reservation. This same act stated that Mesa Grande Reservation was Santa Ysabel Reservation No. 1 (44 Stat. 496, c. 280).

An Act of June 3, 1926, authorized the Secretary to purchase a tract of 573 acres of land to add to the Santa Ysabel Reservation, and located this tract at the site of the present Mesa Grande Reservation. (44 Stat. 690, c. 458).

Mission Creek Reservation, Calif.

There were twenty Mission Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area, when established in 1921, was 2,560 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 2,560 acres (158 acres, trust allotted; 2,402 acres, tribal).

An executive order of May 15, 1876, established a reservation in this area.

The present reservation was established on January 28, 1921, under authority of the act of 1891, above, as amended, and supplemented.

Acts of August 1, 1914, etc., appropriating funds for purchase of lands for homeless California Indians, *See California Indians.*

Morongo Reservation, Calif.

There were 316 Morongo or Serrano Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area, as established in 1908, was 11,059 acres.³ In 1950, it consisted of 31,723 acres (1,427 acres, trust allotted; 30,285 acres, tribal; 11 acres, reserved by the government).

Executive orders of August 25, 1877, and March 9, 1881, set apart lands for this reservation.

The present reservation was patented to the Morongo band on December 14, 1908, by the Secretary under authority of the act of March 1, 1907, above.

Executive Orders 1224 of July 7, 1910, and 1485 of February 20, 1912, restored portions to the public domain.

A proclamation of November 12, 1913, reduced the reservation (38 Stat. 1966-1967).

A proclamation of August 31, 1915, excluded certain lands from Cleveland National Forest for the Indians on this reservation (39 Stat. 1747-1748).

An act of June 1, 1926, increased the reservation (44 Stat. 679, c. 434).

Executive Order 6341 of October 17, 1933, extended the trust period on the reservation for ten years (until 1943).

Pala Reservation, Calif.

There were 223 Pala Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area on February 10, 1893, was 160 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 20,496 acres (1,374 acres, trust allotted; 19,107 acres, tribal; 15 acres, reserved by the government).

An executive order of December 27, 1875, set apart lands for this reservation and executive orders of May 3, 1877, and July 24, 1882, restored portions to the public domain.

An act of May 27, 1902, appropriated \$100,000 for purchase of land in southern California for Mission Indians formerly residing on Rancho San Jose de Valle or Warners Ranch in San Diego, California, and the Secretary was authorized to cause the purchased lands to be allotted in severalty under the General Allotment Act.⁵ (32 Stat. 257, c. 888.)

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An act of March 3, 1903, permitted the use of part of the \$100,000 appropriation above, for removing Indians to the purchased land (32 Stat. 999, c. 994).

Executive Order 2795 of January 26, 1918, extended the trust period for ten years, Executive Order 3383 of January 7, 1921, for twenty-five years, Executive Order 4765 of November 23, 1927, for ten years and Executive Order 6940 of January 7, 1935, for ten years, and an act of February 11, 1936, reimposed the trust period on lands patented to the Pala band (which had expired on January 5, 1935) and extended the period for ten years. The President was authorized to extend the period still further (49 Stat. 1106-1107, c. 44).

Palm Springs Reservation, Calif.

See above, Agua Caliente or Palm Springs Reservation.

Pauma and Yuima Reservation, Calif.

There were 66 Puma Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area when established and in 1950, consisted of 250 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on August 18, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Pechanga or Temecula Reservation, Calif.

There were 211 Pechanga Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1893 was 2,840 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 4,125 acres (1,269 acres, trust allotted; 2,853 acres, tribal; 3 acres, owned by the government).

An executive order of June 27, 1882, set apart certain lands in Riverside County, Calif., for Indian purposes and an executive order of January 25, 1886, restored a portion to the public domain.

The present reservation was established on August 29, 1893 under the authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918, 3699 of June 27, 1922, 4765 of November 23, 1927, and 5768 of December 30, 1931 extended the trust period on this reservation for ten years, each (until 1941).

An act of February 21, 1931 added more land to "Temecula (or Pechanga)" reservation by trust patent (46 Stat. 1201 c. 265).

Potrero Reservation, Calif.

See La Jolla Reservation, above.

Ramona Reservation, Calif.

There were no Ramona Indians on this reservation in 1950. The reservation when established, and in 1950, consisted of 520 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893 under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918 and 4765 of November 23, 1927 extended the trust period on the reservation for ten years, each (until 1937).

Rincon Reservation, Calif.

There were 191 Rincon Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area in 1892 was 2,314 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted

of 3,486 acres (418 acres, trust allotted; 3,046 acres, tribal; 22 acres, owned by the government).

An executive order of December 27, 1875 established the Rincon reservation and an executive order of March 2, 1881 increased the size of the reservation.

The present reservation was established on September 13, 1892 under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2684 of August 16, 1917 and 4687 of July 11, 1927 extended the trust period on the reservation for ten years, each (until 1937).

San Manuel Reservation, Calif.

There were forty-nine San Manuel Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 640 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 653 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on August 31, 1893 under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918 and 4765 of November 23, 1927 extended the trust period for the reservation for ten years, each (until 1937).

San Pasqual Reservation, Calif.

There were nine San Pasqual Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area when established in 1910 and in 1950, consisted of 1,343 acres of tribal land.

An executive order of January 31, 1870 reserved lands for the San Pasqual and Pala Valley Indians, and an executive order of February 17, 1871 revoked the order of 1870.

The present reservation was established on July 1, 1910, under authority of the act of 1891, as amended, and supplemented.

Executive Order of April 15, 1911 set aside land for a reservoir site to be used in connection with irrigation of land on the reservation.

Santa Rosa Reservation, Calif.

There were 53 Santa Rosa Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1907 was 8,360 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 11,093 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on February 2, 1907 under authority of the act of 1891, above, as amended.

An act of April 17, 1937 authorized the Secretary to purchase 640 acres in the name of the United States, in trust for the Santa Rosa band. (50 Stat. 69, c. 111.)

Santa Ynez Reservation, Calif.

There were 87 Santa Ynez Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1901 was 76 acres³ and in 1950 it consisted of 99 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on December 27, 1901 under authority of the act of 1891, above. It consisted of the right of occupancy only; title remained in the Bishop of Monterey.

Santa Ysabel Reservation, Calif.

There were 279 Santa Ysabel Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1893 was 9,159 acres.³ In 1950, the

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the area consisted of 9,679 acres (9,669 acres, tribal; 10 acres reserved by the government).

An executive order of December 27, 1875 set apart lands for the Santa Ysabel Reservation and executive orders of March 3, 1877, January 17, 1880 and February 5, 1883 restored portions to the public domain.

The present reservation was established on February 10, 1893 under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Orders 2795 of January 26, 1918 and 4765 of November 23, 1927 extended the period of trust on the reservation for 10 years, each (until 1937).

An act of May 10, 1926 stated that Mesa Grande Reservation, above, was Santa Ysabel Reservation No. 1 (44 Stat. 496, c. 280).

An act of June 3, 1926 authorized the Secretary to purchase 573 acres for the reservation (44 Stat. 690, c. 458).

Serrano Reservation, Calif.

See Morongo Reservation, above.

Soboba Reservation, Calif.

There were 137 Sobobo Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1913 was 80 acres.³ In 1950, the area consisted of 5,116 acres of tribal lands.

An executive order of June 19, 1883 set apart land for the Sobobo Reservation, but a part of it was restored to the public domain by an executive order of March 22, 1886.

The present reservation was established on June 10, 1913 under authority of the act of 1891, above, as amended and supplemented.

Sycuan Reservation, Calif.

There were 37 Sycuan Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area was 640 acres.³ In 1950, it consisted of 604 acres (234 acres, trust allotted; 369 acres, tribal; 1 acre, owned by the government).

An executive order of December 27, 1875 set lands apart for this reservation.

Executive Order 2795 of January 26, 1918 extended the trust period ten years, Executive Order 3383 of January 7, 1921, 25 years and Executive Order 4765 of November 23, 1927, 10 years (until 1937).

Temecula Reservation, Calif.

See Pechanga Reservation, above.

Torres-Martinez Reservation, Calif.

There were 202 Torrez-Martinez Indians on this reservation in 1950. The original area in 1909 was 16,387 acres.² In 1950, the area consisted of 30,132 acres (8,550 acres, trust allotted; 21,535 acres, tribal and 47 acres, reserved by the government).

An executive order of May 15, 1876 set apart lands for this reservation.

An act of February 11, 1903 added 640 acres of State lands to the reservation in exchange for lands to be set apart for the Torres band under the act of 1891, above (32 Stat. 822, c. 542).

Executive Order 7009 of April 10, 1935 extended the period of trust for ten years (until 1945).

An act of August 25, 1950, required the Secretary to designate the restricted Indian lands on the Cabazon, Augustine and Torres-Martinez Indian Reservations which might be irrigated from the facilities of the Coachella Valley County Water District of Riverside County, Calif., and authorized him to contract with the district for irrigation, etc. The Secretary was to cancel the balance of costs chargeable against Indian lands of these reservations for irrigation wells.

The Secretary is authorized to issue patents in fee to adult Indians owning allotted lands on these reservations, if they are qualified to conduct their affairs.

The Secretary is to determine the total area of irrigable Indian trust lands on these reservations, which are or may be made productive by use of irrigation facilities other than those of the Coachella Valley County Water District. He is to prepare membership rolls of Torres-Martinez, Augustine and Cabazon Bands of Mission Indians as of June 30, 1949 and to allot up to 40 acres of irrigable land on their reservations to all enrolled members who have not received allotments. Owners of trust allotments formerly made may exchange their nonirrigable allotments for irrigable, unallotted lands.

Except for certain lands adjacent, or under the Salton Sea, the Secretary is authorized, with the consent of the Indians, to sell surplus lands on these reservations under certain conditions, and issue patents in fee to purchasers and to distribute proceeds in cash per capita among the enrolled members of the bands. The Secretary is authorized to purchase lands adjacent or under the Salton Sea for a drainage reservoir.

Lease of restricted Indian lands is permitted and the Secretary is authorized to sell restricted lands of deceased allottees, upon the application of heirs owning a majority interest therein. (Public Law 728, 81st Cong.)

Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation, Calif.

There were no Indians on this reservation in 1950. The area when established, in 1895, and in 1950, consisted of 161 acres of tribal lands.

This reservation was established on November 11, 1895 under authority of the act of 1891, above.

Executive Order 3302 of July 7, 1920 extended the trust period for five years and Executive Order 4159 of February 19, 1925 for ten years (until 1935).

Viejas Reservation, Calif.

See Capitan Grande Reservation, above.

Warners Ranch, Calif.

See above, Pala Reservation.

Mission Creek Reservation, Calif.

See Mission Indians, Mission Creek Reservation.

MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWAS

See Chippewa Indians, Greater Leech Lake Reservation, Minn. and White Earth Reservation, Minn.

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MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS

See Choctaw Indians, Choctaw Reservation, Miss.

MISSOURI INDIANS

See Otoe and Missouri Indians, Okla.

Missouri Reservation

See Otoe and Missouri Reservation, Okla.

MIWOK, MOQUELUMNAN OR "DIGGER" INDIANS

Acts of June 21, 1906, etc., appropriating funds for purchase of lands for California Indians, See California Indians.

Buena Vista Rancheria, California

There were five Miwok Indians on this reservation of seventy acres of tribal lands in Amador County, California in 1950. Lands were purchased by the Secretary in 1926.

Chicken Ranch (Jamestown), California

There were seven Miwok Indians on this ranch, consisting of forty acres of tribal lands in Tuolumne County, California, in 1950. Lands were purchased by the Secretary in 1910.

Cortena Reservation, Calif.

There were five Miwok Indians on this reservation, consisting of 640 acres of tribal lands in Colusa County, Calif., in 1950. Lands were purchased by the Secretary in 1908, and additional lands purchased in 1938 under authority of the Howard-Wheeler Act.¹¹

Jackson Rancheria or Digger Reservation, Calif.

There were five Miwok of "Digger" Indians on this rancheria consisting of 370 acres in 1950 (330 acres, tribal; 40 acres, owned by the government).

An act of March 3, 1893 appropriated \$10,000 for purchase of land, etc., for the Digger Indians of Central California, at Jackson, Calif. (27 Stat. 628, c. 209).

The Secretary by order of October 28, 1908 reserved 40 acres for the government.

Shingle Springs or Eldorado Reservation, Calif.

There were two Miwok Indians on this reservation of 240 acres of tribal lands in Eldorado County, Calif., in 1950. Lands were purchased by the Secretary in 1917.

Tuolumne Reservation, Calif.

There were 55 Miwok Indians on this reservation of 312 acres of tribal lands in Tuolumne County, California, in 1950.

Executive Order No. 1517 of April 13, 1912 set aside lands for this reservation.

Wilton Reservation, Calif.

There were forty Miwok Indians on this reservation of 39 acres of tribal lands in Sacramento County, California, in 1950. Lands were purchased by the Secretary in 1927.

MOACHE (MONO) INDIANS

on Tule River Reservation, Calif.

See Yokuts Indians, Tule River Reservation

B. INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

[June 18, 1934. [S. 3645.] Public, No. 383.]

AN ACT To conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no land of any Indian reservation, created or set apart by treaty or agreement with the Indians, Act of Congress, Executive order, purchase, or otherwise, shall be allotted in severalty to any Indian.

SEC. 2. The existing periods of trust placed upon any Indian lands and any restriction on alienation thereof are hereby extended and continued until otherwise directed by Congress.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior, if he shall find it to be in the public interest, is hereby authorized to restore to tribal ownership the remaining surplus lands of any Indian reservation heretofore opened, or authorized to be opened, to sale, or any other form of disposal by Presidential proclamation, or by any of the public-land laws of the United States: *Provided, however,* That valid rights or claims of any persons to any lands so withdrawn existing on the date of the withdrawal shall not be affected by this Act: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to lands within any reclamation project heretofore authorized in any Indian reservation: *Provided further,* That the order of the Department of the Interior signed, dated, and approved by Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, as Secretary of the Interior, on October 28, 1932, temporarily withdrawing lands of the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona from all forms of mineral entry or claim under the public land mining laws, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and the lands of the said Papago Indian Reservation are hereby restored to exploration and location, under the existing mining laws of the United States, in accordance with the express terms and provisions declared and set forth in the Executive orders establishing said Papago Indian Reservation: *Provided further,* That damages shall be paid to the Papago Tribe for loss of any improvements on any land located for mining in such a sum as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior but not to exceed the cost of said improvements: *Provided further,* That a yearly rental not to exceed five cents per acre shall be paid to the Papago Tribe for loss of the use or occupancy of any land withdrawn by the requirements of mining operations, and payments derived from damages or rentals shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe: *Provided further,* That in the event any person or persons, partnership, corporation, or association, desires a mineral patent, according to the mining laws of the United States, he or they shall first deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe

the sum of \$1.00 per acre in lieu of annual rental, as hereinbefore provided, to compensate for the loss or occupancy of the lands withdrawn by the requirements of mining operations: *Provided further*, That patentee shall also pay into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe damages for the loss of improvements not heretofore paid in such a sum as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, but not to exceed the cost thereof; the payment of \$1.00 per acre for surface use to be refunded to patentee in the event that patent is not acquired.

Nothing herein contained shall restrict the granting or use of permits for easements or rights-of-way; or ingress or egress over the lands for all proper and lawful purposes; and nothing contained herein, except as expressly provided, shall be construed as authority for the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person, to issue or promulgate a rule or regulation in conflict with the Executive order of February 1, 1917, creating the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona or the Act of February 21, 1931 (46 Stat. 1202).

