# APPENDIX.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

PARKER, ARIZ., *July 25, 1905.*

The census shows the following population:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Males of all ages | 272 | |
| Females of all ages | 236 | |
| | | 508 |
| Over 18 years of age (males, 159; females, 156) | 315 | |
| School children between 6 and 18 (males, 79; females, 57) | 136 | |

I can note quite a change for the better among these Indians over their condition of a year ago. Many wear better clothes, seem better spirited, more contented, and evince a deeper interest in their own welfare and appearance than formerly manifested. These changed conditions are traceable things, viz: The Government provided them more labor at moderate wages than formerly; they sold their wood for a better price and received the money for it, instead of wood checks on the traders, a custom that prevailed for years, and they have paid close attention to my directions and instructions in all matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement, seeming to realize that it was for their especial benefit, and I feel encouraged over their future outlook.

There has been a noticeable increase in the birth rate during the year, our records showing a gain of 300 per cent over that of a year ago. However, this has been checkmated by the increased number of deaths, the mortality being exceptionally large among the infants and small children. Pulmonary troubles seem to afflict the newly born babe as well as the adult or more advanced youth. It seems impossible to check the ravages of consumption among them, fully 95 per cent of the deaths being directly traceable to this cause. All that can be done by medical skill and treatment is supplied them, and yet it seems of little avail in fighting this disease.

The general health of the reservation as an entirety has been very good and will compare favorably with that of former years.

There have been but few marriages and no divorces among them during the year.

The installation, last December, of an additional 80-horsepower new steam boiler, together with a new and improved feed-water pumping and feed-water apparatus, has put our irrigating pumping plant in the best condition; and without a doubt we now have one of the best equipped, so far as machinery is concerned, centrifugal pumping plants in the entire service, with the result that the acreage of Indian farms under cultivation and irrigation is the largest it has ever been, and to-day through the inauguration of the above machinery we are supplying more land with a continuous run of water than ever possible heretofore, and this acreage will be further increased in another year.

For several years the lower portion of the reservation has been overrun by herds of trespassing cattle, the property of irresponsible Mexican owners from whom it was impossible to collect a grazing tax. I determined to teach them a lesson and, if possible, compel them to comply with the law. With the assistance of the Indians almost 100 of their cattle were captured and brought to the agency, and the owners notified to call for same and pay damages. In the course of a few days thereafter I collected a heavy fine from them, and my action in bringing these trespassers to justice has resulted in procuring the largest revenue yet derived at this agency from grazing privileges, and has, for a time at least, settled the question of trespassing cattle.

Several tons of alfalfa hay, produced on the school farm, in excess of the quantity required to support the school and agency teams, were sold during the year, this being the first time, I think, that the department has sold such a product here. During all previous years this commodity had to be purchased for subsistence of stock.

During the spring months many Indians—for them—sowed a large area in alfalfa and some have since had the satisfaction of selling their first cutting of same for a good price to the near-by mining camps. This is the first time in the history of this agency that these Indians have raised alfalfa hay to sell by the wagonload.

A portion of the main irrigation ditch was enlarged and strengthened and several miles of new road were built and old roads repaired during the year, by the Indians, who labored for a per diem wage in lieu of rations, thereby increasing the efficiency of the ditch and roads and inculcating, to an extent, the spirit of contentment among themselves.

At the present time about 85 per cent of these Indians earn a livelihood by their own exertions (school children excepted) and may be classed as self-supporting; only 15 per cent are rationed. The rationers include the aged, sick and infirm, and others who are incapacitated for labor.

In former years practically all wood required for fuel at the irrigating plant had to be hauled by the agency teams. This took several months' time, and usually lasted from October to the following May before the needed amount could be procured. This year the above objectionable feature was eliminated, and in less than four weeks the Indians, without any assistance on the part of this office by loan of teams, wagons, etc., hauled every stick of the 150 cords of wood purchased for use at the pumping plant with their own wagons and teams, and subsequent to February, 1905, have hauled all wood used at the school and agency. I consider this quite a material step forward.

Aside from the few trivial personal altercations or disputes arising over the ownership of ponies or land, and which were easily and satisfactorily adjusted among the participants without official interference, there has been no trouble among these Indians, neither has there been any intoxication during the year. On the whole they have been very peaceable, law abiding, and easily governed.

The past fall and winter were remarkable for their excessive rainfall. Considerable damage was wrought to the old agency and school buildings; practically all of them, owing to their defective roofs, leak badly, and many of the walls and ceilings are injured. Some of the principal buildings have since been repaired, but their general efficiency deteriorates every year and it will soon become impracticable to repair them unless active steps are taken to reconstruct, or at least reroof, all of them. Owing to its general unfitness, leaky, and otherwise unsanitary condition, the boys' dormitory was abandoned as sleeping quarters for children. Your Office is sufficiently acquainted with the condition of these buildings, through the representation of myself and other officials pertaining thereto and further remarks are considered unnecessary.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the school year on May 31, 1905, which caused a change in our plans, this date witnessed the close of an eminently satisfactory school year in literary, schoolroom, and industrial work, surpassing in most instances the efforts of a year ago. Perceptible progress was made in all grades, and class instruction, especially in the lower grades, was excellent. Evening sessions, conducted by the different employees, were held every evening and proved to be a most profitable and instructive feature of the school year.

Excepting an epidemic of colds during the winter months, there was no sickness of any consequence among the pupils and the general health of the school was good.

Industrial work was carried on in the several departments; the girls received good training in cooking, sewing, laundry, and housework, and the boys in carpentry, gardening, and care of stock.

The laundry machinery (washer, engine, and extractor) was installed in February, and the old, sloppy, and unsanitary method of doing the school's laundry work by rubbing on boards, boiling in cauldrons, and wringing by hand was entirely eliminated, giving way to the modern steam method. However, to give practical instruction, pupils were required to do individual washings by hand under competent supervision.

ENOS B. ATKINSON,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

WHITERIVER, ARIZ., *August 17, 1905.*

The census shows a small increase in the population over that of last year, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Males | 1,000 | |
| Females | 1,090 | |
| | | 2,090 |
| School population: | | |
| Males | 298 | |
| Females | 262 | |
| | | 560 |
| Children attending reservation schools | | 227 |
| Children attending nonreservation schools | | 13 |
| Children not attending any school | | 320 |
| Children not physically fit to attend any school, estimated | | 150 |
| Children that should have school training | | 170 |

*Places of abode and inclination.*—The most of the Indians of this agency are known as White Mountain Apaches; there are not more than twenty Chiricahua Apaches living on the White Mountain Indian Reservation. These Indians are nomadic; they roam over the reservation aimlessly; they live mainly in or near the canyons of White River, Cibecu and Carixo creeks. They do not like any sort of house except one made of brush and canvas; when this brush house becomes so filthy that they can not live in it longer, they move, for it is easier to build again than put the old tepee in a healthy condition. It is a common custom that when there is a death in the family in one of these tepees they disinfect so thoroughly that nothing of the house remains but ashes; this custom would not be so bad if the disease were tuberculosis only, but all cases are treated alike. I have induced several Indians to build a house, and in a very short time we find them using the houses for corn cribs and other barn purposes, and they had returned to the better-loved tepee. It is very unnatural for them to try to live in a house; if the house were ideal in appointment it is not "home" to them. This is one reason why the children do not like schools—it is not and can not be made homelike to them. The best arranged and most hygienic dormitories are uneasy and unnatural places for them; the child does not like a soft bed, for he never slept in one until the day he enters school.

To illustrate this, I would say, build a good house, furnish it with a fine range and appurtenances, pretty dishes, soft easy chairs, beds, rich carpet, pictures, books, etc.—in fact all that the cultured desires; and, near this house construct a tepee and furnish it with a few blankets, a coffeepot, and frying pan, and say to an Apache, "Take your choice," and within thirty seconds he will have chosen and be on his way to the tepee. This is not visionary; it is a reality; it is the only natural thing for him to do, and he should not be censured for it.

He argues that the white man makes too much trouble for himself to get a living; that he wants to see or eat everything, and that he wears too many clothes. He says that he is happy with a few good things. He has little faith in the strenuous life; he believes that too much exertion is like too much friction (too hot); that he would rather rust out than burn out; he says that he likes a slow, steady fire better than a flash of burning shavings. This is the condition, and it is evidence of want of ambition or progressive desire.

*Material hope.*—The material hope for these Indians is in a combination of the herding and farming industries. There are no mines on the reservation. The manufacturing amounts to practically nothing; it consists in basket making, moccasin making, and beadwork, and it all merits little consideration as bread-winning industries.

More than 99 per cent of the 1,900,000 acres comprising this reservation is hilly or mountainous; ledges of red or brown stone are in sight in almost every direction. So far as known these mountains contain no valuable minerals, yet it has been reported that copper ore has been found on the western part. In the northern and central parts of the reserve there are a few croppings of coal, but as wood is so cheap and plentiful, no effort is made to mine the coal for any purpose. Material hope for this people is unquestionably in the raising of cattle and in farming the little narrow canyons. Effort has been made to have them raise sheep, and it is now manifest that our efforts in this industry will result in failure. They can not be induced to take care of sheep. They herd well enough during the day, but when night comes they leave their

sheep in the mountains without any attention or protection, and many are destroyed by wild animals. The experiment in cattle raising will prove a success, for cattle do not require as close attention as sheep.

In taking the annual census we have noted as carefully as possible to determine the particular Indians who are keeping and taking care of the cattle issued to them for breeding purposes. It is gratifying to find that fully 75 per cent of the 400 Indians that received cattle two years ago have them yet; about 40 per cent have the issue and the increase. Nearly all the steer calves were slaughtered for meat before the calves were 8 months old. I have great difficulty to prevent the killing of the young stock, and it has been necessary to punish several offenders. As the prospects to make a living are brighter than last year I do not anticipate so much annoyance in the future.

These Indians have a credit of about $7,000 in the United States Treasury from the sale of pasture to white cattlemen. This money should be expended for more cattle for the Indians for breeding purposes.

*Agency and school buildings.*—The agency buildings are in first-class condition except in the sewage; these buildings have no sewer. The offices and four other agency buildings have good electric light and water from the school lighting and water systems. All the buildings of the agency and schools, except the girls' dormitory and the Cibecu day school buildings are made of lumber, one story in height. Five of the school buildings are practically new, and they are in good condition. The girls' dormitory building at agency and the school buildings in Cibecu Valley (day school) are made of reddish-brown stone; the dormitory is a three-story building, and in hygienic appointment I doubt that it has a superior in the service. The bakery building was finished near the close of the term; however, we managed to have the use of the oven during most of the school year; this oven is giving complete satisfaction and is large enough for a school of 225 children. The boys' dormitories are, without doubt, among the poorest in the service. The foundations of these old buildings are rotting away so that new and larger buildings must be made within a year or two.

Water is piped into nearly all of these old buildings, and the electric-light system has been extended from the girls' buildings to assembly and school buildings, mess hall, and five employee rooms.

The 75,000-gallon reservoir is situated on the mountain side about 80 feet above the school buildings, so that ample fire protection is afforded. Allowing 50 gallons per day for each pupil for all purposes, it would not be necessary to fill this reservoir more than once a week for a school of 200 children; but for health reasons and for water for the grass and trees the reservoir is usually filled three times a week. The weight of the water on one turbine furnishes the power to run the pump and dynamo.

*Climatic changes.*—The great drought of 1903 and 1904 was followed by rains and floods, the like of which was never known by anyone now living in this country; the whole Territory was thoroughly soaked. Springs that had been dry for three or four years have running water again. The river channels are twice the usual size. The water changed its course in many places and carried away the fences and ruined many of the little irrigating ditches. The public roads were much damaged. The dugways for roads on the mountain sides and walls of canyons caused landslides that carried tons of rock with it into and sometimes over the roads. But after all the good outweighs the damages, for the roads, fields, fences, and irrigating ditches can be repaired. The stock industry has cause for renewed energy; the indications for a fruitful year are encouraging. The channel of the White River at agency changed its course and took away about 6 acres of the school garden.

*Indian police.*—The police force is not usually efficient or satisfactory; the main cause being the low salary paid them. They are usually unreliable in arresting offenders when the misdemeanor is stealing or polygamy. They are afraid that they may get the ill will of their people, and they sometimes relinquish the position because compelled to do unpleasant duties. The superintendent and other white employees must do detective work to determine the fidelity of the policeman.

Frequently the police inefficiency is no fault of theirs; they have no forage allowed their ponies. These faithful little animals must roam about in the mountains in search of feed, and when needed they are often miles away, and the Indian loses a great deal of time in searching for his horse. In this place it would promote efficiency to reduce the force in number to six or eight men, then pay them a better salary; the policeman's horse should also have the

necessary forage. We can not expect a policeman to do good work when he is underpaid or when he has no horse to use for want of feed.