SEC. 4. Except as herein provided, no sale, devise, gift, exchange or other transfer of restricted Indian lands or of shares in the assets of any Indian tribe or corporation organized hereunder, shall be made or approved: *Provided, however*, That such lands or interests may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be sold, devised, or otherwise transferred to the Indian tribe in which the lands or shares are located or from which the shares were derived or to a successor corporation; and in all instances such lands or interests shall descend or be devised, in accordance with the then existing laws of the State, or Federal laws where applicable, in which said lands are located or in which the subject matter of the corporation is located, to any member of such tribe or of such corporation or any heirs of such member: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may authorize voluntary exchanges of lands of equal value and the voluntary exchange of shares of equal value whenever such exchange, in his judgment, is expedient and beneficial for or compatible with the proper consolidation of Indian lands and for the benefit of cooperative organizations.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

For the acquisition of such lands, interests in lands, water rights, and surface rights, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000 in any one fiscal year: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used to acquire additional land outside of the exterior boundaries of Navajo Indian Reservation for the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, in the event that the proposed Navajo boundary extension measures now pending in Congress and embodied in the bills (S. 2499 and H. R. 8927) to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, and for other purposes, and the bills (S. 2531 and H. R. 8982) to define the exterior boundaries of

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the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico and for other purposes, or similar legislation, become law.

The unexpended balances of any appropriations made pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

Title to any lands or rights acquired pursuant to this Act shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indian tribe or individual Indian for which the land is acquired, and such lands or rights shall be exempt from State and local taxation.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to make rules and regulations for the operation and management of Indian forestry units on the principle of sustained-yield management, to restrict the number of livestock grazed on Indian range units to the estimated carrying capacity of such ranges, and to promulgate such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the range from deterioration, to prevent soil erosion, to assure full utilization of the range, and like purposes.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to proclaim new Indian reservations on lands acquired pursuant to any authority conferred by this Act, or to add such lands to existing reservations: *Provided*, That lands added to existing reservations shall be designated for the exclusive use of Indians entitled by enrollment or by tribal membership to residence at such reservations.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to relate to Indian holdings of allotments or homesteads upon the public domain outside of the geographic boundaries of any Indian reservation now existing or established hereafter.

SEC. 9. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$250,000 in any fiscal year to be expended at the order of the Secretary of the Interior, in defraying the expenses of organizing Indian chartered corporations or other organizations created under this Act.

SEC. 10. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000 to be established as a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may make loans to Indian chartered corporations for the purpose of promoting the economic development of such tribes and of their members, and may defray the expenses of administering such loans. Repayment of amounts loaned under this authorization shall be credited to the revolving funds and shall be available for the purposes for which the funds are established. A report shall be made annually to Congress of transactions under this authorization.

SEC. 11. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$250,000 annually, together with any unexpended balances of previous appropriations made pursuant to this section, for loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade schools: *Provided*, that not more than \$50,000 of such sum shall be available for loans to Indian students in high schools and colleges. Such loans shall be reimbursable under rules established by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to establish standards of health, age, character, experience, knowledge, and ability for Indians who may be appointed, without regard to civil-service laws, to the various positions maintained, now or hereafter, by the Indian Office, in the administration of functions or services affecting any Indian tribe. Such qualified Indians shall hereafter have the preference to appointment to vacancies in any such positions.

SEC. 13. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any of the Territories, colonies, or insular possessions of the United States, except that sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16, shall apply to the Territory of Alaska: *Provided*, That Sections 2, 4, 7, 16, 17, and 18 of this Act shall not apply to the following-named Indian tribes, the members of such Indian tribes, together with members of other tribes affiliated with such named tribes located in the State of Oklahoma, as follows: Cheyenne, Arapaho, Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Caddo, Delaware, Wichita, Osage, Kaw, Otoe, Tonkawa, Pawnee, Ponca, Shawnee, Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Wyandotte, Iowa, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. Section 4 of this Act shall not apply to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to continue the allowance of the articles enumerated in section 17 of the Act of March 2, 1889 (23 Stat. L. 894), or their commuted cash value under the Act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L. 334), to all Sioux Indians who would be eligible, but for the provisions of this Act, to receive allotments of lands in severalty under section 19 of the Act of May 29, 1908 (25 Stat. L. 451), or under any prior Act, and who have the prescribed status of the head of a family or single person over the age of eighteen years, and his approval shall be final and conclusive, claims therefor to be paid as formerly from the permanent appropriation made by said section 17 and carried on the books of the Treasury for this purpose. No person shall receive in his own right more than one allowance of the benefits, and application must be made and approved during the lifetime of the allottee or the right shall lapse. Such benefits shall continue to be paid upon such reservation until such time as the lands available therein for allotment at the time of the passage of this Act would have been exhausted by the award to each person receiving such benefits of an allotment of eighty acres of such land.

SEC. 15. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair or prejudice any claim or suit of any Indian tribe against the United States. It is hereby declared to be the intent of Congress that no expenditures for the benefit of Indians made out of appropriations authorized by this Act shall be considered as offsets in any suit brought to recover upon any claim of such Indians against the United States.

SEC. 16. Any Indian tribe, or tribes, residing on the same reservation shall have the right to organize for its common welfare, and may adopt an appropriate constitution and bylaws, which shall become effective when ratified by a majority vote of the adult members of the tribe, or of the adult Indians residing on such reservation, as the case may be, at a special election authorized and called by the

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Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such constitution and bylaws when ratified as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be revocable by an election open to the same voters and conducted in the same manner as hereinaove provided. Amendments to the constitution and bylaws may be ratified and approved by the Secretary in the same manner as the original constitution and bylaws.

In addition to all powers vested in any Indian tribe or tribal council by existing law, the constitution adopted by said tribe shall also vest in such tribe or its tribal council the following rights and powers: To employ legal counsel, the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; to prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands, or other tribal assets without the consent of the tribe; and to negotiate with the Federal, State, and local Governments. The Secretary of the Interior shall advise such tribe or its tribal council of all appropriation estimates or Federal projects for the benefit of the tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

SEC. 17. The Secretary of the Interior may, upon petition by at least one-third of the adult Indians, issue a charter of incorporation to such tribe: *Provided*, That such charter shall not become operative until ratified at a special election by a majority vote of the adult Indians living on the reservation. Such charter may convey to the incorporated tribe the power to purchase, take by gift, or bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, operate, and dispose of property of every description, real and personal, including the power to purchase restricted Indian lands and to issue in exchange therefor interests in corporate property, and such further powers as may be incidental to the conduct of corporate business, not inconsistent with law, but no authority shall be granted to sell, mortgage, or lease for a period exceeding ten years any of the land included in the limits of the reservation. Any charter so issued shall not be revoked or surrendered except by Act of Congress.

SEC. 18. This Act shall not apply to any reservation wherein a majority of the adult Indians, voting at a special election duly called by the Secretary of the Interior, shall vote against its application. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within one year after the passage and approval of this Act, to call such an election, which election shall be held by secret ballot upon thirty days' notice.

SEC. 19. The term "Indian" as used in this Act shall include all persons of Indian descent who are members of any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction, and all persons who are descendants of such members who were, on June 1, 1934, residing within the present boundaries of any Indian reservation, and shall further include all other persons of one-half or more Indian blood. For the purposes of this Act, Eskimos and other aboriginal peoples of Alaska shall be considered Indians. The term "tribe" wherever used in this Act shall be construed to refer to any Indian tribe, organized band, pueblo, or the Indians residing on one reservation. The words "adult Indians" wherever used in this Act shall be construed to refer to Indians who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Approved, June 18, 1934.

1. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS (1950)—
UNDER IRA

Alabama Coughatta—Texas
Bad River—Wisconsin
Bay Mills—Michigan
Big Valley—California
Blackfeet—Montana
Catawba—South Carolina
Cherokee—North Carolina¹
Cheyenne River—South Dakota
Choctaw—Mississippi
Colorado River—Arizona
Colusa—Colorado
Covelo—California
Duckwater—Nevada
Flandreau Santee-Sioux—South Dakota
Flathead—Montana
Forest County Potawatomi—Wisconsin
Fort Belknap—Montana
Fort Berthold—North Dakota
Fort Bidwell—California
Fort Hall—Idaho
Fort McDermitt—Nevada
Fort McDowell—Arizona
Gila River Pima-Maricopa—Arizona
Goshute—Utah
Grande Ronde—Oregon
Hannahville—Michigan
Havasupai—Arizona
Hopi—Arizona
Hualapai—Arizona
Iowa—Kansas-Nebraska
Isleta Pueblo—New Mexico
Jicarilla—New Mexico
Kalispel—Idaho
Kanosh—Utah
Keweenaw—Michigan
Kickapoo—Kansas
Lac du Flambeau—Wisconsin
Laguna Pueblo—New Mexico
Lower Brule—South Dakota
Lower Sioux—Minnesota
Makah—Washington
Manchester—California
Menominee—Wisconsin¹
Mescalero—New Mexico
Minnesota Chippewa—Minnesota
Moapa—Nevada
Muckleshoot—Washington
Northern Cheyenne—Montana
Nisqually—Washington
Oglala Sioux—South Dakota
Omaha—Nebraska
Oneida—Wisconsin
Papago—Arizona
Ponca—Nebraska
Port Gamble—Washington
Prairie Island—Minnesota
Puyallup—Washington
Pyramid Lake—Nevada
Quartz Valley—California
Quechan—Arizona
Quileute—Washington
Red Cliff—Wisconsin
Red Lake—Minnesota¹
Reno-Sparks—Nevada
Rocky Boy's—Montana
Rosebud—South Dakota
Sac and Fox of Mississippi—Iowa
Sac and Fox—Kansas and Nebraska
Saginaw Chippewa—Michigan
Sakaogon or Mole Lake—Wisconsin
Salt River Pima-Maricopa—Arizona
San Carlos—Arizona
Santa Clara Pueblo—New Mexico
Santee Sioux—Nebraska
Shivits—Utah
Shoshone Paiute—Nevada (Duck Valley)
Skokomish—Washington
Southern Ute—Colorado
Standing Rock—South and North Dakota¹
St. Croix—Wisconsin
Stewarts Point—California
Stockbridge-Munsee—Wisconsin
Swinomish—Washington
Te-Noak Western Shoshone—Nevada
Tulalip—Washington
Tule River—California

¹ Constitution adopted before IRA.

1. ALPHABETIC

Tuolumne—California
Uintah and Ouray
Upper Lake—California
Ute Mountain—Colorado
Walker River—Nevada
Warm Springs—Oregon
Washoe—Nevada

2. ALPHABETI

Acoma Pueblo
Arapaho—Wyoming
Augusta Mission
Barona Mission
Burns-Paiute
Cabazon—California
Cahuilla—California
Campo—California
Chehalis—Washington
Chitimacha—Louisiana
Cochiti Pueblo
Cocopah—Arizona
Coeur d'Alene
Coos Bay—Oregon
Colville—Washington
Cow Creek Seneca
Coyote Valley
Crow—Montana
Crow Creek—Montana
Curry County
Chetco Tribe
Cuyapaipe Mission
Duwamish—Washington
Elwha Valley
Fallon Paiute
Fort Peck—Montana
Fort Totten
Hoopa Valley
Hopland—California
Inaja Mission
Jamestown—Virginia
Jemez—New Mexico
Kaibab—Arizona
Klamath—Oregon
Kootenai—Idaho
La Jolla Mission
Lac Courte Oreilles
Los Coyotes
Lummi—Washington
Manzanita Mission

1. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS (1950)—
UNDER IRA—Continued

<i>Tuolumne</i> —California	<i>White Mountain Apache</i> —Arizona
<i>Uintah and Ouray</i> —Utah	<i>Wilton</i> —California
<i>Upper Lake</i> —California	<i>Winnebago</i> —Nebraska
<i>Ute Mountain</i> —Colorado	<i>Yavapai Apache</i> —Arizona
<i>Walker River Paiute</i> —Nevada	<i>Yerington Paiute</i> —Nevada
<i>Warm Springs</i> —Oregon	<i>Yomba Shoshone</i> —Nevada
<i>Washoe</i> —Nevada-California	

2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS (1950)—
NON-IRA

<i>Acoma Pueblo</i> —New Mexico	<i>Mesa Grande</i> —California
<i>Arapaho</i> —Wyoming	<i>Middletown</i> —California
<i>Augusta Mission</i> —California	<i>Mohave Apache</i> —Arizona
<i>Barona Mission</i> —California	<i>Morongo</i> —California
<i>Burns-Paiute</i> —Oregon	<i>Nambe Pueblo of New Mexico</i>
<i>Cabazon</i> —California	<i>Navajo</i> —New Mexico - Arizona - Utah
<i>Cahuilla</i> —California	<i>Nez Perce</i> —Idaho
<i>Campo</i> —California	<i>Nooksack</i> —Washington
<i>Chehalis</i> —Washington	<i>Owens Valley</i> —California
<i>Chitimacha</i> —Louisiana	<i>Pala</i> —California
<i>Cochiti Pueblo</i> —New Mexico	<i>Palm Springs</i> —California
<i>Cocopah</i> —Arizona	<i>Pauma Mission</i> —California
<i>Coeur d'Alene</i> —Idaho	<i>Pechanga Mission</i> —California
<i>Coos Bay</i> —Oregon	<i>Pinoleville</i> —California
<i>Colville</i> —Washington	<i>Pit River</i> —California
<i>Cow Creek Seminole</i> —Florida	<i>Pojoaque</i> —Pueblo of New Mexico
<i>Coyote Valley</i> —California	<i>Pomo of Ukiah</i> —California
<i>Crow</i> —Montana	<i>Potawatomi Prairie Band</i> —Kansas
<i>Crow Creek</i> —South Dakota	<i>Quinalt</i> —Washington
<i>Curry County Indian Heirs of Chetco Tribe</i> —Oregon	<i>Red Wood Valley</i> —California
<i>Cuyapaipe Mission</i> —California	<i>Rincon</i> —California
<i>Duwamish</i> —Washington	<i>Sandia Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Elwha Valley</i> —Washington	<i>San Felipe Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Fallon Paiute</i> —Nevada	<i>San Ildefonso</i> —Pueblo of New Mexico
<i>Fort Peck</i> —Montana	<i>San Juan Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Fort Totten</i> —North Dakota	<i>San Lorenzo Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Hoopa Valley</i> —California	<i>San Manuel Mission</i> —California
<i>Hopland</i> —California	<i>San Pasqual Mission</i> —California
<i>Inaja Mission</i> —California	<i>Santa Ana Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Jamestown</i> —Washington	<i>Santa Santa Ynez Mission</i> —California
<i>Jemez</i> —Pueblo of New Mexico	<i>Santa Ysabel Mission</i> —California
<i>Kaibab</i> —Arizona	<i>Santo Domingo Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Klamath</i> —Oregon	<i>Seminole</i> —Florida
<i>Kootenai</i> —Idaho	<i>Shoshone (Wind River)</i> —Wyoming
<i>La Jolla Mission</i> —California	<i>Sia Pueblo</i> —New Mexico
<i>Lac Courte Oreilles</i> —Wisconsin	
<i>Los Coyotes</i> —California	
<i>Lummi</i> —Washington	
<i>Manzanita Mission</i> —California	

2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS (1950)—
NON-IRA—Continued

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| <i>Siletz</i> —Oregon | <i>Sycuan Mission</i> —California |
| <i>Sisseton Wahpeton</i> —South Dakota | <i>Tamiami Seminole</i> —Florida |
| <i>Skagit</i> —Washington | <i>Taos Pueblo</i> —New Mexico |
| <i>Snoqualmie</i> —Washington | <i>Tesuque Pueblo</i> —New Mexico |
| <i>Soboba Mission</i> —California | <i>Torres-Martinez Mission</i> —California |
| <i>Southern Oregon at Chemawa</i> | <i>Turtle Mountain</i> —North Dakota |
| <i>School</i> —Oregon | <i>Umatilla</i> —Oregon |
| <i>Spokane</i> —Washington | <i>Viejas or Baron Long</i> —California |
| <i>Suiattle</i> —Washington | <i>Yakima</i> —Washington |
| <i>Summit Lake Paiute Shoshone</i> —Oregon | <i>Yurok</i> —California |
| <i>Suquamish</i> —Nevada | <i>Zuni Pueblo</i> —New Mexico |

(NON-IRA CONSTITUTIONS)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Eastern Cherokee</i> —North Carolina | <i>Standing Rock</i> —North and South Dakota |
| <i>Red Lake</i> —Minnesota | <i>Menominee</i> —Wisconsin |

3. SAMPLE CONSTITUTION UNDER THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT
A CONSTITUTION FOR ISLETA PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the Pueblo of Isleta, in order to establish a responsible and representative government, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, to provide for our economic and social betterment through cooperative effort, industry and enterprise, to promote security and to provide for law and order, do establish this constitution for the Pueblo of Isleta.

ARTICLE I—JURISDICTION

This constitution shall apply within the exterior boundaries of the Isleta Pueblo Grant and within the exterior boundaries of such other lands as are now or may in the future be added by purchase, grant, lease, or otherwise acquired for use by the Pueblo of Isleta. No such lands shall ever be alienated from the Pueblo by action of any member of the Pueblo.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP

Persons of one-half or more degree of Isleta Indian blood and Isleta parentage shall be members of the Pueblo of Isleta, provided they have not renounced their right to membership. Other persons of Indian blood may become naturalized members of the Pueblo of Isleta.

All male members who are heads of families and male members who have attained the age of 21 and have established a separate household shall be eligible to vote in the general Pueblo elections provided that

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ADDENDUM I
REPORTS OF CONDITIONS OF TRIBES

A. INDIAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY JURISDICTION (1951)

[R=Reservation]

	Tribe	Pages
I. Alaska (Juneau Office) -----		1093
Akiak-----	Eskimo-----	
Akiak-Akun-----	Eskimo-----	
Amaknak Fishing Reserve-----	Aleut-----	
Annette Island-----	Tsimshian-----	
Chandalar-----	Kutchin-----	
Chilkat Fishing Reserve-----	Chilkat Tlingit-----	
Eklutna Fishing Reserve-----	Tanaina Atha- paskan-----	
Karluk-----	Eskimo-----	
Klukwan-----	Chilkat Tlingit-----	
Kobuk-----	Eskimo-----	
Little Diomede Island-----	Eskimo-----	
Moquawkie-----	Tanaina Atha- paskan-----	
Mountain Village-----	Eskimo-----	
Norton Bay-----	Eskimo-----	
Point Hope-----	Eskimo-----	
Tatitlek-----	Eskimo-----	
Tetlin-----	Nabesna Atha- paskan-----	
Unalakleet-----	Eskimo-----	
Wales-----	Eskimo-----	
White Mountain-----	Eskimo-----	
Yendistucky-----	Chilkat Tlingit-----	
II. Arizona (Phoenix Office) -----		1098
A. Carson Agency, Stewart, Nev -----	Paiute -----	1099
Carson Colony-----		1099
Campbell Ranch-----		1099
Lovelock Colony-----		1100
Reno-Sparks Colony-----		1101
Winnemucca Colony-----		1101
Yerington Colony-----		1102
Duckwater R-----		1103
Fallon Reservation and Col- ony-----		1103
Pyramid Lake R-----		1104
Walker River R-----		1105
Washoe R-----	Washo-----	1106
Yomba Shoshone R-----	Shoshone-----	1107
McDermitt R-----		1108
Simmitt Lake R-----		1109
B. Colorado River Agency, Parker, Ariz. -----		1112
Cocopah R-----	Cocopa-----	
Colorado River R-----	Mohave, Che- mehuevi-----	
Fort Mohave R-----	Mohave, Che- mehuevi-----	

A. INDIAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY JURISDICTION (1951)—Continued

[R=Reservation]

	Tribe	Pages
II. <i>Arizona</i> (Phoenix Office)—Continued		
C. Fort Apache Agency and R., Whiteriver, Ariz.	Apache.....	1116
D. Papago or Sells Agency, Sells, Ariz.	Papago.....	1119
Gila Bend R.....		
Papago R.....		
San Xavier R.....		
E. Pima Agency, Sacaton, Ariz.....		1121
Fort McDowell R.....	Mohave-Apache.....	
Gila River R.....	Pima, Maricopa.....	
Maricopa R.....	Papago.....	
Salt River R.....	Pima, Maricopa.....	
F. San Carlos Agency and R., San Carlos, Ariz.	Apache.....	1125
G. Truxton Canyon Agency, Valen- tine, Ariz.		1127
Camp Verde R.....	Apache.....	
Havasupai R.....	Havasupai.....	
Hualapai R.....	Hualapai.....	
Moapa River R. (Nev.).....	Paiute.....	
Yavapai.....	Yavapai.....	
H. Uintah and Ouray Agency, Fort Duchesne (Utah).....		1135
Kaibab R. (Ariz.).....	Paiute.....	
Cedar City R. (Utah).....	Paiute.....	
Kanosh R. (Utah).....	Ute.....	
Koosharem R. (Utah).....	Ute.....	
Paiute or Indian Peak R. (Utah).....	Paiute.....	
Shivwits R. (Utah).....	Paiute.....	
Uintah and Ouray R. (Utah).....	Ute.....	
I. Western Shoshone Agency, Owy- hee, Nev.	Shoshone.....	1135
Duck Valley or Western Sho- shone R.		
South Fork or Te-Moak R.....		
Goshute R. (Utah and Nev.).....	Goshute.....	
Skull Valley R. (Utah).....	Goshute.....	
Austin Colony.....		
Battle Mountain Colony.....		
Beowawe Colony.....		
Carlin Colony.....		
Elko Colony.....		
Ely Colony.....		
Eureka Colony.....		
Ruby Valley Colony.....		
Wells Colony.....		
III. <i>California</i> (Sacramento Office).....		1139
Agua Caliente or Palm Springs.....	Cahuilla.....	
Alexander Valley.....	Wappo.....	
Alturas.....	Pit River.....	
Auburn.....	Maidu.....	
Augustine.....	Cahuilla.....	
Barono Rancho.....	Diegueño.....	
Berry Creek.....		
Big Bend or Henderson.....	Pit River.....	
Big Lagoon.....	Yurok.....	
Big Pine Tract.....	Paiute.....	
Big Sandy or Auberry.....	Mono.....	
Big Valley Rancheria.....	Pomo.....	

III.

A. INDIAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY JURISDICTION (1951)—Continued

[R=Reservation]

	Tribe	Pages
16	III. California (Sacramento Office)—Continued	
	Paiute	
19	Miwok	
	Cahuilla	
	Pomo	
21	Wintun	
	Cahuilla	
	Diegueño	
	Diegueño	
	Paiute	
25	Chemehuevi	
	Miwok	
27	Pomo	
	Mono	
	Miwok	
	Pomo	
	Diegueño	
35	Pomo	
	Maidu	
	Paiute	
	Paiute and Shoshone.	
	Yuma	
	Pomo	
	Maidu	
35	Wintun	
	Pomo	
	Hoopa	
	Pomo	
	Diegueño	
	Shoshone	
	Miwok	
	Yurok	
	Diegueño	
	Lui-seño	
	Diegueño	
	Kato	
	Pit River	
	Shoshone and Paiute.	
	Diegueño	
39	Pomo	
	Pomo	
	Pomo	
	Diegueño	
	Pomo	
	Diegueño	
	Pomo	
	Cahuilla	
	Pit River	
	Serrano	
	Maidu	
	Mono	
	Lui-seño	
	Wintun	

A. INDIAN AREAS CLASSIFIED BY JURISDICTION (1951)—Continued

[R=Reservation]

	Tribe	Pages
III. California (Sacramento Office)—Continued		
Pauma and Yuima.....	Luiसेño.....	
Pechanga.....	Luiसेño.....	
Picayune.....	Chukchansi.....	
Pinoleville.....	Pomo.....	
Potter Valley.....	Pomo.....	
Quartz Valley.....	Shasta.....	
Ramona.....	Cahuilla.....	
Redding or Clear Creek.....		
Redwood Valley.....	Pomo.....	
Resighini (Coast Community).....	Yurok.....	
Rinton.....	Luiसेño.....	
Roaring Creek.....		
Robinson.....	Pomo.....	
Rohnerville.....	Bear River.....	
Round Valley.....		
Ruffeys.....		
Rumsey.....	Wintun.....	
San Juan.....	Juaneño.....	
San Manuel.....	Luiसेño.....	
San Pasqual.....	Luiसेño.....	
Santa Rosa (Mission).....	Cahuilla.....	
Santa Rosa (Sacramento).....	Tache.....	
Santa Ynez.....	Chumash.....	
Santa Ysabel.....	Diegueño.....	
Scotts Valley.....	Pomo.....	
Sheep Ranch.....		
Sherwood.....		
Single Springs.....	Miwok.....	
Smith River.....	Smith River.....	
Soboba.....	Luiसेño.....	
Stewarts Point.....	Pomo.....	
Strathmore.....		
Strawberry Valley.....		
Susanville.....		
Sycuan.....	Diegueño.....	
Table Bluff.....		
Table Mountain.....	Chukchansi.....	
Taylorville.....		
Torres Martinez.....	Cahuilla.....	
Trinidad.....	Yurok.....	
Tule River.....		
Tuolumne.....	Miwok.....	
Twenty-nine Palms.....		
Upper Lake Pomo.....	Pomo.....	
Viejas or Baron Long.....	Diegueño.....	
Wilton.....	Miwok.....	
XL Ranch.....	Pit River.....	
IV. Minnesota (Minneapolis Office)		1153
A. Cherokee Agency, Cherokee Agency, N. C.		1153
Cherokee R.....	Cherokee.....	1153
Catawba R.....	Catawba.....	1155
B. Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Cass Lake, Minn.	Chippewa.....	1157
Bois Fort or Nett Lake R.....		
Fond du Lac R.....		
Grand Portage R.....		
Greater Leech Lake R.....		
Mille Lac R.....		
White Earth R.....		

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VI.

MATERIAL, LAWS, AND TREATIES AFFECTING INDIANS 1139

To: United States Indian Service, Area Office, P. O. Box 7007, Phoenix.
 From: B. G. Courtright, Superintendent, Western Shoshone
 Subject: House Document 30, dated June 13, 1950, and Commissioner's memorandum of March 7, 1951, and Phoenix memorandum dated March 20, 1951

Referring to item 5 of the Commissioner's memorandum of March 7, we are offering the following: "Proceeds of labor, Western Shoshone Indians, 1951." The amount of the balance in the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., can be furnished by the central office. It cannot be made available locally or prior to next July.

Amount of this fund allotted this fiscal year (1951) was disbursed as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$2, 937. 31
Telegraph and telephone.....	138. 15
Electric power.....	30. 00
Gas and oil.....	970. 38
Miscellaneous supplies and materials.....	1, 315. 76
Travel and per diem.....	608. 40
Transferred to tribal treasurer, May 8, 1951.....	6, 000. 00

Total.....	12, 000. 00
Balance at agency.....	None

Following for Skull Valley Indians, "Proceeds of labor, Skull Valley Indians, Utah (act of May 18, 1916) 1951":

Allotted December 1950.....	\$10, 000. 00
Disbursed for per capita payment to Indians.....	7, 600. 00

Balance at agency.....	2, 400. 00
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Balance of tribal funds in the United States Treasury is obtainable from the central office, Washington, D. C. Not available locally.

Goshute "Proceeds of labor" balance in U. S. Treasury.....	\$374. 25
Amount advanced to agency.....	None

B. G. COURTRIGHT,
Superintendent.

III. CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 SACRAMENTO AREA OFFICE,
 Sacramento, Calif., March 1, 1950.

Mr. PRESTON PEDEN,
*Counsel, Committee on Public Lands,
 House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. PEDEN: In accordance with your undated letter which was received January 3, there is submitted a compilation of Statistical Data on the Indians of California and their Resources by Reservations and Rancherias.

Please call on us for any additional information which you may require.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. STEWART,
Area Director for California.

STATISTICAL DATA ON THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA AND THEIR RESOURCES BY RESERVATIONS AND RANCHERIAS

1. Population

Reservation	Tribe	Total	Number under 18 years	Number of females	Number of males	Number of full-blood
1. Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)-----	Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians	74	48	43	31	30
2. Alexander Valley-----	Wappo-----	49	15	20	29	5
3. Alturas-----	Pit River-----	11	4	4	7	7
4. Auburn-----	Maidu mixed-----	32	27	25	57	8
5. Augustine-----	Mission-----	17	1	7	10	16
6. Barono Rancho-----	Mission-----	66	24	31	35	23
7. Berry Creek-----		0	0	0	0	0
8. Big Bend (Henderson)-----	Pit River-----	10	5	5	5	4
9. Big Lagoon-----	Yurok-----	6	4	4	2	0
10. Big Pine Tract-----	Paiute-----	22	14	12	10	14
11. Big Sandy (Auberry)-----	Mono-----	101	29	65	48	84
12. Big Valley Rancheria-----	Pomo-----	124	59	71	53	59
13. Bishop Tract-----	Paiute-----	289	109	141	148	66
14. Blue Lake Rancheria-----	Blue Lake-----	65	7	35	30	17
15. Buena Vista Rancheria-----	Me-Wuk-----	5	1	3	2	5
16. Cabazon-----	Mission-----	28	9	11	17	21
17. Cache Creek-----	Pomo-----	9	3	5	4	8
18. Cachil Dehe (Colusa)-----	Wintun-----	58	21	26	32	25
19. Cahuilla-----	Mission-----	93	34	47	46	70
20. Campo-----	Mission-----	125	46	60	65	109
21. Old Capitan Grande-----	Mission-----	17	4	14	3	5
22. Cedarville-----	Paiute-----	115	15	18	17	10
23. Chemehuevi-----	Chemehuevi-----	325	0	165	160	0
24. Chicken Ranch (Jamestown)-----	Me-Wuk-----	7	0	2	5	2
25. Chico-----	Mixed-----	50	28	19	31	4
26. Cloverdale-----	Pomo-----	18	1	10	8	5
27. Cold Springs (Sycamore)-----	Mono-----	46	14	20	26	42
28. Colfax-----		0	0	0	0	0
29. Cortina-----	Me-Wuk-----	5	0	1	4	0
30. Coyote Valley-----	Pomo-----	26	14	18	8	4
31. Crescent City (Elk Valley)-----	Crescent City-----	41	17	23	18	17
32. Cuyapaipa-----	Mission-----	3	0	2	1	3
33. Dry Creek (Geyserville Rancheria)-----	Pomo-----	28	7	14	14	20
34. Enterprise (2 Parcels)-----	Maidu-----	37	17	12	25	1
35. Fort Bidwell-----	Paiute-----	99	33	39	60	95
36. Fort Independence-----	(Paiute) Shoshone-----	69	120	31	38	0
37. Fort Yuma-----	Yuma-----	5	1	5	0	0
38. Graton (Sebastopol)-----	Pomo-----	979	1293	479	500	1881
39. Greenville-----	Maidu and mixed-----	4	1	2	2	1
40. Grindstone Creek Rancheria-----	Wintun-----	140	118	115	125	16
41. Guidiville Rancheria-----	Pomo-----	35	21	12	23	10
42. Hoopa Valley-----	Hoopa-----	26	6	12	14	20
43. Hopland-----	Pomo-----	589	203	322	267	158
44. Inaja-Cosmit-----	Mission-----	79	33	31	48	24
45. Indian Ranch-----	Shoshone-----	30	6	13	17	23
46. Jackson Rancheria-----	Me-Wuk-----	15	5	2	3	5
47. Klamath Strip-----	Yurok-----	5	2	1	4	4
48. La Jolla-----	Mission-----	913	232	496	417	235
49. La Posta-----	Mission-----	235	70	104	131	74
50. Laytonville-----	Caddo and mixed-----	0	0	0	0	0
51. Likely-----	Pit River-----	83	34	52	31	0
52. Lookout (2 parcels)-----	(Shoshone) Paiute-----	0	0	0	0	0
53. Lone Pine Tract-----	Other-----	50	15	27	23	10
54. Los Coyotes-----	Mission-----	28	10	21	7	8
55. Lower Lake-----	Pomo-----	27	12	14	13	15
56. Lytton-----	do-----	2	6	2	0	1
57. Manchester (Point Arena)-----	do-----	91	31	39	52	58
	do-----	4	0	2	2	0
	do-----	8	4	5	3	0
	do-----	123	73	62	61	42

¹ Estimated.