*Indian training.*—We are charged with the training of adults and children, and our treatment is very much the same in the industrial part of it. White Mountain Apaches are easily taught to see what is right, but is difficult to lead them to choose and do of their own accord that which will better their condition. It is difficult to make them believe that that which is good for a white man is also good for an Indian; they say that they do not want so many things. The farmers and the field matron are directly intrusted with the teaching and training of the Indian parents, and the results to date are not very satisfactory, although it is not all the shortcomings of the teachers; the conditions are difficult. If the Indians' teams were well broken, or if the home keeper were furnished with ordinary cooking vessels and dishes, it would not be so difficult. The farmer teacher becomes discouraged when he undertakes to train an Indian in the proper way to harness and hitch the team when it is nothing more than wild bronchos. The hardest work for the farmers and field matron is to adapt themselves to conditions as they find them, and to do better work than the Indians with the few tools they find in the camps.

There were enrolled in the Fort Apache schools 157 children, 70 girls and 87 boys. They are so detailed that half the time of each, except the kindergartners, is spent in industrial training. The most attention is given to gardening, farming, and stock raising; the main industrial work for the girls is housekeeping, making and mending clothing, laundering, and cooking. The literary work consists in exercises in the common school studies. These children excel other tribes in mathematical calculation, and they are lovers of music. Their acute observation of form and color causes them to do excellent work in written spelling and drawing.

*Forest fires.*—At the beginning of the fiscal year this reservation had its greatest fires; during a period of six weeks the fire was beyond control. These fires were high in the mountains and far from the agency or the Indian homes, and in places almost inaccessible. There was not much damage to the large timber, but the younger growth was almost destroyed. The greatest damage, however, was the burning of the great beds of leaves that conserve or hold the water on the mountain sides. The effect was seen in the great floods that came last winter from the continued rains and the deep snow. These great fires can be prevented by quick action in the incipient state of the fire only. If the forest-range force were ten times its present number, it could do nothing to arrest these destructive fires when well started and driven by high winds. The most practicable and effective remedy is to employ six or eight Indians during the months of June, July, August, and September to ride the mountain range at appointed places and be on the lookout for smoke from fires; or it may be as well that the forest supervisor increase his force during those months so that he would have men sufficient to protect that part of the forest on the Indian land adjoining the Black Mesa Forest Reserve.

The forest reserve should not be extended to include any part of the Indian reservation, for such action would rob them of their best grazing lands, and it would afford free pasture for whites for their cattle and sheep and deprive the Indians of an income of $6,000 a year now received from permittees. It would also destroy the hay lands and make it impossible for the Indians to furnish hay forage, from which they receive annually from $10,000 to $20,000 for hay sold to the military at Fort Apache and to this agency.

Last year the Indians were unjustly accused of starting those fires, when the accusers should have known that it was a false charge. The truth is those fires were started by reckless cowboys, soldiers, and by lightning. Few, if any, of those fires were started by Indians. The largest and most destructive fire started from the camp of two soldiers.

Forest Supervisor Breen has cooperated with me, and we have done all that anyone could do to protect the forests. The Mogollon Mountain range suffered from forest fires throughout its length, but the season was unusually drougthy and the high winds fanned the flames so that they were beyond control.

*The timber.*—The most and best timber belonging to these Indians is in a belt on the northern and eastern sides. This belt is on the highest land, and it is from 5 to 10 miles wide and about 100 miles long. Below this pine-timber belt the land is mainly covered with scrub cedar. The most valuable timber is nearly all a soft pine, and it is good for all building purposes except for flooring. There are patches of scrub-oak timber, which is better suited for fuel, but

very little is sold on account of the distance to haul to market. The most of the firewood is cedar.

*Missionary efforts.*—The Lutheran Church has had a missionary and a teacher here at work during the year. They are good men, and they have been active and persistent, yet there is little tangible improvement. These men teach well by example as well as by precept, and it is no fault of theirs that they have such few good results. The Indians are so superstitious and tenacious to follow their old customs that it is difficult to change them. The teaching of the Indian "medicine man" interferes and conflicts with the work of the missionaries, as well as all other schools.

The missionary teacher became so discouraged in his efforts to have the children attend school that he abandoned it, and, I think, there is no intention to reorganize that school. The main cause of the teacher's failure was the fact that the church did not furnish a noonday meal and that there was no police force to compel the children to attend. The parents of those children would purposely move away so far that their children were not able to attend. The church has a building suitable for Indian congregations, which they have been using for school purposes. The missionary holds the most of his services in the Indian camps, and he speaks through an interpreter. He has been helpful in conducting the Sunday school of the Fort Apache school.

*Marriage customs.*—As evidence of better behavior it can now be reported that most of these Indians secure a marriage license and are married here at the agency, yet occasionally a couple is found living together without such permit or contract. Those who follow the dictates of the "medicine man" do not comply with the law in getting a marriage certificate until they are compelled to do so. The vow, if such it may be called, is akin to a farce usually. The contracting party soon tires of the chosen companion and seeks another; hence divorce is quite common. It has been our design to make the marriage contract to them a serious step in life and divorce getting as difficult as possible. During the year I believe there have been few wife purchases. Only a few years ago almost all girls were sold as if they were only ordinary animals. The birth of a female child was hailed with much greater delight than a male, for it meant a sale. Improvement in the Apache marriage custom is plainly seen, and it is encouraging. Another favorable sign is that more husbands and brothers are assisting their wives and sisters in the fields.

*Occupations.*—The following are the principal occupations in which they earn the most of their living:

(1) Farming; (2) pony and cattle raising; (3) making hay for Fort Apache and this agency; (4) cutting and hauling wood to Fort Apache and this place; (5) freighting; (6) road, fence, and ditch making and repairing. If they are given the opportunity, they will furnish all the hay needed by the military at Fort Apache and this school and agency. These markets properly belong to the White Mountain Apaches. I have had a great deal of trouble to hold the military part of it. The inspection of the hay brought in by the Indians is made so rigid that it is hard for them to supply that market. The Indians have not had fair treatment there in the payments for supplies or labor during the most of the year. In place of paying the Indian cash for what he has to sell, the management is such that he usually must accept the most of it in merchandise. The Indian should be paid the cash promptly, and thus give him the liberty to buy where he pleases.

*Charity home for the helpless.*—My recommendation for a home for the helpless has been approved by the Department, the school supervisor, and by the field matron; but there have been so many other matters requiring attention that this home has not been established. It is proposed to try the experiment of a charity home for the very old and otherwise helpless and dependent; but in the construction of houses for these people their habits, inclinations, and manner of living must be considered. If they are furnished a good house, it will be anything but home to them. It must be neither the tepee nor the modern house of the civilized. The habits of these old people can not be changed. A house for them to enjoy may be inclosed with lumber, but it must have a floor of earth, so that they can do the cooking in their accustomed manner; they could not use a cook stove if one were furnished.

*Recommendations.*—The following recommendations are respectfully submitted: (1) That a boys' dormitory and a mess building be constructed this year for the Fort Apache schools; (2) a suitable home for the helpless be established at or near the agency, so that such dependents may be protected from the heartless of their own tribe; (3) a building for dispensary and hospital be constructed for the school and agency; (4) five Indians be employed during

the months of June, July, August, and September, at a salary of $30 per month each, to protect the Indian forest from damages by fires; (5) the money remaining in the White Mountain Apache grazing fund be expended in the purchase of more cattle for breeding purposes for the Indians; (6) the Indian "medicine man" be sent away from the reservation where he would have no contaminating or evil influence.

C. W. CROUSE,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOHAVE.

MOHAVE, ARIZ., *August 9, 1905.*

This school was established 1890, receiving from the War Department the reservation and buildings occupied by that Department at Fort Mohave, Ariz., to be used thereafter by the Interior Department for Indian school purposes. Authentic reports established the fact that at the time the school was established the Mohave Indians were in a very primitive condition and had made, prior to that time, very little progress in civilization or in ability to gain a livelihood in civilized pursuits. The influence of the school has had a very marked effect, which is noticeable in dress, language, and industries pursued; also in the interest taken in moral and religious matters.

*Census.*—During this fiscal year a great deal of work was done in the collection and classification of data to be used, as follows: In preparing a census, in the establishment of a register of families, in the formulation of annual statistics, in the keeping of records of births and deaths, etc. Therefore, a census of the Indians within a radius of 30 miles of Fort Mohave is furnished with this report.

*Mortality.*—The records of this office show that out of a population of 890 Mohave Indians at the beginning of the fiscal year there have been 47 deaths and 9 births. The deaths are distributed as follows: Male, adults, 18; minors, 4. Female, adults, 16; minors, 9.

*Agency employees.*—During the past year the positions of physician and blacksmith were established, and for the fiscal year 1906 the position of farmer has been authorized.

*School employees.*—The positions of school employees have remained about the same as during the previous year. The number of changes which have occurred in the employees filling the various positions has been fully up to the average. The general ability and efficiency of the individuals employed compares favorably with other years, and there have been a number of instances of exceptional devotion to duty which have received due acknowledgment in the regular efficiency reports.

*Literary work.*—The pupils were carefully classified at the beginning of the school year, and throughout the year a laudable ambition was manifest to accomplish the work assigned. Satisfactory progress was made by most of the pupils.

*Industrial work.*—A strong effort was made in all of the industrial departments to train pupils in practical lines. The boys did a great deal of work in painting, masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, engineering, farming, and gardening; they also performed work in bakery, care of stock, grounds, etc. The girls did a great deal of institutional work in the care of dormitories, laundering, manufacture and repair of garments, nursing of sick, besides receiving instructions to a limited extent in domestic-science classes.

*Improvements by contract.*—A new brick school building was erected during the year containing four good class rooms and an excellent hall. A new brick dining hall and kitchen building was also erected. These buildings add greatly to the comfort of pupils and largely improve the usefulness and sanitary conditions of the plant.

*Improvements by school labor.*—A good adobe chicken house 14 by 14 by 10 feet, surrounded by a 9-foot porch and provided with suitable poultry yards, was built. There was also built by school labor an amusement hall 33 feet 10 inches by 80 by 12 feet. The row of adobe buildings at the east end of the grounds was entirely removed and the materials used, so far as practicable, for other purposes. Much school labor was expended in the renovating and repair of old buildings, fencing, extension of water system, etc.

*Engineer's department.*—For a long time the machinery in this department

has been in very poor condition. One of the steam boilers was unsafe for use and was so reported about one year ago. On account of the appropriation for a new boiler being insufficient to provide same by contract a new boiler was purchased with materials necessary to install same and has been put in place by the school, with the assistance of some irregular labor authorized for that purpose. A new centrifugal pump, with a capacity of 3,000 gallons of water per minute, was also purchased and installed. An appropriation is now available for a new power house and steam pumps. This will put the affairs of this department in good condition.

*New buildings required.*—The hospital, for which an appropriation has been available since July 1, 1904, and the power house above mentioned are buildings urgently needed for immediate use. As fully stated in my last year's report, more dormitory space is required and this need should be supplied by the erection of an additional dormitory for boys, with a capacity of at least 65.

| Attendance. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First quarter | 135 | 93 | 228 |
| Second quarter | 133 | 94 | 227 |
| Third quarter | 132 | 91 | 223 |
| Fourth quarter | 129 | 87 | 216 |

*Outing pupils.*—During the vacation months all of the young men who could be spared from the school worked on railroads or in the Sante Fe Railway Company's shops in Needles, Cal. Nine girls were employed during the year in good homes in Los Angeles, where they were well trained and paid for services rendered. Their work has been very satisfactory, and the demand for such helpers is far in excess of the ability of the school to supply it.

*Health.*—The general health of the school population has been good. There have been cases of typhoid fever and pneumonia and other diseases resulting in a number of deaths at the school and in the camps. Careful sanitary measures were adopted and enforced in all parts of the institution. Smallpox made its appearance in three Indian camps near Needles during the early part of the year and a quarantine was at once established which prevented the disease from spreading. The general physical condition of the Mohave Indians, while apparently robust, is not good, and statistics show that their numbers are decreasing.

*Religious work.*—Two societies have supported missionaries at Needles, Cal., during the year. These religious workers seem to be meeting with a fair degree of success, especially among the younger Indians who have received school training. At the school a very marked degree of interest has been shown in religious matters by the pupils, and Christian organizations have been established and the meetings well attended.

A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year.

| Statistics. | Mohave. | Chemehuevi. |
|---|---|---|
| Total population (males, 457; females, 399) | 856 | |
| Total population (males, 43; females, 38) | | 81 |
| Males above 18 years | 291 | 29 |
| Females above 14 years | 281 | 27 |
| Children between ages of 6 and 16 years | 167 | 18 |

The above Indian population is within a radius of 30 miles of Fort Mohave.

DUNCAN D. MCARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

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### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HAVASUPAI.

SUPAI, ARIZ., *September 25, 1905.*

Owing to frequent destructive floods during the last fifteen months and a visitation of measles in the most virulent form, the general conditions of the Havasupai Indians is not what one would wish to see. Through it all, however, they have done the best they could, making use of every available resource with a fortitude certainly commendable. Up to the present there has been but little suffering from want of food.