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1. Population—Continued

Reservation	Tribe	Total	Number under 18 years	Number of females	Number of males	Number of full-blood
58. Manzanita	Mission	63	26	36	27	31
59. Mark West	Pomo	1	0	0	1	0
60. Mesa Grande	Mission	241	94	106	135	32
61. Middletown	Pomo	26	12	12	14	10
62. Mission Creek	Mission	20	7	11	9	5
63. Montgomery Creek	Pit River	3	0	2	1	0
64. Mooretown		0	0	0	0	0
65. Morongo	Mission	316	95	144	172	113
66. Nevada City	Maidu	12	3	8	4	1
67. North Fork	Mono	7	1	2	5	4
68. Pala	Mission	223	67	109	114	73
69. Paskenta	Wintun	2	0	1	1	0
70. Pauma and Yuima	Mission	66	23	29	37	38
71. Pechanga	do	211	45	102	109	68
72. Picayune	Chukchansi	25	14	13	12	11
73. Pinoleville	Pomo	70	24	35	35	14
74. Potter Valley (2 parcels)	do	15	7	8	7	7
75. Quartz Valley	Shasta	1 120	1 21	1 60	1 60	6
76. Ramona	Mission	0	0	0	0	0
77. Redding (Clear Creek)	Mixed	30	10	17	13	0
78. Redwood Valley	Pomo	37	24	20	17	21
79. Resighini (Coast Community)	Yurok	28	17	12	16	4
80. Rincon	Mission	191	68	85	106	43
81. Roaring Creek		0	0	0	0	0
82. Robinson	Pomo	47	12	23	24	22
83. Rohnerville	Bear River	31	14	17	14	6
84. Round Valley	11 tribes intermarried	802	313	414	388	87
85. Ruffeys	Ruffy	1 10	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 3
86. Rumsey	Wintun	20	8	10	10	19
87. San Manuel	Mission	49	15	26	23	29
88. San Pasqual	Mission	9	6	5	4	1
89. Santa Rosa (Mission jurisdiction)	Mission	53	18	21	32	43
90. Santa Rosa (Sacramento jurisdiction)	Tache	87	35	42	45	74
91. Santa Ynez	Mission	87	34	47	40	20
92. Santa Ysabel	Mission	279	59	136	143	23
93. Scotts Valley	Pomo	27	10	10	17	17
94. Sheep Ranch		0	0	0	0	0
95. Sherwood		0	0	0	0	0
96. Shingle Springs	Me-Wuk	2	0	1	1	1
97. Smith River	Smith River	113	39	54	59	28
98. Soboba	Mission	137	50	68	69	56
99. Stewarts Point	Pomo	112	58	55	57	101
100. Strathmore		0	0	0	0	0
101. Strawberry Valley		0	0	0	0	0
102. Susanville		0	0	0	0	0
103. Sycuan	Mixed	42	22	22	20	16
104. Table Bluff	Mission	37	13	23	14	25
105. Table Mountain	Miami	66	27	36	30	7
106. Taylorsville	Chukchansi	87	37	43	44	30
107. Torres Martinez		0	0	0	0	0
108. Trinidad	Mission	202	48	89	113	130
109. Tule River	Yurok	12	8	6	6	0
	Consolidated Tule River	205	99	102	103	70
110. Tuolumne	Me-Wuk	1 55	1 18	1 30	1 25	1 10
111. Twentynine Palms		0	0	0	0	0
112. Upper Lake-Pome (2 parcels)	Pomo	81	24	42	39	51
113. Viejas (Baron Long)	Mission	85	37	49	36	64
114. Wilton	Me-Wuk	40	18	21	19	2
115. XL Ranch	Pit River	33	12	16	17	20
Off-reservation Indians	} Various	1 14, 190	1 4, 709	1 7, 064	1 7, 126	1 2, 000
Public-domain allotments						
Total		1 24, 100	1 8, 000	1 12, 000	1 12, 100	1 5, 790

¹ Estimated.

2. Acreage of restricted land

Reservation	Tribe	Total	Number acres per capita	Allotted	Allotted and fee patented	Tribal	Trust patented in heirship status	Government owned
1. Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)	Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians	31,128	420.6	2,962.44	0	28,165.56	188	
2. Alexander Valley	Wappo	54	1.1	0	0	54	0	
3. Alturas	Pit River	20	1.8	0	0	20	0	
4. Auburn	Maidu, Mixed	616	36.2	154	0	462	80	
5. Augustine	Mission	5,005	75.8	0	0	5,005	0	
6. Barono Rancho	do	33		0	0	33	0	
7. Berry Creek	Pit River	40	4.0	0	0	40	0	
8. Big Bend (Henderson)	Yurok	9.26	1.5	0	0	9.26	0	
9. Big Lagoon	Paute	279	12.7	0	0	279	0	
10. Big Pine Tract	Mono	280	2.8	0	0	280	0	
11. Big Sandy (Auberry)	Pomo	102	3.0	0	0	102	0	
12. Big Valley Rancheria	Paute	875	3.0	0	0	875	0	
13. Bishop Tract	Blue Lake	26	4.0	0	0	26	0	
14. Blue Lake Rancheria	Me-Wuk	70	14.0	0	0	70	0	
15. Buena Vista Rancheria	Mission	1,480	52.8	441	121.0	1,039	200.0	
16. Cabazon	Pomo	160	17.8	0	0	160	0	
17. Cache Creek	Wintun	234.15	4.4	0	0	234.15	0	
18. Cachil Dene (Colusa)	Mission	18,252	19.6	0	0	18,252	0	
19. Cahulla	Mission	15,010	120.1	0	0	15,010	0	
20. Campo	Mission	15,234	890.2	180	0	15,054	0	
21. Old Capitan Grande	Mission	17	1	0	0	17	0	
22. Cedarville	Paute	20,224	692.3	0	0	20,224	0	
23. Chemehuevi	Chemehuevi	40	5.7	0	0	40	0	
24. Chicken Ranch (Jamestown)	Me-Wuk	25	5.5	0	0	25	0	
25. Chico	Mixed	28	1.6	0	0	28	0	
26. Cloverdale	Pomo	160	3.5	0	0	160	0	
27. Cold Springs (Sycamore)	Mono	40		0	0	40	0	
28. Colfax	Me-Wuk	640	128	0	0	640	0	
29. Cortina	Pomo	101	3.9	0	0	101	0	
30. Coyote Valley	Crescent City	100	2.7	0	0	100	0	
31. Crescent City (Elk Valley)	Mission	5,320	1,773.3	0	0	5,320	0	
32. Cuyapaipe	Mission	75	2.7	0	0	75	0	
33. Dry Creek (Geyserville Rancheria)	Pomo	80.64	2.2	0	0	80.64	0	
34. Enterprise (2 parcels)	Maidu	3,340	33.7	0	0	3,340	0	
35. Fort Bidwell	Paute	320	4.3	102	0	320	0	
36. Fort Independence	Paute, Shoshone	7,853	8.0	7,708	0	1,145	70.13	
37. Fort Yuma	Yuma	15.45	3.9	0	0	15.45	0	
38. Graton (Sebastopol)	Pomo	275	6.9	0	0	275	0	
39. Greenville	Maidu and mixed	80	2.3	0	0	80	0	
40. Grindstone Creek Ranchers	Wintun	243.38	9.3	0	0	243.38	0	
41. Guidiville Rancheria	Pomo	87,496.38	148.5	2,933.64	529.67	84,562.74	1,085.53	
42. Hoopa Valley	Hoopa							

43. Hopland	Pomo	2,070	26.2	0	0	2,070	0	
44. Inaja-Cosmit	Mission	880	29.3	0	0	880	0	
45. Indian Branch	Shoshone	560	112.0	0	0	560	0	

2. Acreage of restricted land—Continued

Reservation	Tribe	Total	Number acres per capita	Allotted	Allotted and fee patented	Tribal	Trust patented in heirship status	Government owned
94. Sheep Ranch.....		2		0	0	2	0	
95. Sherwood.....		290.72		0	0	290.72	0	
96. Shingle Springs.....		240	120	0	0	240	0	
97. Smith River.....	Me-Wuk	163.96	1.4	0	0	163.96	0	
98. Soboba.....	Mission	5,116	37.3	0	0	5,116	0	
99. Stewarts Point.....	Pomo	40	.4	0	0	40	0	
100. Stratimote.....		40		0	0	40	0	
101. Strawberry Valley.....		1		0	0	1	1	
102. Susaville.....	Mixed	30	.7	0	0	30	0	
103. Syuan.....	Mission	604	16.3	234	48	369	222	1
104. Table Bluff.....	Eel River	20	.3	0	0	20	0	
105. Table Mountain.....	Chukchansi	160	1.8	0	0	160	0	
106. Taylorsville.....		160		8,550	320	21,535	3,660	47
107. Torres-Martinez.....	Mission	30,122	149.1	0	0	59.92	0	
108. Trinidad.....	Yurok	54,116	5.0	0	0	54,116	0	
109. Tule River.....	Consolidated Tule River	312.13	264	0	0	312.13	0	
110. Tuolumne.....	Me-Wuk	161	2.8	0	0	161	0	
111. Twentynine Palms.....	Pomo	562	6.9	0	0	562	0	
112. Upper Lake-Pomo (2 parcels)	Mission	1,609	18.9	0	0	1,609	0	
113. Viejas (Baron Long).....	Me-Wuk	39	1.0	0	0	39	0	
114. Wilton.....	Pit River	8,760	250.2	0	0	8,760	0	
115. Off-reservation Indians; public-domain allotments.....	Various	130,922.40	9.2	130,922.40	147,427.35		101,694.43	
Total.....		632,599.58	26.2	188,089.18	184,914.70	444,231.40	133,079.34	279

3. Resources

Reservation	Tribe	Area cropped by Indians (acres)	Land operated (acres)	Land non-Indian operated (acres)	Number of livestock Indian owned	Mineral resources	Timber (M. b. m.)
1. Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)	Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians.	0	0	0	0		
2. Alexander Valley	Wappo	3.1	10	0	0		
3. Alturas	Pit River	2.2	0	0	0		
4. Auburn	Maidu, mixed	2.4	0	0	0		
5. Augustine	Mission	4.96	4,365	640	0		
6. Barono Rancho	Mission	0	0	0	0		
7. Berry Creek	Pit River	2.2	0	0	0		
8. Big Bend (Henderson)	Yurok	5.93					
9. Big Lagoon	Yurok	4.66					
10. Big Pine Tract	Paiute	6.2	279	0			
11. Big Sandy (Auberry)	Mono	2.15	2	0			
12. Big Valley Rancheria	Pomo	2.0	35.5	0			
13. Bishop Tract	Paiute	6.35	875	0	3,264 17,118 8,688 9,500		
14. Blue Lake Rancheria	Blue Lake	2.5					
15. Buena Vista Rancheria	Me-Wuk	2.90					
16. Cabazon	Me-Wuk	4.208					
17. Cache Creek	Mission	6.6	70	0			
18. Cachil Dehe (Colusa)	Mission	19.5	20	60	0		
19. Cahuilla	Pomo	2.5	160	0	36 92		
20. Campo	Wintun	0	207	0	0		
21. Old Capitan Grande	Mission	4.183	18,232	0	3,300 969 371		
22. Cedarville	Mission	5.21	15,010	0	7,131 3,665 99		
23. Chemehuevi	Mission	2.3	15,234	0	0		
24. Chicken Ranch (Jamestown)	Paiute	4.300	0	0	0		
25. Chico	Chemehuevi	2.20	0	0	0		
26. Cloverdale	Me-Wuk	0	0	0	0		
27. Cold Springs (Sycamore)	Mixed	2.5	0.5	0	0		
	Pomo	6.3	3	0	0		
	Mono	2.2	2	0	0		

See footnotes at end of table.

3. Resources—Continued

Reservation	Tribe	Area cropped by Indians (acres)	Land Indian operated (acres)	Land non-Indian operated (acres)	Number of livestock Indian owned	Mineral resources	Timber (M. b. m.)
28. Colfax.....	Me-Wuks	0	0		0		
29. Corona.....	Pomo	0	0		0		
30. Coyote Valley.....	Crescent City	10	101		0		
31. Crescent City.....	Mission	0	0		3 13		
32. Cuyapaipe.....	Pomo	2 3	.3		2		
33. Dry Creek (Geyserville Rancheria)	Maidu	1 5	.5		0		
34. Enterprise (2 parcels).....	Palute	185	3,340	None	3 101		4,500
35. Fort Bidwell.....		1			26		
36. Fort Independence.....	Paiute-Shoshone	29	29		0		
37. Fort Yuma.....	Yuma	691	691	2,088	0		
38. Graton (Sebastopol).....	Pomo	1 1	.1		0		30
39. Greenville.....	Maidu and mixed	0	0	75	0		320
40. Grindstone Creek Rancheria.....	Wintun	12	12		0		
41. Guidiville Rancheria.....	Pomo	6 7	7		0		
42. Hoopa Valley.....	Hoopa	1 316	86,836.38	660	3 810	(10)	750,000
43. Hopland.....	Pomo	14,500			7 140		
44. Inaja-Cosmit.....		6 65	2,070		1,500		
45. Indian Ranch.....	Mission	2 1			3 40		
46. Jackson Rancheria.....	Shoshone	2 20	20		8		
47. Klamath Strip.....	Me-Wuk	0	0		5		
48. La Jolla.....	Yurok	2 2	17,299.17		0		50,000
49. La Posta.....	Mission	100	8,329		3 110		
50. Laytonville.....	do	0	0		9 30		
51. Likely.....	Cato and mixed	2 5	.5		0		
52. Lookout (2 parcels).....	Pit River	0	0		0		
53. Lone Pine Tract.....	Shoshone	2 2	.2		0		
54. Los Coyotes.....		80	237		0		
55. Lower Lake.....	Mission	56					
56. Lytton.....	Pomo	2 2					
57. Manchester (Point Arena).....	Pomo	4 60	25,050		3 352		
58. Manzanita.....	Pomo	2 20			9 55		
	Pomo	0	0		0		
	Pomo	1 5	25.5		3 5		
	Pomo	38	359		11 49		
	Mission	13	3,520		9 4		
		4 40			3 119		
					15		
59. Mark West.....	Pomo	0	0		0		
60. Mesa Grande.....	Mission	4 60	5,968		3 475		
61. Middletown.....	Pomo	2	12.5		9 33		
		4 5					

59. Mark West.....	Pomo.....	0	0	0	0	0	3 475 9 33	0
60. Mesa Grande.....	Mission.....	4 60	5 963	0	0	0	0	0
61. Middletown.....	Pomo.....	6 2	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
62. Mission Creek.....	Mission.....	0	2 560	0	0	0	3 6 9 17	0
63. Montgomery Creek.....	Pit River.....	2 1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
64. Mooretown.....	Mission.....	2 50 4 200	31 623	0	100	0	3 307 9 38	0
65. Morongo.....	Maidu.....	2 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Nevada City.....	Mono.....	2 65 6 5	20 396	0	100	0	3 157 9 27	(12)
67. North Fork.....	Mission.....	6 40	40	0	0	0	3 46 9 9	0
68. Pala.....	Wintun.....	4 100	3 925	0	200	0	3 10 9 12	0
69. Paskenta.....	Mission.....	2 1 8 6 20	79	0	0	0	0	0
70. Pauma and Yuima.....	Chukchansi.....	2 5 2 1	20 5	0	0	0	0	0
71. Pechanga.....	Pomo.....	1 324	604	0	0	0	3 20	0
72. Picayune.....	Shasta.....	2 4	520	0	0	0	3 12	0
73. Pinoleville.....	Mission.....	6 5 6 60	5	0	0	0	0	0
74. Potter Valley (2 parcels).....	Mixed.....	6 25 6 50 4 125	228	56	56	0	3 70 3 61 9 19	0
75. Quartz Valley.....	Pomo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76. Ramona.....	Bear River.....	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
77. Redding (Clear Creek).....	11 tribes intermarried.....	5 740 4 480 2 9	13 343	4 235	4 235	0	3 321 11 75 7 166 9 51 8 540	225
78. Redwood Valley.....	Rufy.....	0	441	0	0	0	0	0
79. Resighini (Coast Community).....	Wintun.....	6 60 6 8 2 5 2 3 6 7	66.5	0	0	0	0	0
80. Rincon.....	Mission.....	4 20	10	0	0	0	9 1	0
81. Roaring Creek.....	Mission.....	4 60	1 323	0	0	0	3 6 9 3	0
82. Robinson.....	Mission.....	4 60	11 093	0	0	0	3 52 9 6	0
83. Rohnerville.....	Mission.....	4 60	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