The population of the Havasupai Indians, according to the census roll of June 30, 1905, is 174, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 103 |
| Females | 71 |
| Males over 18 years of age | 57 |
| Females over 14 years of age | 43 |
| Children between 6 and 16 | 56 |

The Havasupai Indians have a system of farming in a measure peculiar to this canyon, and while much can be done to lead them away from their slovenly methods of farming, I find that two or three hundred years of experience with wind and flood has taught them many things the white man has to learn as well, even though he is obliged to learn them from an Indian. For example, there is not a 15-year-old schoolboy in the village, if one were to undertake to build and anchor any sort of water-wheel contrivance in Cataract Creek, but what would say, "crazy, no good," and yet agents, coming into the canyon for a few hours, grasp the whole situation so entirely that turbine wheels and electrical plants, are recommended with the utmost confidence as to their practicability. Either contrivance would have been floating about in the gulf of California more than once during the last twelve months.

The health of these Indians has been good the past year. The decrease in population of about 37 in the last fifteen months is almost wholly due to the above-mentioned scourge of measles. A few very old Indians also have died. There have been but few births.

The morals of the Havasupai Indians, I think, will compare favorably with any tribe in the United States, or for that matter with most white communities. Not a drop of liquor, so far as we know, has been drank on the reservation. Not a complaint of theft, and only one or two frivolous broils or fights. They pay their debts with scrupulous exactness. We lay their excellent habits to their seclusion and remoteness from the influences of the white man. I am told they have no "cuss" words in the Havasupai language. The Havasupai have always been self-supporting.

ALBERT W. FLOREN, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOQUI.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *June 30, 1905.*

This agency is located 85 miles northwest of Holbrook, Ariz., from which point all supplies are hauled by Indian freighters.

*Moqui training school.*—The attendance for the year averaged 168. The plant is new and in good condition, with the exception of the water pipes, which, owing to the nature of the soil, rust out very rapidly. A cottage for the superintendent is in process of construction.

*Needs.*—A cottage for the physician, and a modern hospital building are among our most urgent needs.

*Literary and industrial work.*—The literary and industrial work have been good during the year and much has been accomplished. The ground covered has been practically the first six years' work as outlined in the course of study for Indian schools.

*Employees.*—The employees have been diligent and faithful and compare favorably with any group of employees in the service.

*Reservation needs.*—New roofs are needed on the stables at the day schools and at Oraibi a better means of water supply should be provided.

We need better roads between the different schools and between Keams Canyon and our railroad point. It is almost impossible to improve the road to Holbrook, and we have but one remedy—to make Winslow the railroad point for the reservation.

*Navaho school.*—There should be a school established for the Navaho somewhere on the northern part of the reservation, the capacity of the Moqui school not being sufficient for both Hopi and Navaho.

*Progress.*—Progress has necessarily been slow as these Indians are loath to part from old tribal customs. They are fairly good laborers and many of them are very willing to work.

As to sanitary conditions among the Oraibi, the physician, Dr. Chas. W. Parsells, reports as follows:

My residence among these people covers a period of only four months. As with most Indians, a stranger is avoided, if possible; so that some time was necessary before I was accepted and my endeavors appreciated.

The general health of the Indians has been good. No contagious diseases occurred, except conjunctivitis, and a few cases of chickenpox in one of the smaller villages. A great many sore eyes are always present, and, as there seems to be no way to isolate any of these cases, it is our worst foe. With water 2 miles away, the small quantity obtained is not willingly used for washing; consequently the diseases. A plentiful supply of good water within easy access of the villages would make wonderful improvement in health, especially of the children.

As to the sanitation of the villages, much credit is due to the field matrons, who insist on keeping the streets and houses clean. In Oraibi two large cesspools have been completely filled and are now on level with surrounding streets. Were it not for the numerous dogs and burros, which keep the streets in filthy condition, the whole community would be in fairly good shape.

The houses, especially in winter, are not sanitary. A large family sleeping in one room, tightly closed, is not according to sanitary rules. But what of 30 or 40 school children confined for hours in a very small room, with low ceilings and no ventilation except windows? A new modern building, large enough to accommodate the children, or another building to relieve congestion in present rooms, is badly needed.

Tuberculosis in some form is by far the greatest cause of death among the school children. In the past four months there have been 38 birtths and 13 deaths.

The report of Dr. Jacob Breid, physician at Keams Canyon, says:

There have been but few cases of serious illness during the year. There were two cases of pneumonia, one of which recovered, and the other was sent to his home, where he died. Seven children were excused on account of tuberculosis; two of these have died, one has quite recovered, and the others are improving. A number of cases of influenza developed, but these were mild in form and short in duration. Acute conjunctivitis was present the greater part of the year, but all have recovered or very much improved. There is great need of a hospital where these cases can be isolated and given the care and treatment they require.

The demand for medical treatment among the Indians at the Mesa villages has increased a great deal. The "medicine man" is still present, but he is becoming less antagonistic as he observes the efficiency of certain remedies. It is natural for him to oppose anything that will eventually destroy his business.

A number of cases of influenza and pneumonia occurred during the spring. The heavy rains made their dirt-roofed, unventilated houses pools of mud and filth. A hot fire filled these rooms with vapor, permeated by an odor that was extremely offensive. The changing of the fireplace for a stove, while a convenience, has permitted the Indians to build houses without any means of ventilation.

Venereal diseases and tuberculosis are very prevalent, and these are aided by their practice of consanguinous marriage. Some parents find it very difficult and others even impossible to rear children.

At the First Mesa, population 671, there were 55 births, a rate of 8.2 per cent; and 53 deaths, a rate of 7.9 per cent.

No statistics are available with regard to the Navaho, but I am sure that the birth rate is lower and that the mortality is also lower. Tuberculosis is common, but their general condition is better and their dwellings are far more sanitary.

THEO. G. LEMMON,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

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REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER, ORAIBI DAY SCHOOL.

I took charge of this school October 1, 1904, the whole force of employees from Second Mesa day school being transferred here together. We found an enrollment and attendance of 153. The school was in most excellent condition and did honor to my predecessor.

During the year 13 pupils were transferred to the Keams Canyon school, 1 entered a white family in California, and 1 died.

The progress of the pupils has been eminently satisfactory. Few schools can report such a complete condition of harmony among its employees, and I believe that it would be hard to find in the entire service more competent and faithful Indian employees than are those at this school.

The needs of the school are: (1) A water supply, our water now being hauled a mile over deep sand; (2) a stable, enough hay having been ruined by water during the year to have paid for a new roof; (3) a building for sewing room, laundry, and bathrooms.

A. H. VIETS, *Principal Teacher.*

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REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER, SECOND MESA DAY SCHOOL.