3. Resources—Continued

Reservation	Tribe	Area cropped by Indians (acres)	Land Indian operated (acres)	Land non-Indian operated (acres)	Number of livestock Indian owned	Mineral resources	Timber (M. D. m.)
90. Santa Rosa (Sacramento jurisdiction)	Tache	5 10	170	0	7 100		
91. Santa Ynez	Mission	2 20	20	0	0		
92. Santa Ysabel	Mission	2 40	9, 679	0	3 92 9 49		
93. Scotts Valley	Pomo	5 5	7	0	0		
94. Sheep Ranch		2 2	0	0	3 45		
95. Sherwood		2 1	271	0	0		
96. Shingle Springs	Me-Wuk	2 5	5	0	0		
97. Smith River	Smith River	7	163. 96	0	3 3		
98. Soboba	Mission	4 15	5, 076	40	3 35 9 27		
99. Stewart's Point	Pomo	0	0	0	0		
100. Strathmore		5 40	40	0	0		
101. Strawberry Valley		0	0	0	0		
102. Susanyille	Mixed	2 5	5	0	0		
103. Sycuan	Mission	2 2	604	0	3 23 9 3		
104. Table Bluff	Eel River	0	0	160	0		
105. Table Mountain	Chukchansi	0	0	0	0		
106. Taylorsville		6 21	0	0	0		
107. Torres-Martinez	Mission	2 19	40	300	0		
108. Trinidad	Yurok			0			
109. Tule River	Consolidated	5 4 4 3 2 3	54, 116	0	3 1, 350 7 288 8 52 9 54	(12)	100, 000
110. Tuolumne	Me-Wuk	6 20 5 5 2 5	30	0	3 15		
111. Twenty-nine Palms		0	0	0	0		
112. Upper Lake-Pomo (2 parcels)	Pomo	6 35 6 83	287	275	3 3		320
113. Viejas (Baron Long)	Mission	2 25	1, 404	205	3 49 9 23		
114. Wilton	Me-Wuk	2 1	1	0	0		

115. XL Ranch	Pit River	5 710 4 18	7, 790	790	3 618 9 44 8 20		
Off-reservation Indians							
Public-domain allotments	Various						10, 000
Total		7, 397. 40	372, 834. 71	0 000			

115. XL Ranch.....	Pit River.....	\$ 710 4 18	7,790	790	\$ 618 9 44 8 20	
Off-reservation Indians.....	Various.....					10,000
Public-domain allotments.....						
Total.....		7,387.40	372,834.71	9,989	10,024	915,395

- 1 Estimated.
- 2 Vegetable gardens.
- 3 Cattle.
- 4 Grain.
- 5 Forage crops.
- 6 Horticulture.
- 7 Sheep.
- 8 Swine.
- 9 Horses.
- 10 Copper prospect.
- 11 Dairy cows.
- 12 Gem mine.
- 13 Tungsten and gold prospects.

4. Employment of California Indians

	<i>Estimated</i>
(a) Employed, total	6, 025
(b) Employed off reservations	5, 070
(c) Employed on reservations	895
(d) Occupational skills: Farm and automotive equipment operators (tractors, graders, shovels), truck drivers, building-tracks mechanics, loggers, commercial fishermen, sawmill workers, auto mechanics, carpenters, dairymen, painters, sheep shearers.	

(a) Num
:
(b) Total
(c) Total
(d) Perce

5. Health of California Indians

(a) Number of physicians:	
Number of Indian Bureau physicians	1
Number of physicians on contract basis	9
(b) Number of nurses:	
Nurses at Hoopa hospital	5
Indian Bureau public-health nurses	2
Public-health nurses on contract basis	2
(c) Number of hospitals:	
	<i>Beds</i>
Hoopa Indian Hospital	34
Yuma Hospital	28
Wishiah Tuberculosis Sanatorium	25
Weimar Tuberculosis Sanatorium	30
Four hospitals on contract basis	60

(a) Tri
Agua C
Springs, C
Secretary
August
Springs, C
Barona
Calif.; Sa
Big Va
chairman,
Lakeport,
Cabazo
South East
Cachil
Gonzales,
Chauilli
Anza, Cal
Campo
Covelo
Duncan, s
Coyote
dent, Ukia
Cuyapa
Calif.
Fort Bi
Townsend
Bidwell, C
Hoopa
Hoopa, Ca
Inaja M
Kashia
Parrish, cl
Point, Cal
La Jolla
Sophie Silv
Los Coy
Manche
Parrish, cl
Arena, Cal
Manzan
Mesa G
Grace Laci
Me-wuk
man, Wilt
Williams, s
Middlet
Olsen, secr
Morongo
Penn, secr
Nokomis
Rancheria,
Hopland, C

(d) Principal diseases: Respiratory diseases (tuberculosis and pneumonia), skin diseases, including impetigo and scabies, arthritis, diabetes, rheumatic fever, venereal diseases, polio, measles, mumps, diarrhea, chick-enpox, whooping cough, typhoid fever.

(e) Principal causes of death: Tuberculosis, accidents (notably automobile and shootings), cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, old-age complications.

(f) Major items of daily diet: The Indians eat about the same foods as used by all other people of low income in the general population. There is a general lack of milk in the diet, but butter and cheese are eaten. In the southern part of the State beans and bread, including corn meal are staples, also chili peppers in various forms. In the Central Valley and coast groups, ground acorns are eaten during the fall and winter months. Fish and venison are major items of daily diet among the Indians along the Klamath River and northern streams.

The Indians suffer from a wide variety of dental ailments. Whether this is due primarily to a deficiency in diet or to lack of care of the teeth is a question.

6. Material conditions of the California Indians

(a) Type of houses: Frame, 85 percent; log, 5 percent; adobe, 8 percent; stone, 2 percent.

(b) Nature and sufficiency of clothing: The general nature of the clothing worn by the Indians is plain and conservative in style. The average middle-aged Indian wears light-weight below-medium-cost clothes. The older people often make their own clothes from material purchased by the yard, these garments being warmer because of the better quality material used, but of old style. The children of school age possess a good sense of style; hence suitability in dress. The parents sacrifice to provide proper clothes for the children in order that they will be acceptable in public schools. The Indian children can make a good appearance and are conscious of the necessity of this. However, they are often kept out of school because their parents cannot get the money to buy enough clothing, particularly shoes and adequate clothes for the rainy weather for them. The average Indian family does not have clothing comparable to his non-Indian neighbors.

(c) Average annual income per family (estimated), \$1,100.

7. *Education of California Indians*

(a) Number of college graduates, total	22
High-school graduates annually	94
Elementary-school graduates annually	213
(b) Total number of adults unable to read and write	265
(c) Total number unable to speak English	100
(d) Percentage of children, 6 through 18, not attending school	6

8. *Tribal units of California (48)*

(a) Tribal organizations:

Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians; Francisco Segundo, chairman, Palm Springs, Calif., A. J. Andreas, vice chairman, Palm Springs, Calif., Marcus Pete, Secretary, Palm Springs, Calif.

Augustine Mission Indians; Mrs. Margaret Andreas, spokeswoman, Palm Springs, Calif.

Barona Mission Indians; Mrs. Catherine Welch, spokeswoman, Lakeside, Calif.; Sam Wallace, secretary, Lakeside, Calif.

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria; Roger Posh, chairman, executive committee, Lakeport, Calif.; Lincoln Dennison, secretary, Lakeport, Calif.

Cabazon Mission Indians; Alex James, spokesman, Los Angeles, Calif., 938½ South Eastman Avenue.

Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community; Fred Gonzales, chairman; Jason Mitchell, secretary-treasurer, Colusa, Calif.

Chauilla Indian Reservation Mission Indians; Sylvester Costo, spokesman, Anza, Calif.; Seana Arenas, secretary, San Jacinto, Calif.

Campo Indian Tribe; Mrs. Josephine Cuero, spokeswoman, Campo, Calif.

Covelo Indian Community; Robert Hanover, chairman, Covelo, Calif.; F. H. Duncan, secretary, Covelo, Calif.

Coyote Valley Growers of the Coyote Valley Rancheria; Edgar Jackson, president, Ukiah, Calif.; Arthur E. Allen, secretary-treasurer, Ukiah, Calif.

Cuyapaipe Mission Indians; Romaldo LaChappa, spokesman, Mount Laguna, Calif.

Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation; Willie S. Townsend, chairman, Fort Bidwell, Calif.; Clarence De Garmo, secretary, Fort Bidwell, Calif.

Hoopa Indians of the Hoopa Valley Reservations; Peter Masten, chairman, Hoopa, Calif.; Gilbert Marshall, secretary, Hoopa, Calif.

Inaja Mission Indians; Marcello Paipa, spokesman, Julian, Calif.

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewart's Point Reservation; Sidney Parrish, chairman, Stewart's Point, Calif.; John Smith, vice chairman, Stewart's Point, Calif.; Gladys Antone, secretary, Stewart's Point, Calif.

La Jolla Mission Indians; Jose A. Gomez, spokesman, Valley Center, Calif.; Sophie Silvas, secretary, Valley Center, Calif.

Los Coyotes Tribe; Banning Taylor, spokesman, Warner Springs, Calif.

Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria; Stephen Parrish, chairman, Point Arena, Calif.; Chester Pinola, vice chairman, Point Arena, Calif.; Edward Smith, treasurer, Point Arena, Calif.

Manzanita Mission Indians; Larkin Osway, spokesman, Bulevard, Calif.

Mesa Grande, Valentine J. Lachusa, spokeswoman, Mesa Grande, Calif.; Grace Lachusa, secretary, Mesa Grande, Calif.

Me-wuk Indian Community of the Wilson Rancheria, Raymond Taylor, chairman, Wilton, Calif.; Archie Williams, vice-chairman, Wilton, Calif.; Edith Williams, secretary, Wilton, Calif.; Ells Taylor, treasurer, Wilton, Calif.

Middletown Rancheria, Lucas Simon, chairman, Middletown, Calif.; Martha Olsen, secretary, Middletown, Calif.; John Yee, treasurer, Middletown, Calif.

Morongo Tribe, Walter A. Linton, spokesman, Banning, Calif., Box 2; Juanita Penn, secretary, Banning, Calif., Box 614.

Nokomis Men's Club of the Shenal Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, Ray Lucas, chairman, Hopland, Calif.; Vivian J. Burke, secretary, Hopland, Calif.; Rayfield Elliott, treasurer, Hopland, Calif.

Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Bands, Sampson Dewey, chairman, Bishop, Calif.; Eleanor Bethel, secretary, Bishop, Calif.

Pala Tribe of the Pala Indian Reservation, Josephine Jackson, spokeswoman, Pala, Calif.; Thomas Portillo, secretary, Pala, Calif.

Pauma Mission Indians, Samuel J. Powvall, spokesman, Pala, Calif.

Pechanga Mission Indians, Frank Contreras, spokesman, Pala, Calif.

Pinoleville Improvement Association, Andrew Jackson, chairman, Ukiah, Calif., Box 55; Lorraine Lockart, secretary, Ukiah, Calif., Box 55.

Pomo Women's Club, Caroline Clark, president, Ukiah, Calif.; Ethel Stewart, vice president, Ukiah, Calif.; Genevieve Aguilar, secretary, Ukiah, Calif.; Elsie Allen, treasurer, Ukiah, Calif.

Pit River Home and Agriculture Cooperative Association, Erin Forrest, president, Alturas, Calif.; George Forrest, vice president, Alturas, Calif.; Leo James, secretary-treasurer, Alturas, Calif.; Neva Barlese, member board of directors, Alturas, Calif.; Ben Stonecoal, member board of directors, Alturas, Calif.

Quartz Valley Indian Community, Nina Wicks, chairman, Fort Jones, Calif.; Fred L. Wicks, secretary, Fort Jones, Calif.; Lawrence Burcell, tribal representative, Fort Jones, Calif.

Redwood Valley improvement project, Carl Fred, president, Redwood Valley, Calif.; Marie Arnold Lincoln, vice president, Redwood Valley, Calif.; Vernetty Lake Valdez, secretary, Redwood Valley, Calif.; Annie Lake, treasurer, Redwood Valley, Calif.

Rincon Indian Reservation, Marcus Glosch, spokesman, Valley Center, Calif.; Dorothy Desperto, secretary, Valley Center, Calif.

Rumsey Indian Community, Alfred Lorenzo, chairman, Rumsey, Calif.

San Manuel Mission Indians, Richard J. Manuel, spokesman, Highland, Calif.

San Pasqual Reservation Mission Indians, Mrs. Florence T. Wolfe, spokeswoman, Hemet, Calif.

Santa Rosa, Valley Center, Calif., Star Route.

Santa nez Mission Indians, William Miranda, spokesman, Santa Ynez, Calif.

Santa Ysabel Mission Indians, Steve Ponchetti, spokesman, Santa Ysabel, Calif.

Soboba Band of Indians Mission Indians, Anthony C. Mojado, spokesman, San Jacinto, Calif.

Sycuan Mission Indians, Paciano Aguire, spokesman, El Cajon, Calif., Box 828.

Torres-Martinez Band Mission Indians, William Levi, spokesman, Thermal, Calif.; Elinor Levi, secretary, Therman, Calif.

Tule River Indian Tribe, Marcus Hunter, chairman, Tule River Indian Reservation; Bob Santos, secretary, Porterville, Calif.

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria, William Fuller, chairman, Tuolumne, Calif.; Viola Cox, secretary, Tuolumne, Calif.

Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of the Upper Lake Rancheria, Lester Treppa, chairman, executive committee, Upper Lake, Calif.; Delphine Absola, secretary, Upper Lake, Calif.

Viejas (Baron Long) Indian Reservation, Edward Brown, spokesman, tribal committee, Alpine, Calif.

Yurok tribal organization, E. Robert Spott, president, Requa, Calif.; Harrison Williams, secretary, Klamath, Calif.

(b) Indian settlements within reservations: The Indians located on the rancherias or smaller reservations live in groups or settlements, but these are unnamed excepting for the rancheria name. There are no post offices, stores or other commercial establishments within any of these communities.

Settlements within reservations in which the majority of the population is Indian are as follows:

Hoopa Valley Reservation: Hoopa, Calif.; Johnson Village, Weitchpec, Calif.

Pala Reservation: Pala, Calif.

Rincon Reservation: Rincon, Calif.

Round Valley Reservation: Covelo, Calif.

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1. A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE RATIFIED TREATIES MADE WITH INDIANS, WITH DATES OF NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES INDICATED—Continued

(Based on Laws and Treaties, Vol. II. Treaties. Compiled by C. J. Kappler, S. Doc. No. 452, 57th Cong., 1st sess.)

th Cong.,

itation	Tribes	Date of negotiation	Citation	Tribes	Date of negotiation	Citation
at. 1125.	Shoshoni-Goships	Oct. 12, 1863	13 Stat. 681.	Seminole	Mar. 21, 1866	14 Stat. 755.
at. 605.	Chippewa-Red Lake and Pembina Bands.	Apr. 12, 1864	13 Stat. 689.	Potawatomi	Mar. 29, 1866	14 Stat. 763.
at. 1132.	Chippewa-Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.	May 7, 1864	13 Stat. 693.	Chippewa-Bois Fort Band.	Apr. 7, 1866	14 Stat. 765.
at. 1143.	Klamath, etc.	Oct. 14, 1864	13 Stat. 707.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Apr. 28, 1866	14 Stat. 769.
at. 927.	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River.	Oct. 18, 1864	14 Stat. 657.	Creeks	June 14, 1866	14 Stat. 785.
at. 933.	Omaha	Mar. 6, 1865	14 Stat. 667.	Delawares	July 4, 1866	14 Stat. 793.
at. 1159.	Winnebago	Mar. 8, 1864	14 Stat. 671.	Cherokee	July 19, 1866	14 Stat. 799.
at. 939.	Ponca	Mar. 10, 1864	14 Stat. 675.	Sauk and Foxes	Feb. 18, 1867	15 Stat. 495.
at. 1165.	Snakes	Aug. 12, 1864	14 Stat. 683.	Sioux-Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands.	Feb. 19, 1867	15 Stat. 505.
at. 1172.	Osage	Sept. 29, 1864	14 Stat. 687.	Seneca, mixed Seneca and Shawnee, Arapaho, etc.	Feb. 23, 1867	15 Stat. 513.
at. 951.	Sioux-Miniconjou Band.	Oct. 10, 1864	14 Stat. 695.	Potawatomi	Feb. 27, 1867	15 Stat. 531.
at. 957.	Sioux-Lower Brule Band.	Oct. 14, 1864	14 Stat. 699.	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	Mar. 19, 1867	16 Stat. 719.
at. 611.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Oct. 14, 1865	14 Stat. 703.	Kiowa and Comanche.	Oct. 21, 1867	15 Stat. 581.
at. 963.	Apache, Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Oct. 17, 1865	14 Stat. 713.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.	Oct. 21, 1867	15 Stat. 589.
at. 971.	Comanche and Kiowa.	Oct. 18, 1865	14 Stat. 717.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Oct. 28, 1867	15 Stat. 593.
at. 975.	Sioux Two-Kettle Band.	Oct. 19, 1865	14 Stat. 723.	Ute	Mar. 3, 1868	15 Stat. 619.
at. 621.	Blackfoot Sioux	Oct. 19, 1865	14 Stat. 727.	Cherokee	Apr. 27, 1868	15 Stat. 727.
at. 631	Sioux-Sans Arcs Band.	Oct. 20, 1865	14 Stat. 731.	Sioux—various bands, and Arapaho.	Apr. 29, 1868	15 Stat. 635.
at. 633.	Sioux-Hunkpapa Band.	do	14 Stat. 739.	Crows	May 7, 1868	15 Stat. 649.
at. 657.	Sioux-Yanktonai Band.	do	14 Stat. 735.	Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho.	May 10, 1868	15 Stat. 655.
at. 981.	Sioux-Oglala Band	Oct. 28, 1865	14 Stat. 747.	Navaho	June 1, 1868	15 Stat. 667.
at. 663.	Middle Oregon Tribes.	Nov. 15, 1865	14 Stat. 751.	Eastern Band, Shoshone and Bannock.	July 3, 1868	15 Stat. 673.
at. 679.	Sioux-Upper Yanktonai Band.	Oct. 28, 1865	14 Stat. 743.	Nez Perce	Aug. 13, 1868	15 Stat. 693.

2. DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

- 1794 *Oneida*, N. Y., Nov. 11; *Onondaga*, Nov. 11.
- 1796 *St. Regis*, May 13.
- 1797 *Allegany and Cornplanter*, Sept. 15; *Cattaraugus*, Sept. 15; *Tonawanda*, Sept. 15.
- 1828 *Five Civilized Tribes*, May 6, Major allotment 1898, 15,794,098 acres out of 19,414,340 acres.
- 1838 *Tuscarora*, Jan. 15; *Oneida*, Wisc. Feb. 3, all allotted.
- 1848 *Pueblos Indians*, Feb. 2.
- 1851 *Crow*, Sept. 17, Major allotment 1907-1919, 2,054,055 acres out of 38,531,174 acres; *Crow Creek*, Sept. 17, major allotment 1890, 1912, 284,732 acres out of 285,609 acres; *Lower Brule*, Sept. 17, major allotment 1900, 233,373 acres out of 354,337 acres.
- 1854 *Omaha*, March 16, major allotment 1882, 1893, 135,495 acres out of 300,000 acres; *Menominee*, May 12; *Iowa*, Kans. May 17, major allotment 1893, 12,000 acres out of 12,100; *Sac and Fox*, Kans., May 18, major allotment 1906, 7,837 acres out of 7,837 acres; *Bad River*, Sept. 30, major allotment 1901, 117,177 acres out of 120,756; *Lac Courte Oreilles*, Sept. 30, major allotment 1903, 68,057 acres out of 69,072; *Lac du Flambeau*, Sept. 30, major allotment 1903, 42,532 acres out of 69,832; *Red Cliff*, Sept. 30, major allotment 1895, 14,093 acres out of 14,093; *Muckleshoot*, Dec. 26, major allotment 1854, 3,505 acres out of 3,840; *Puyallup*, Dec. 26.

t. 673.

- 1855 *Port Madison*, Jan. 22, all allotted; *Skokomish* Jan. 26, major allotment 1889, 4,973 acres out of 4,988; *Squaxin*, March 3, major allotment 1889, 1,494 acres out of 1,494; *Makah*, Jan. 20, major allotment 1910, 3,723 acres out of 26,133; *Umatilla*, June 9, major allotment 1899, 1926, 156,252 acres out of 292,112; *Yakima* June 9, major allotment 1893, 1914, 447,370 acres out of 1,227,120; *Warm Springs*, June 25, major allotment 1887, 1891, 162,948 acres out of 581,740; *Quinaielt*, July 1, 1855, major allotment 1907-10 and 1924-33, 193,291 acres out of 196,645; *Flathead*, July 16, major allotment 1908, 836,261 acres out of 1,248,000; *Siletz*, Aug. 11, major allotment 1894, 47,716 acres out of 1,382,400.
- 1857 *Nisqually*, Jan. 20, major allotment 1884, 4,717 acres out of 4,717; *Grand Ronde*, June 30, major allotment 1891, 33,148 acres out of 69,120; *Sac and Fox*, Iowa.
- 1858 *Santee and Ponca*, Neb., March 12, major allotment 1882, 1889, 97,704 acres out of 100,951; *Yankton*, April 19, major allotment 1894, 268,263 acres out of 430,405.
- 1861 *Shoalwater*, Sept. 22; *Uintah and Ouray*, Oct. 3, major allotment 1905, 113,027 acres out of 4,248,452; *Potawatomi*, Kans., Nov. 15, major allotment 1906, 77,268 acres out of 77,358.
- 1862 *Kickapoo*, Kans., June 28; major allotment 1895, 19,132 acres out of 19,143.
- 1863 *Red Lake*, Oct. 2.
- 1864 *Mescalero*, Jan. 15; *Hoopa Valley*, April 8, major allotment, 1892 and 1893, 32,886 acres out of 116,572; *Chehalis*, July 8, major allotment 1888 and 1923, 4,195 acres out of 4,215; *Klamath*, Oct. 14, major allotment 1902, 243,490 acres out of 1,113,794; *Winnebago*, Oct. 22, major allotment 1887, 110,204 acres out of 112,348; *Kootenai*, major allotment 1908, 3,255 acres out of 3,895.
- 1865 *Fort Mojave*, March 3; *Rosebud*, April 29, major allotment 1898 and 1900, 1,869,463 acres out of 3,228,161.
- 1866 *Wichita*, July 4, major allotment 1901, 152,715 acres out of 741,853. N. Dak.
- 1867 *Sisseton*, Feb. 19, major allotment 1887 and 1891, 18,018 acres out of 18,018; *Sisseton*, S. Dak., Feb. 19, major allotment 1887 and 1897, 309,284 acres out of 900,762; *Fort Totten*, Feb. 19, major allotment 1892, 129,504 acres out of 220,834; *Ottawa*, Feb. 23, major allotment 1892, 12,995 acres out of 15,035; *Wyandotte*, Feb. 23, major allotment, 1892, 20,942 acres out of 21,406; *Eastern Shawnee*, Feb. 23, major allotment 1891 and 1907, 12,745 acres out of 19,288; *Seneca*, Okla., Feb. 23, major allotment 1892, 41,593 acres out of 51,958; *Citizen Potawatomi*, Okla. Feb. 27, major allotment 1891, 215,899 acres out of 215,899; *Absentee Shawnee*, Feb. 27, major allotments, 1891, 70,791 acres out of 70,791; *Coeur d'Alene*, June 14, major allotment 1909, 102,569 acres out of 345,000; *Kiowa*, Oct. 21, major allotment 1901, 544,457 acres out of 2,584,523.
- 1868 *Ute Mountain*, March 2; *Pine Ridge*, April 29, major allotment 1904-14, 2,380,195 acres out of 2,721,597; *Navajo*, June 1, *Wind River*, July 3, major allotment 1907 and 1915, 245,781 acres out of 3,768,500; *Southern Ute*, major allotment, 1895, 72,851 acres out of 73,279.
- 1869 *Cheyenne and Arapaho*, August 10, major allotment 1898, 528,789 acres out of 4,294,460.
- 1870 *Fort Berthold*, April 12, major allotment 1910-15, 605,875 acres out of 623,589.
- 1871 *Fort Apache*, Nov. 9.
- 1872 *Osage*, June 5, major allotment 1906, 1,465,350 acres out of 1,470,934; *Colville*, July 2, major allotment 1886, 1900, 1916, 414,974 acres out of 2,979,368; *San Carlos*, Dec. 14.
- 1873 *Tule River*, Jan. 9; *Moapa River*, March 12, *Blackfeet*, July 5, major allotment 1913, and 1919, 1,441,992 acres out of 3,017,934; *Swinomish*, Sept. 9, 7140 acres out of 7,260 allotted; *Lummi*, Nov. 22; *Tulalip*, Dec. 22, major allotment 1873, 22,085 acres out of 22,410; *Round Valley*.
- 1874 *Walker River*, March 19, major allotment, 1906, 9,943 acres out of 154,342, *Pyramid Lake*, March 23; June 17, *San Xavier*, July 1, major allotment 1887, 41,646 acres out of 70,120; *Colorado River*, Nov. 16, major allotment, 1916, 8,410 acres out of 249,093.
- 1875 *Sycuan*, Dec. 27, major allotment 1895, 269 acres out of 640; *Cahuilla*, Dec. 27; *Cosmit*, Dec. 28.
- 1876 *Cabazon*, May 15, major allotment 1928, 482 acres out of 1,521.
- 1877 *Zuni*, March 1
- 1879 *Salt River*, Ju 46,578.
- 1880 *Havasupai*, Ju
- 1881 *Spokane*, Jan.
- 1882 *Fort Hall*, July Bend, Dec. 1 1904, 43,820
- 1883 *Hualapai*, Jan. acres out of acres out of
- 1884 *Tongue River*,
- 1886 *Pipestone*, May acres out of
- 1887 *Otoe*, Feb. 8, n Feb. 8, majo Feb. 8, maji Feb. 8, majc 11, major all major allotr April 16.
- 1888 *Fort Belknap*,
- 1889 *Fond du Lac*, *Grand Portag*, *Bois River*, *White Oak P*, *White Earth*, 709,467; *Lee* 549,163; *Cas* 127,936; *Stan* out of 716,3; out of 837; *S* 838,646 acres 1906, 1,261.9
- 1891 *Sac and Fox*, (88,483; *Iowa* 8,685; *Klame*
- 1892 *Rincon*, Sept. 1 Sept. 13, ma
- 1893 *Oil Spring*, Jan Major allottr Feb. 10; *Cuy* allotment, 19 *Ozette*, April of 2,500; *Pec*
- 1894 *Capitan Grande* ment, 1894, 2
- 1895 *Nez Perce*, Ma *Twentynine I*
- 1896 *Palm Springs*, I
- 1897 *Fort Bidwell*, Ja
- 1900 *Los Coyotes*, Ju
- 1901 *Leupp*, Nov. 10
- 1902 *Fallon*, June 17 *Kaw*, July 1,
- 1903 *McDowell*.
- 1907 *Santa Rosa*, Fel *River*; *Trinid*
- 1908 *Morongo*, Dec. *Lake*; *Colusa*;
- 1909 *Torres-Martinez* *Alexander Va* *Guidiville*, M
- 1910 *San Pasqual*, Ju
- 1911 *Seminole*, Fla.,
- 1912 *Skull Valley*, J; 4,127 acres out

- 1877 *Zuni*, March 16, 1877; *Western Shoshone*, April 16.
- 1879 *Salt River*, June 14, major allotment 1913 and 1922, 25,223 acres out of 46,578.
- 1880 *Havasupai*, June 8.
- 1881 *Spokane*, Jan. 18, major allotment 1910, 65,063 acres out of 154,898.
- 1882 *Fort Hall*, July 3, major allotment 1914, 347,271 acres out of 951,885; *Gila Bend*, Dec. 12; *Hopi*, Dec. 16; *Turtle Mountain*, Dec. 21, major allotment 1904, 43,820 acres out of 458,700.
- 1883 *Hualapai*, Jan. 4, *Quapaw*, May 13, major allotment 1892 and 1905, 56,245 acres out of 56,685; *Gila River*, Nov. 15, major allotment 1887, 97,595 acres out of 350,026.
- 1884 *Tongue River*, Nov. 26, major allotment 1932, 233,120 acres out of 442,960.
- 1886 *Pipestone*, May 20, *Fort Peck*, Dec. 28, major allotments 1921-26, 1,422,172 acres out of 2,094,144.
- 1887 *Otoe*, Feb. 8, major allotment 1899, 127,963 acres out of 194,192; *Pawnee*, Feb. 8, major allotment 1887, 112,031 acres out of 187,964; *Ponca*, Okla., Feb. 8, major allotment 1902, 101,235 acres out of 101,894; *Tonkawa*, Feb. 8, major allotment 1893, 11,423 acres out of 11,583; *Jicarilla*, Feb. 11, major allotment 1907-8, 377,846 acres out of 743,220; *Yuma*, April 10, major allotment 1912, 8,150 acres out of 25,622; *Western Shoshone*, April 16.
- 1888 *Fort Belknap*, May 1, major allotment 1921, 539,448 acres out of 622,917.
- 1889 *Fond du Lac*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1889, 40,903 acres out of 97,800; *Grand Portage*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1889, 24,975 acres out of 40,422; *Bois Fort*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1889, 56,471 acres out of 103,863; *White Oak Point*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1898, 5,134 acres out of 5,134; *White Earth*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1900 and 1904, 673,257 acres out of 709,467; *Leech Lake*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1889, 75,575 acres out of 549,163; *Cass Lake*, Jan. 19, major allotment 1896, 14,273 acres out of 127,936; *Standing Rock*, Feb. 2, major allotment 1905-15, 528,085 acres out of 716,336; *Quillayute*, Feb. 19, major allotment 1929-30, 15 acres out of 837; *Standing Rock* in S. Dak., March 2, major allotment 1905-15, 838,646 acres out of 1,616,640; *Cheyenne River*, Mar. 2, major allotment 1906, 1,261,926 acres out of 2,804,090.
- 1891 *Sac and Fox*, Okla., Feb. 13, major allotment 1891, 87,683 acres out of 88,483; *Iowa*, Okla., Feb. 13, major allotment 1891, 8,685 acres out of 8,685; *Klamath Strip*.
- 1892 *Rincon*, Sept. 13, major allotment 1929, 419 acres out of 2,314; *La Jolla*, Sept. 13, major allotment 1920, 746 acres out of 8,329.
- 1893 *Oil Spring*, Jan. 3; *Santa-Ysabel*, Feb. 10; *Ramona*, Feb. 10; *Pala*, Feb. 10; Major allotment 1915, 1,387 acres out of 20,590; *Laguna*, Feb. 10; *Inaja*, Feb. 10; *Cuyapaipe*, Feb. 10; *Campo*, Feb. 10; *Augustine*, Feb. 10, major allotment, 1928, 154 acres out 616; *Manzanita*, Feb. 10; *La Posta*, Feb. 10; *Ozette*, April 18; *Pauma*, Aug. 18, major allotment 1897, 1,299 acres out of 2,500; *Pechanga*, Aug. 29; *San Manuel*, Aug. 31; *Hoh*, Sept. 11.
- 1894 *Capitan Grande*, March 10; *Mexican Kickapoo*, Okla., June 18, major allotment, 1894, 22,650 acres out of 22,650; *Dania*.
- 1895 *Nez Perce*, May 1, major allotment 1893, 175,445 acres out of 760,133; *Twentynine Palms*, Nov. 11; *Jackson*.
- 1896 *Palm Springs*, May 14.
- 1897 *Fort Bidwell*, Jan. 30; *Greenville*.
- 1900 *Los Coyotes*, June 19.
- 1901 *Leupp*, Nov. 10; *Santa Ynez*, Dec. 27.
- 1902 *Fallon*, June 17, major allotment 1902 and 1917, 4,680 acres out of 5,480; *Kaw*, July 1, major allotment 1892, 100,107 acres out of 100,137.
- 1903 *McDowell*.
- 1907 *Santa Rosa*, Feb. 2; *Cocopa*; *Cortena*; *Laytonville*; *Ruffeys and Etna*; *Smith River*; *Trinidad*.
- 1908 *Morongo*, Dec. 14, major allotment 1919, 1,428 acres out of 31,724; *Blue Lake*; *Colusa*; *Eel River*; *Grindstone Creek*; *Hopland*; *Rumsey*.
- 1909 *Torres-Martinez*, March 3, major allotment 1922, 8,685 acres out of 30,268; *Alexander Valley*; *Big Sandy or Auberry*; *Coyote Valley*; *Crescent City*; *Guidiville*, *Middleton*; *Potter Valley*; *Scott's Valley*.
- 1910 *San Pasqual*, July 1; *Chicken Ranch*; *Fort Mojave*; *Lovelock*; *Tuolumne*.
- 1911 *Seminole*, Fla., June 29; *Bear River*; *Big Valley*; *Las Vegas*; *Pinoleville*.
- 1912 *Skull Valley*, Jan. 17; *Fort McDermitt*, Sept. 16, major allotment 1903, 4,127 acres out of 4,287.