The literary department of this school has been in charge of three teachers. Efforts were made throughout the year to get the children to use English in conversation. This is the hardest problem we had to face, and we did not meet with the degree of success we anticipated. My assistants worked patiently and perseveringly, and credit is due them for the results actually accomplished.

*Industrial work.*—Industrial work received special attention. With due regard for the children's needs and limitations in their homes, we did away with all the washing machines, and all the laundry work and much of the sewing was done by hand.

*Barn.*—A barn and feed room, 16 by 24 feet was partly completed when school was brought abruptly to a close May 30. So far this building has cost nothing.

CHARLES W. HIGHAM, *Principal Teacher.*

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REPORT OF TEACHER, POLACCA DAY SCHOOL.

School opened September 5, 1904, with C. W. Higham as teacher, with an enrollment of 53 pupils. October 1, 1904, W. H. Pfeifer took charge of the school.

The total enrollment for the year was: Boys, 36; girls, 18; total, 54.

Good work was done in the first four grades, as outlined by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, the course of study being followed as closely as practicable.

Many articles were manufactured in the sewing room, and a great deal of instruction was given along industrial lines.

W. H. PFEIFER, *Teacher.*

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REPORT OF FIELD MATRON—ORAIBI.

The work during the year has been much more efficient than that of the part of the preceding year, following my appointment to the position. I attribute this largely to my better acquaintance, and because I was provided with a suitable house where the women and girls can come for instruction and counsel.

The progress made in sewing has been particularly gratifying. The advance has been, not only in the actual sewing, but also in a growth of independence and a desire to do their own work. This end has only been gained by persistency on my part in refusing to do anything for them which they were capable of doing for themselves.

The women are taking more and more interest in repairing their bedding, and often solicit my assistance. It seems almost wicked to patch or recover their filthy bedding, but they can not afford to throw away the worn quilts, and to carry water more than 2 miles, waiting, perhaps, for hours that sufficient water may run in, is more than can be expected of them. I hope the day may be hastened when a sufficient quantity of water may be developed that a wash house will be erected, where they can come to wash under my supervision. The Hopi are unable to purchase soap, as the price is beyond their slender means. One of the best things the Government can do for them is to furnish a large quantity of soap for issue.

An unsolved problem is the feeding of poorly nourished and sickly children. A large percentage of the mortality among the Oraibi babies is on account of poor nutrition.

The streets at Oraibi were in such condition that after every rain the water stood on the plazas for weeks and soon became very offensive. This spring the Hopi were induced to grade the streets so that these nuisances were abated. While the villiage is far below what it should be in point of cleanliness and sanitation, great advance has been made and I am far from discouraged.

MILTONA M. KEITH, *Field Matron.*

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REPORT OF FIELD MATRON—SECOND MESA.

TOREVA, ARIZ., *June 30, 1905.*

The following is a summary of my work since coming here, November 11, 1904:

Number of men, women, and children who have had laundry work done, and have had baths here, 976; visits made, 1,393; garments made, 299; women instructed in care of house, 100; women instructed in cleanliness, 136; women instructed in cooking, 65; women instructed in sewing, 82; times village was cleaned, 40; religious services held, 139; miles traveled, 500.

There has been great improvement in the appearance of the houses, but there is room for much more. There is no way of showing them how to cook, except if they happen to be here while I am cooking. Then I take pains to show them just how I do everything. I have no thread or sewing material now, but when any of them can get calico they bring it to me to make and I give them all the assistance needed.

The middle-aged and younger women earn something by making baskets, but the older people have no way of earning money and they need clothing badly—especially the old men.

Until June 1 I kept the laundry open three days each week, but since then I have had neither soap nor fuel. We have plenty of water from our new spring and the women are willing to come. I believe when they get into the habit of keeping their persons, clothing, houses, and surroundings clean it will have great influence in helping them to clean up morally. To sum it all up, their greatest needs are soap and fuel for the laundry, brooms, coarse and fine combs, etc.

MARY E. KELLY, *Field Matron.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 5, 1905.*

The agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of Gallup, N. Mex., which is our railroad and telegraphic station and which is connected with the agency by telephone line. This agency comprises the south half of the Navaho Reservation, and something like 12,000 Indians belong to same.

The Navaho is energetic, peaceable, and is making marked progress. Their services are greatly in demand on railroad work, at mines, beet fields, and elsewhere, where they are offered from $1.25 to $2 per day.

The Government has paid the Indians during the year, for irregular labor and products purchased, sums as follows:

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|---|---|
| Transportation of supplies | $5,369.41 |
| Irregular labor | 3,870.99 |
| Beef for schools and police | 6,159.44 |
| Coal and wood | 2,547.16 |
| Hay | 708.84 |
| Fence posts | 160.00 |
| Total | 18,815.84 |

The greatest source of income the Navaho has is his sheep, goats, cattle, and the sale of the Navaho blanket. Something like $600,000 annually are derived from these industries. The Navaho is now making a better grade of blanket than ever before and is finding ready sale at better prices.

The sheep owned by the Navaho have been inbred for so many years that only a small quantity of inferior wool is produced; but with a view to improving their sheep 335 full-blood Rambouillet bucks, which produce annually 20 pounds of wool per head, have been purchased for issue. The grazing is excellent, owing to the heavy snows and rains during the past season, and their stock is in excellent condition.

Their farms have been enlarged, and much more corn, wheat, and alfalfa will be raised this year than ever before, and they will be able to harvest a large quantity of mountain hay, of which about $2,400 worth will be sold to the Government and much will be put up for the subsistence of their own stock. Altogether this is the most prosperous year they have had during the last fifteen. Additional farmers have been stationed at Chin Lee, 50 miles northwest of agency, and at Sa ha le, 40 miles north.

*Improvements.*—During the year 88 miles of road were repaired, 12 miles made, and 4 bridges built. The heavy rains during July and August, 1904, did such great damage to the roads that the improving of the same was almost equal to building new roads. The police quarters and guardhouse was moved from the school grounds and rebuilt at a cost of $550; the agency barn (an old stone building) was raised to one and one-half stories, roofed, and converted into excellent large shops for the agency wheelwright and blacksmith, at a cost of $999; a two-story frame barn, 112 by 36 feet, was erected for housing school and agency stock, at an expense of $1,318; about 3,000 acres of land were fenced for pasture at the Navaho school; the dwelling occupied by the missionary was purchased for $1,250 and is occupied by the agency blacksmith; the old irrigation system at Fort Defiance, which has been out of use for a number of years, has been repaired and a diversion dam placed in Bonito Creek, which gave a good flow of water for the school gardens and for 8 small farms below the school, this without cost to the Government.

The lumber for building purposes has been furnished from the agency sawmill, 170,000 feet of lumber and 160,000 shingles having been cut during the year. Much more would have been done had it not been for the heavy snows and rains, making it impossible to get logs to the mill. On the 26th of June the mill was destroyed by fire, which was a great detriment to the service; but it is hoped that it will be rebuilt in the near future, and if so it will be located in a well-timbered section.

The farmers stationed at Chin Lee and Sa ha le have rendered valuable services to the Indians in assisting them with their crops, improving their ditches and in the handling of water, and instructing them in the care of their stock, and in settling disputes among them. Two more farmers should be furnished this agency, and it is impossible to accomplish what ought to be without stationing more farmers among the Indians. The farmer at Sa ha le met with the difficulty at the wheat fields of having seven Indian families controlling about 600 acres of excellent land under the Government ditch, but we have divided this land into 10-acre lots and are locating Indians on these lots, allowing the old settlers each 15 acres.

The Indians are anxious to have good men located with them for the purpose of assisting and instructing them, and as $20,000 are to be expended during the current fiscal year in the development of water for irrigation purposes the area

of agricultural land will be doubled and the necessity for more farmers increased.

*Little Water school.*—A detailed report by Mrs. Emma De Vore, superintendent of the Little Water school, covering the work accomplished during the fiscal year at said school, is herewith inclosed, and makes it unnecessary for further remarks from me. The enrollment at this school was satisfactory and the work accomplished good. Early in January a regular physician, Dr. William B. Morrow, was appointed to take the place of the contract physician. His work at the school and on the reservation has been attended with good results.

*Navaho training school.*—The Navaho training school had an enrollment of 249—163 boys and 86 girls—with an average attendance of 227 for the year. The school was filled to its utmost capacity in September, without its being necessary to send representatives out on the reservation for a single day for the purpose of collecting pupils; while in the past it had been necessary to keep employees out collecting pupils during the months of September and October.

Four class-room instructors are employed, and the work in their department has been excellent. The evening hour was devoted to the acquisition and proper use of English, and for this work the pupils of the three class rooms were divided into six classes, the kindergartners not attending, and the kindergartner, assistant superintendent, and disciplinarian were pressed in to take charge of the three extra rooms. The evening hour lasted but thirty minutes, and during the year the school was practically transformed from Indian speaking to English speaking. The boys have received instruction in blacksmithing, wagon work, carpentry, shoemaking, engineering, farming, and gardening, while the girls received training in cooking, housework, laundering, blanket weaving, plain and fancy sewing. Satisfactory progress was made in all these industries.

Crops under cultivation at the Navaho school are as follows: Six acres corn; 1½ acres cabbage; 3½ acres small garden stuff; 24 acres oats; 2 acres potatoes. About 18 acres of the land sowed to oats was also sowed to alfalfa. At present the outlook is favorable for a good yield of all the crops excepting alfalfa, which did not come up good.

With the new shop building completed better training will be afforded the boys in the trades than in the past.

During the spring season about 300 shade trees were set out on the grounds, most of which are living. These will greatly beautify the grounds and furnish good shade.

*Health.*—The health of the Navaho school has been excellent, but of the reservation not so good. Dr. A. M. Wigglesworth was transferred from Fort Apache to this agency December, 1904, and has very efficiently looked after the needs of the school and reservation Indians. I quote below report from him.

> The Fort Defiance school made an enviable sanitary record for itself the past winter. Cases of sickness were few and mild. This result must be attributed to the care given the children by employees, for the season was severe. The old Indians suffered much, although this is one of the most healthful tribes.
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> The medical aspect of the Navaho does not differ from that of Indians in general save in degree. Their independence, frugality, and isolation contribute to making them resistant to disease. Eye disturbances are common on account of sun, dust, and smoke. Venereal diseases are rare in this agency. Tuberculosis is not prevalent, but is increasing, and is always fatal when the lungs or meninges are involved. Infant mortality is large, especially in summer, and is due to lack of care.
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> Our Indians take kindly to treatment, but one must be prepared for many discouragements. We fortunately have the Episcopal Mission hospital nearby for serious or surgical cases.
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> Personal hygiene is bad, but might be worse. Their dwellings and the ground around are kept swept clean of débris. Scant attention is paid to the water supply and flies are ubiquitous. Medicine men are plentiful and largely patronized as a matter of religious fanaticism.
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> Distance from medical aid is a serious drawback, hence supply depots with field matrons, or better yet, nurses in charge at distant points, would be of great benefit.
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> We need a sanitarium or place of some kind for the tuberculous. A spot for isolation of these cases to prevent widespread dissemination is necessary. A system of tents would suffice. Consumptive pupils are being sent back to the reservation constantly with no provision made for their care.
>
> As a final suggestion, it seems fitting that physicians be required to make special report of tubercular employees, as now applies only to those with venereal diseases.

*Field matrons.*—Mrs. Henrietta G. Cole and Miss Joanna Speer have been stationed at Chin Lee as field matrons. They have done some good, but field-matron work among the Navaho is not a success owing to the fact that they do not have permanent homes and their habitations are such a great distance apart that it is impossible for the matrons to visit their homes and instruct them in housekeeping, cooking, etc., and it is my belief that farmers instead of

field matrons would prove more beneficial to these people. However, I wish to say that these ladies have been self-sacrificing and have done some good. Mrs. Cole resigned June 5, 1905, and Miss Speer is there alone at the present time.

Missionaries have been stationed at Ganada, 35 miles west of the agency, Two Gray Hills, 50 miles north, and at the Little Water school. Some good has been accomplished by them.

The Hospital of the Good Shepherd, an Episcopalian institution for the care of the sick and maimed, has been conducted at Fort Defiance and a great amount of good accomplished. More institutions of this kind and conducted in the same way are greatly needed on this reservation.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have conducted a boarding school at St. Michaels, 8 miles south of the agency, and have taken care of 94 pupils. Excellent work has been accomplished by them. Their school is in good condition; instruction and training satisfactory. The Catholics have had a missionary at Chin Lee a portion of the year. His work has been attended with good results.

Statistical report of the south half of the reservation is inclosed herewith.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.

TOHATCHI, N. MEX., *July 19, 1905.*

The attendance has been better this year than ever before. School opened September 10, and before the close of the month the school was filled to its utmost capacity. One hundred and fifty-five pupils were enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 147.

The past year was the first in the history of the school that it was not necessary for me to go to the camps to collect pupils. I made but one trip and that was for the purpose of securing large girls.

*Transfers.*—Twenty-four pupils were transferred to other schools; 3 to Santa Fe and 21 to Chilocco.

*Health.*—Have had a few cases of severe illness; no deaths in the school. One boy was sent home on account of ill health and has since died.