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- 1913 *Summit Lake*, Jan. 14, major allotment 1893, 1,300 acres out of 5,025, *Soboba*, June 10; *Bishop tract*; *Hannahville*; *Lookout*; *Forest County*; *Nevada City*; *Sherwood*.
- 1914 *Kalispel*, March 23, major allotment, 1925, 1926, and 1927, 4,355 acres out of 4,573; *Goshute*, March 23; *Mille Lac*, Aug. 1, major allotment 1896, 1,920 acres out of 1,960; *Camp Verde*, Aug 1; *Auburn*; *Big Bend* or *Henderson*; *Cedarville*; *Enterprise*; *Montgomery Creek*; *Mooretown*; *North Fork*; *Paskenta*; *Table Bluff*; *Roaring Creek*; *Picayune*; *Cold Springs* or *Sycamore*; *Sheep Ranch*; *Strawberry Valley*.
- 1915 *Paiute*, Aug. 2; *Fort Independence*, Oct. 28, major allotment 1910, 116 acres out of 920.
- 1916 *Shiwits*, April 21; *Rocky Boy's*, Sept. 7; *Stewart's Point*; *Berry Creek*; *Lower Lake*; *Mark West*.
- 1917 *Papago*, Feb. 1; *Kaibab*, July 17; *Fort Yuma*, Sept. 27; *Battle Mountain Colony*; *Big Lagoon*; *Cache Creek*; *Cloverdale*; *Dresslerville*; *Eureka*; *Graton* or *Sebastopol*; *Reno Sparks* or *Washo*; *Shingle Springs*.
- 1918 *Choctaw*, Miss.
- 1921 *Mission Creek*, Jan. 28, major allotment 1928, 158 acres out of 2,560; *Allen Canyon*, May 31.
- 1922 *Alturas*; *Big Pine*; *Likely*; *Redding*, *Strathmore*; *Taylorville*.
- 1925 *Dry Creek* or *Geyserville*.
- 1926 *Buena Vista*.
- 1927 *Wilton*; *Lytton*.
- 1928 *Koosharem*, March 3; *Hoopa Valley*; *Indian Ranch*.
- 1929 *Kanosh*, Feb. 11.
- 1930 *Ely Colony*.
- 1932 *Rohnerville*.
- 1934 *Burns Colony*.
- 1935 *Yavapai*.
- 1936 *Bay Mills*; *Yerington*.
- 1937 *Clam Lake*; *Danbury*; *Keweenaw Bay* or *L'Anse*; *Odgers Ranch*; *Prairie Island* or *Eggleston*; *Prior Lake*; *Quartz Valley*; *Stockbridge-Munsee*; *Upper Lake*; *Wabasha*; *Yerington Colony*.
- 1938 *Elko Colony*; *Yomba*, *Big Cypress*; *Brighton*; *Lower Sioux* or *Morton*, *St. Croix*; *Upper Sioux* or *Granite Falls*.
- 1939 *Flandreaux Sioux*; *Resighini* or *Coast Community*; *Sand Lake*; *Dresslerville-Lone Pine*; *Mole Lake* or *Sakaogon*; *Puertocito*.
- 1940 *Carson Colony*; *Duckwater*; *Ruby Valley*, *XL Ranch*.
- 1941 *South Fork*.
- 1942 *Chico*.
- 1944 *Fort McDermitt*; *Shoalwater*.
- 1946 *Catawba*.
- 1947 *The Dalles* or *Celilo*.
- 1950 *Ramah*.

3. INDIAN TRIBAL CLAIMS FILED IN U. S. COURT OF CLAIMS ARRANGED BY DATES WHEN PETITIONS WERE FILED (1881-1946)

Plaintiff	Docket No.	Date filed	Amount claimed	Nature of claim	Court action

3. INDIAN TRIBAL CLAIMS FILED IN U. S. COURT OF CLAIMS ARRANGED BY DATES WHEN PETITIONS WERE FILED (1881-1946)—Continued

Plaintiff	Docket No.	Date filed	Amount claimed	Nature of claim	Court action
Chippewa (Red Lake Band)	H-76	Feb. 26, 1927	\$6,269,698.20	Violation of trust agreement of Jan. 14, 1889, and value of land set aside to the Red Lake Band of Chippewas.	Dismissed Jan. 14, 1935.
Okanagan	H-121	Mar. 28, 1927	\$13,363,039.90	For value of land taken, hunting and fishing rights.	Dismissed Apr. 16, 1928.
Chippewa (various bands)	H-155	Apr. 13, 1927	\$7,796,466.79	General accounting with particular reference to the act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 642).	Decided Nov. 14, 1938, and Jan. 9, 1939.
Chippewa (of Minnesota)	H-163	Apr. 21, 1927	\$5,771,588.50	Diminution of trust estates by allotments of land allegedly in excess of that authorized in the general allotment act of 1887.	Dismissed Jan. 8, 1940.
Chippewa (of Minnesota)	H-192	May 5, 1927	\$8,698,230	The value of timber and land taken without payment therefor.	Dismissed Jan. 12, 1938.
Shoshone (Wind River)	H-219	May 27, 1927	\$37,150,279.90 plus interest.	Alleged violation of treaty by settlement of Arapahoe Indians on Shoshone Wind River Reservation.	Claim allowed Dec. 2, 1935, \$4,408,444.23.
Delaware	E-221	May 31, 1927	\$43,000	Compensation for land ceded to Wyandottes and alleged erroneous survey of western boundary of cession.	Dismissed May 5, 1930.
Delaware	E-222	May 31, 1927	\$499,400	Fort Leavenworth case, value of land taken, erroneous survey.	Dismissed Oct. 20, 1931.
Delaware	H-266	June 2, 1927	\$547,522 plus interest.	Allegedly erroneous disbursement from Delaware funds, to New York Indians.	Dismissed July 5, 1932.
Crow	H-248	June 13, 1927	\$13,866,028	General accounting and proceeds of land alleged to have been illegally taken.	Dismissed Mar. 4, 1938.
Chippewa (Michigan Bands)	H-211	June 30, 1927	\$3,101,325.60	Accounting under treaties and value of lands taken without compensation.	Dismissed Dec. 6, 1943, for non-prosecution.
Chippewa (Fond du Lac Band)	H-279	July 5, 1927	\$264,000 plus interest.	Taking of lands by erroneous survey.	Dismissed Jan. 5, 1931.
Creek	H-510	Nov. 28, 1927	\$2,550,977.46	Alleged illegal disbursement from tribal funds and erroneous bookkeeping entries.	Claim allowed Dec. 4, 1933 \$144,106.01
Assiniboine	J-31 (E-359)	Jan. 30, 1928	\$62,000,000	General accounting value of land taken without compensation destruction of buffalo, and hunting and fishing rights.	Dismissed Apr. 16, 1933.
Cherokee	J-8	Mar. 12, 1928	\$8,916,170.20	Compensation for allotments and shares of tribal property to Cherokee minors born after Sept. 1, 1902.	Dismissed Nov. 12, 1940.
Choctaw	J-231	Apr. 24, 1928	\$599,789.31	Appportionment of certain money on the basis of total membership rather than $\frac{3}{4}$ to Choctaws and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Chickasaws	Dismissed Apr. 6, 1936.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	J-619	Sept. 27, 1928	\$85,000	Balance of compensation allegedly due for cession of "leased district" of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Reservation	Dismissed Oct. 9, 1933.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	J-620	Sept. 27, 1928	\$12,511,039	Compensation for loss resulting from failure of the United States to sell coal and asphalt deposits on tribal lands and to credit proceeds to tribal funds within three years in accordance with treaty stipulations	Dismissed May 5, 1941.
Nisqually	J-691	Dec. 31, 1928	\$8,800,000	For value of lands taken and general accounting.	Dismissed Jan. 11, 1937, for non-prosecution.
Cherokee	K-17	Jan. 17, 1929	\$10,648,559	For value of lands and funds allotted to freedmen.	Dismissed June 6, 1932.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne	K-103	Mar. 28, 1929	\$24,464,761.50	General accounting and value of land taken.	Dismissed Jan. 6, 1941, for lack of prosecution.

Tribe	Case No.	Date	Amount	Description	Disposition
Nez Perce	K-107	Apr. 2, 1929	\$3,266,826.22	Accounting under treaties moneys from sale of lands, per capita payments to nonmembers of tribe, and value of gold removed from reservation.	(?)
Kansas or Kaw	F-64	May 4, 1929	\$47,530,398.65	Value of land taken and general accounting.	Dismissed Dec. 3, 1934.
Choctaw	K-260	June 3, 1929	\$6,391,603.09	General accounting under various treaties and funds.	Dismissed Apr. 1, 1940.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	K-268	June 6, 1929	\$152,407,600	Value of land west of the Mississippi River and gas and oil rights.	Dismissed Feb. 10, 1930.
Choctaw	K-281	June 18, 1929	\$1,162,500	Alleged illegal payment to attorneys.	Dismissed May 5, 1941.
Stellacoorn	K-41	June 24, 1929	\$5,700,000	For value of lands taken and general accounting.	Dismissed Jan. 11, 1935, for non-prosecution.
Chickasaw	K-334	Aug. 5, 1929	\$43,563.75	Error in survey of Choctaw-Chickasaw boundary line.	Decided May 5, 1941.
Chickasaw	K-335	Aug. 5, 1929	\$472,490	Payment for lands designated as Greer County, Tex.	Dismissed June 6, 1932.
Chickasaw	K-336	Aug. 5, 1929	Not stated	Compensation for 1/4 interest in the common tribal lands allotted to the Choctaw freedmen under the supplemental agreement of 1902 with interest.	Decided Dec. 1, 1941.
California Indians	K-344	Aug. 14, 1929	\$12,800,000	Accounting and value of land taken without compensation under 18 unratified treaties.	Claim allowed Oct. 5, 1942, net judgment \$5,024,847.34.
Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, Chickasaw	K-345	Aug. 15, 1929	\$6,177,587.50	For value of land taken and disposed of by the United States.	Dismissed May 2, 1938.
Chickasaw	K-376	Aug. 29, 1929	\$788,421.70 plus interest.	Expenditures from tribal funds for the education of children not on the final roll of the Chickasaw Nation during the period from 1913 to 1932.	Dismissed Apr. 4, 1938.
Chehalis (Lower)	K-501	Nov. 19, 1929	\$3,250,000	For value of lands taken and hunting and fishing rights.	Dismissed Jan. 11, 1937, for non-prosecution.
Chickasaw	K-544	Dec. 23, 1929	Not stated	General accounting.	Decided Jan. 8, 1945.
Ponca	L-4	Jan. 6, 1930	\$30,000,000	Value of land taken without compensation. Indemnity for horses stolen and general accounting.	Dismissed Jan. 6, 1936, for lack of prosecution.
Quinalt	L-23	Jan. 30, 1930	\$3,500,000	For value of lands taken without compensation and general accounting.	(?)
Seattle	L-33	Feb. 11, 1930	\$3,200,000	Taking lands without compensation.	Dismissed Jan. 6, 1936, for non-prosecution.
Cherokee	L-46	Feb. 18, 1930	\$669,793.05	Accounting for trust funds, and credit for allegedly unauthorized disbursements unexpended balance, and interest (Trust Fund case).	Dismissed Jan. 8, 1945.
Seminole	L-51	Feb. 24, 1930	\$1,747,440.57	General accounting reimbursement for alleged unauthorized payments, and bookkeeping errors.	Claim allowed Dec. 2, 1935, \$10,099.25.
Creek	L-78	Mar. 13, 1930	Not stated	Expenditures for education from Creek funds for other than Creek Indians.	Dismissed Dec. 4, 1939.
Seminole	L-87	Mar. 21, 1930	Not stated	Accounting for \$500,000 set aside for education under agreement of Dec. 16, 1897.	Dismissed Apr. 1, 1940.
Seminole	L-88	Mar. 21, 1930	Not stated	Compensation for railroad rights-of-way and station reservations and accounting for revenues derived therefrom.	Dismissed Nov. 14, 1932.
Seminole	L-123	Apr. 11, 1930	Not stated	Expenditures from Seminole funds for education of other than Seminole children.	Dismissed Dec. 4, 1939, for want of prosecution.
Seminole	L-132	Apr. 24, 1930	\$2,179.98	Equalization payments.	Dismissed Dec. 3, 1945.
Creek	L-133	Apr. 24, 1930	Not stated	To recover the value of checks, issued chiefly as equalization payments, but no negotiated, covered without standing liabilities.	Dismissed Dec. 3, 1945.
Creek	L-136	Apr. 26, 1930	Not stated	Failure to sell tribal buildings and account for the proceeds thereof.	Dismissed Apr. 1, 1940.
Creek	L-137	Apr. 26, 1930	Not stated	Fraud in sale of town lots.	Dismissed June 1, 1942.
Creek	L-168	May 6, 1930	\$20,504,592	Value of 2,187,200 acres of land in Alabama.	Dismissed Mar. 13, 1933.

1572 INVESTIGATION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

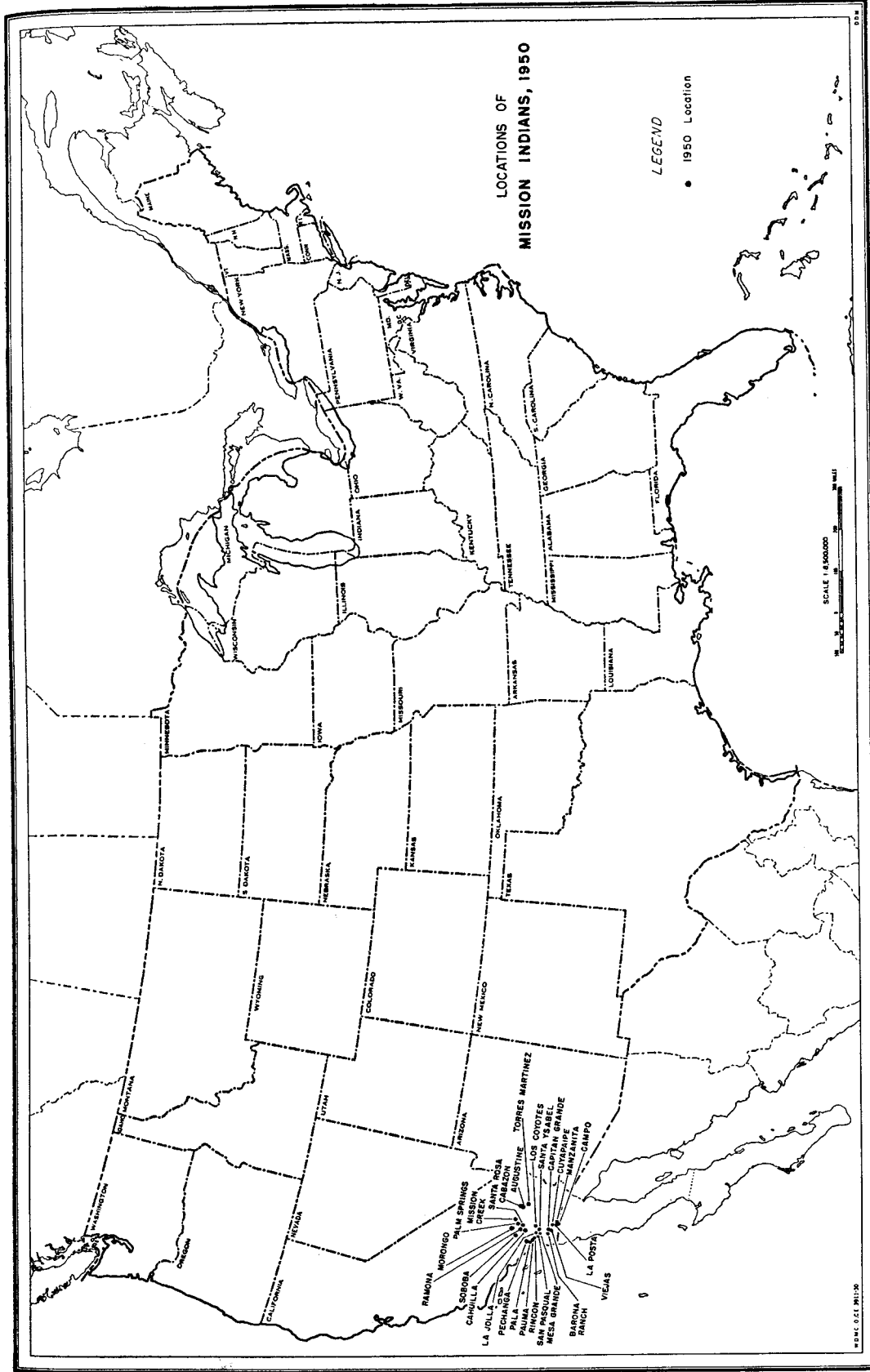
4. CLOSED INDIAN SCHOOLS, JUNE 1951

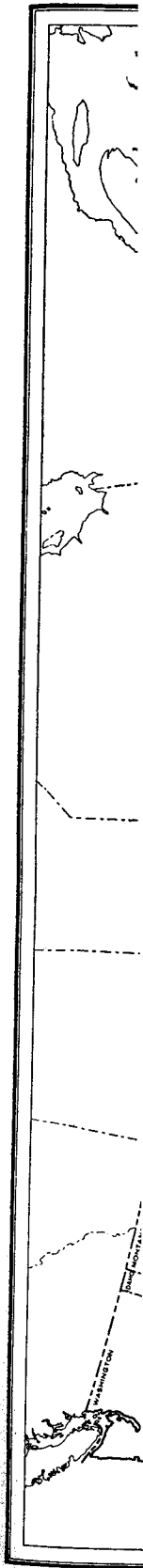
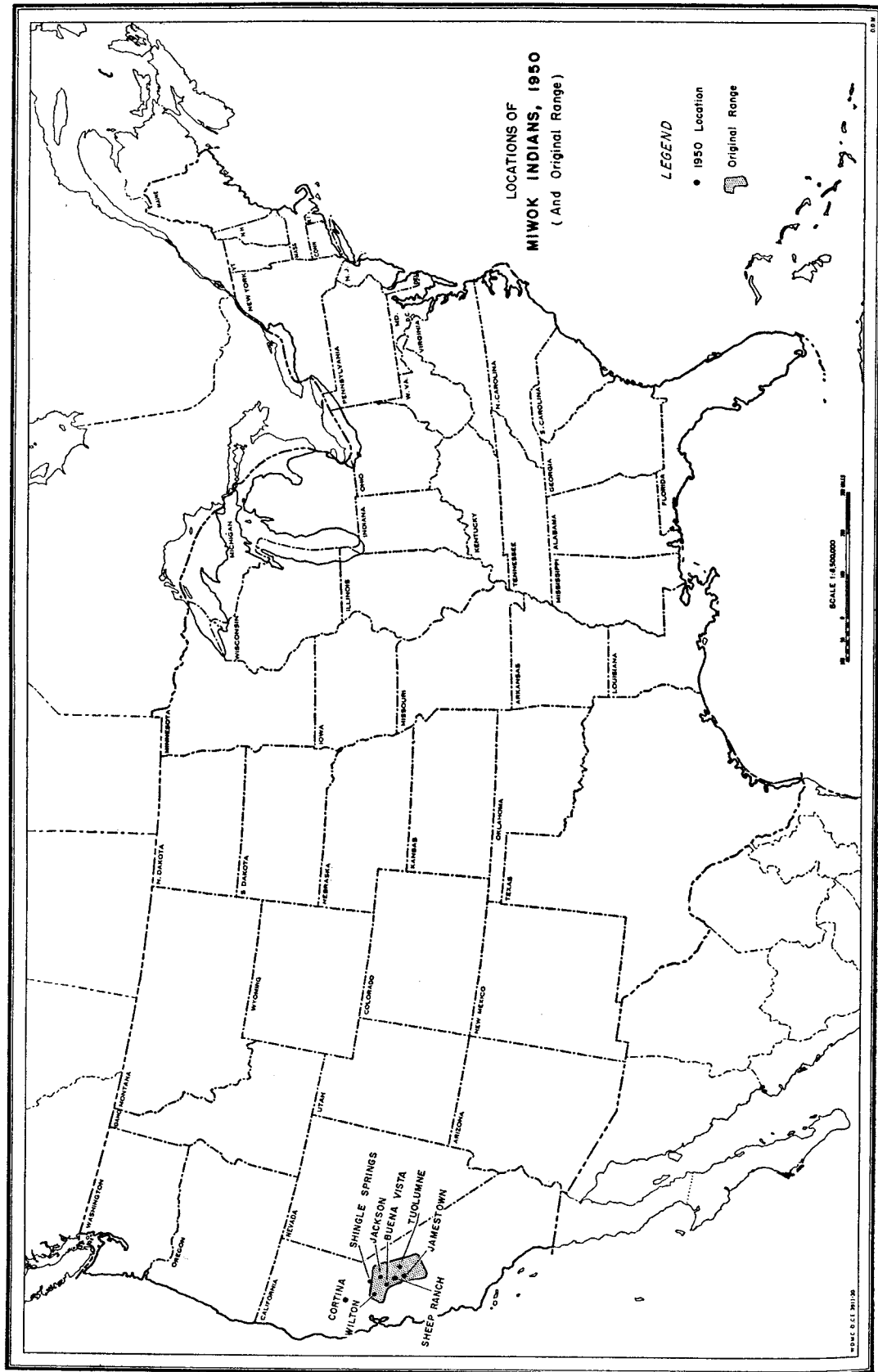
State and school	Post office address	Kind	Opened	Closed
Alaska:				
Afognak	Kodiak	Day	1939	1951
Alitak	do	do	1909	1951
Attu	Unalaska	do		
Bayview	Seward	do	1939	1942
Bethel	Bethel	do	1885	
Buckland	Via Caudle	do	1912	
Copper Center	Copper Center	do	1920	1951
Cutoff	Koyukuk	do	1941	
Cordova	Cordova	do	1923	
Eagle	Eagle	do	1906	
Douglas	Douglas	do	1887	
Eklutna	Eklutna	do	1924	
Fishhook	Fort Yukon	do	1941	
Fortuna Ledge	Marshall	do	1939	1940
Goodnews Bay	Goodnews Bay	do	1910	1937
Haines	Haines	do	1883	
Hoonah	Hoonah	do	1884	
Igloo	Igloo	do	1906	
Ilamna	Ilamna	do	1906	1932
Juneau-Douglas	Juneau	do	1883	
Kake	Kake	do	1891	
Kanakanak	Dillingham	do	1939	
Kasaan	Kasaan	do	1939	
Kashega	Kashega	do	1928	1934
Ketchikan-Saxman	Ketchikan	do	1923	1927
Klawock	Klawock	do	1902	
Kokrines	Kokrines	do	1907	
Kogguing	Kogguing	do	1908	1930
Koyukuk	Koyukuk	do	1908	
Longwood	Kodiak	do	1939	
Nebesna				
Nome	Nome	Day	1900	
Nunachuk (Tundra)	Tundra	do	1921	
Old Harbor	Old Harbor	do	1926	1951
Ouzinkie	Ouzinkie	do	1939	1951
Paimuit	Holy Cross (Mission)	do	1936	1938
Petersburg	Petersburg	do	1904	1936
Saxman	Saxman	do	1895	1939
Squaw Harbor	Squaw Harbor	do	1939	
Togiak	Togiak	do	1910	
Unalaska	Unalaska	do	1939	
Valdez	Valdez	do	1928	
Sand Point	Sand Point	do	1939	
Sitka				
Kanatak	Kanatak	Day	1924	
Yakutat	Yakutat	do	1889	
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Parker	Boarding	1879	1934
Fort Mojave	Mojave City	Day	1890	1931
Cocopah	Yuma	do	1922	1923
Canyon	Whiteriver	do	1906	1943
Choulic	Sells	do	1937	1948
Fresnal Canyon	do	do	1936	1949
Quajote	do	do	1936	1948
Ventana	do	do	1932	1946
Co-op Village	Laveen	do	1916	1916
Gila Bend	Gila Bend	do	1914	1918
Sacaton	Sacaton	do	1918	1920
Lehi	Mesa	do	1903	1934
Maricopa	Laveen	do	1901	
Rice Station	Talklai	do	1900	1941
San Carlos	San Carlos	Boarding and day	1880	1929
Camp Verde	Camp Verde	Day	1937	1947
Truxton Canon	Valentine	Boarding	1900	1938
Frazier Wells	Peach Springs	Day	1938	1942
Kaibab	Moccasin	do	1909	1948
Ouray	Randlett	Boarding	1893	1906
Fort Yuma	Yuma (Mission to 1900)	Day	1900	1934
Moenave	Tuba City	do	1935	1944
California:				
Fort Mojave	Needles	do	1934	1938
Big Pine	Big Pine	do	1895	1925
Bishop	Bishop	do	1882	1925
Independence	Independence	do	1898	1925
Fort Bidwell	Fort Bidwell	Boarding	1898	1934
Greenville	Greenville	do	1895	1921
Auberry	Auberry	Day	1911	1930
Tejon				
Hoopa	Hoopa	Boarding and day	1893	1934
Burroughs	Tolhouse	Day	1915	1930
Pinoleville	Ukiah	do	1891	1932

4. CLOSED INDIAN SCHOOLS, JUNE 1951—Continued

State and school	Post office address	Kind	Opened	Closed
California—Continued				
Round Valley	Covelo	Boarding and day	1897	1919
Coahuilla	Anza	Day	1882	1918
La Jolla	Valley Center	do	1885	1923
Santa Ynez	Santa Ynez	do	1909	1911
Campo	Campo	do	1911	1933
Capitan Grande	Lakeside	do	1895	1920
Martinez	Thermal	do	1893	1913
Mesa Grande	Mesa Grande	do	1886	1933
Pechanga	Temecula	do	1887	1913
Potrero	Banning	do	1878	1913
Pala	Pala	do	1903	1933
Rincon	Valley Center	do	1883	1933
Sobaba	San Jacinto	do	1880	1914
Santa Ysabel	Santa Ysabel	do	1904	1933
Tule River	Porterville	do	1896	1932
Yokaia	Talmage	do	1918	1924
Colorado:				
Ute Mountain	Towaoc	Boarding and day	1915	1942
Fort Lewis	Hesperus	Boarding	1892	1910
Grand Junction	Grand Junction	do	1886	1911
Florida: Seminole				
	Dania	Day	1927	1936
Idaho:				
Lincoln Creek	Blackfoot	do	1935	1944
Ross Fork Creek	Fort Hall	do	1935	1948
Bannock Creek	Pocatello	do	1935	1948
Hamiah	do	do	1917	1917
East Kamiah	Lapwai	do	1909	1927
Lemhi	Lemhi Agency	Boarding	1885	1907
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	do	1874	1936
Lapwai	Fort Lapwai	Day	1868	1909
Fort Lapwai Training	do	Boarding	1886	1909
Kootenai	Bonniers Ferry	Day	1939	1948
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Tama	do	1875	1897
Sac and Fox Agency	Toledo	Boarding	1897	1911
Mesquakie	Tama	Day	1909	1938
Fox	Toledo	do	1911	1931
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Horton	do	1921	1951
Great Nemaha	Whitecloud	do	1902	1916
Blandin	Mayetta	do	1908	1920
Kewanka	do	do	1908	1920
Witcheway	do	do	1908	1920
Potawatomi Training	Nadeau	Boarding	1872	1908
Sauk and Fox	Reserve	Day	1903	1912
Louisiana: Coushatta				
	Elton	do	1942	1950
Michigan:				
Bay Mills	Bay Mills	do	1899	1916
Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant	Boarding	1893	1934
Minnesota:				
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	Day	1908	1931
Pine Point	Ponsford	do	1892	1936
Old Agency	do	do	1909	1913
Cass Lake	Cass Lake	Boarding	1901	1921
Poplar Grove	do	Day	1907	1911
Buffalo River	do	do	1907	1911
Porterville	do	do	1903	1914
Pembina	Mahnomen	do	1903	1910
Squaw Point	do	do	1909	1915
Leech Lake	Walker	do	1867	1921
Beaulieu	Beaulieu	do	1908	1920
Wild Rice River	do	do	1892	1915
Nett Lake	Orr	do	1907	1931
Twin Lakes	Naytahwaush	do	1913	1922
Inger	do	do	1941	1941
Round Lake	Ponsford	do	1910	1920
Sugar Point	Federal Dam	do	1910	1916
Mille Laes	Onamia	do	1923	1931
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	do	1883	1918
Normantown	Sawyer	do	1892	1913
Elbow Lake	Waubun	do	1911	1920
Bena	do	Boarding	1901	1911
White Earth	White Earth	do	1908	1919
Lake Vermillion	Tower	do	1899	1917
Cross Lake	Ponemah	do	1901	1936
Red Lake High	Red Lake	do	1877	1935
Clontarf	(Consolidated with Morris)	do	1897	1897
Morris	Morris	Boarding	1897	1908

¹ About.





LOCATIONS OF
PAIUTE INDIANS, 1950
(And Original Range)

LEGEND

• 1950 Location

✦ Original Range

SCALE 1:8,000,000