*Literary.*—The class-room work has been exceptionally good. Much credit is due the teachers in this department.

*Industrial.*—In the domestic departments the children have received careful instruction from employees in charge. The girls have had useful training in housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundering. The boys have been instructed in gardening, irrigating, caring for stock, and carpentering.

*Improvements.*—A laundry 16 by 32 feet and an adobe pump house have been built to replace the ones destroyed by fire last year. The water system, one of the greatest needs of the school, has been improved, and when completed will furnish an abundance of water. All school buildings have been repaired and painted, both inside and outside, and the rooms kalsomined. The old frame buildings which were used for commissary, stable, and carpenter shop have been removed; shade trees have been planted; the two courts between the buildings have been filled in and sown in grass seed.

*Improvements needed.*—A school building, warehouse, and employees' building are urgent needs of this school. Plans and specifications for a school building which have been forwarded to the Department it is earnestly hoped will meet with approval, and the same be built at an early date. The plastering in the adobe buildings is very poor and should be entirely removed and replaced with a good hard finish. It is a disappointment that land has not been obtained for farming and pasture. The Indians have furnished enough good cedar posts to fence 200 acres. It is hoped that the land will be obtained in the near future.

*Discipline.*—The discipline has been excellent; have had very few runaways; the children seem unusually happy and contented.

*Employees.*—All are efficient and faithful. The harmony among employees, which has always existed at this school, is worthy of comment.

EMMA DE VORE, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO EXTENSION.

CANON DIABLO, ARIZ., *August 28, 1905.*

I took charge of the work of this reservation on September 1, 1904, and consequently have only been here for ten months of year, for which this report is made.

This reservation comprises the lands withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order of November 10, 1901, and is about 24 miles square, making an area of about 368,640 acres. Until recently the area was approximately estimated at about 500,000 acres, and as the location of the lines is not definitely known, and as we have no means of determining the exact lines, it is impossible to know what area actually covers, or to know whether or not given Indians

or even white persons are off of or are on the reservation, which makes the administration of the reservation affairs very difficult.

Of the area given above there might possibly be 25,000 acres irrigated, if every possible means of irrigation was developed to its fullest extent. Of the remainder, about 75 per cent would be excellent grazing land but for the reason that there is not sufficient stock water most of the year. As it is, this portion of the reservation is good grazing land only part of the year. There are places on this portion of the reservation where inexpensive small reservoirs might be constructed for the purpose of conserving the surface water for stock use, and thereby greatly enhance its value as grazing land. Of the balance of the reservation, about one-half is fair grazing land and the remaining portion is practically barren.

The Little Colorado River flows through this reservation from southeast to northwest and divides it in almost equal parts. Along this river is located most of the land that might be irrigated. Under most of the irrigable land lying near the river is a strong underflow of water, at a depth of from 8 to 15 feet. This water contains some alkali, but it is not thought to contain sufficient to interfere with the raising of ordinary farm crops, could it be economically placed on the surface of the land. Toward the northern part of the reservation there is a tract of land containing several hundred acres that might be irrigated by means of deep wells. Part of this land is now farmed by the Indians, being watered by the surface water during the rains and a slight subirrigation that is natural to the land. There is some water under this land, but in what quantities it is not known.

Another means by which irrigation might be developed is by a large storage reservoir. The San Francisco wash flows across this reservation from the south and southwest until it joins the Little Colorado River near the center of the reservation. Into this wash flows the flood waters coming down Canon Diablo and several small canyons, being the natural drainage for one shed of the mountains south and west of here. In this wash is a good location for a large storage reservoir, which can be made to irrigate several large bodies of land and furnish homes for nearly all, if not all, of the Indians now on the reservation.

Upon this reservation there are located nearly 400 Indians, all Navaho, who earn their living by working for white people off of the reservation and by dry land farming, by which they often raise very fair crops of corn, pumpkins, and melons; but very often their crops fail entirely.

Their principal means of support is by their flocks of sheep and goats; some have a few cattle. From these flocks they get their meat, which composes a large portion of their food. The money received from the sales of the pelts from the sheep and goats helps to supply the family wants. In addition to the above the sheep furnish wool from which they weave their blankets, and for which the markets afford a fair demand. The greater portion of the wool is taken to the store and sold in small quantities, and furnishes considerable money that helps to supply the needs of the family. The sheep owned by these Indians are very small, and to a white man or at least a good stock man, would be considered unprofitable, their crop of wool being light. This year is an exceptionally good one, yet their clip is but little over two pounds per head. These sheep might be crossed with a larger and heavier wooled sheep and be made profitable, but at present, if the time spent in caring for the sheep was worth anything, the sheep business from a wool standpoint profits the Navaho nothing.

These Indians with but few exceptions are inclined to be industrious and honorable. These exceptions are a few professional gamblers. Gambling is one of the worst of Indian vices, and while it is very demoralizing, yet in most cases it can be easily broken up. There has been some whisky sold to the Indians of this and other reservations by persons in and about Winslow, Ariz., and by a certain trader who is supposed to be just off of this reservation. An effort has been made to apprehend and punish the guilty parties, but as yet not much good has been done.

To a considerable extent these Indians are polygamists, although the majority have only one wife, and when polygamy is practiced the different wives of the same man are sisters. The worst feature I find with their marriage customs is the child marriage. In this young girls from 10 to 15 years of age are married to men of 60 years and above. The result of these and many other marriages is that the contracting parties soon separate without the formality of a divorce.

There are at present on this reservation four missionaries, all under the direction of the mission to the Navaho Indians, an independent Protestant organization, organized for missionary work among the Navaho Indians. In many ways these people are helpful to the Indians, although they report no conversions.

There is no school, either Governnment or mission, on this reservation, although there are about 100 children of school age growing up in ignorance.

Mr. J. G. Walker is the only trader on this reservation. Mr. Walker is a half-blood Navaho Indian, and seems to be doing an honest, clean business. The trading store that was formerly at a place on this reservation known as "The Lakes" was closed in January by order of the Indian Office, and no attempt has been made to open it. The trading post of Mr. F. W. Volz, at Canon Diablo, is still running, although not licensed. There is another trading post about 15 miles above this agency, on the Little Colorado River, that is supposed to be just across the line of this reservation that should not be allowed to run, as the proprietor sells the Indians whisky, gambles with them, and uses every means possible to defraud and degrade them. This place should be closed and kept closed at all costs.

The health of the Indians of this reservation during the past year has been generally good, considering the mode of living and the large amount of rain and severe weather. The deaths that have occurred have been mostly among the small children and due generally to exposure in severe weather and lack of proper medical treatment. A physician on this reservation could save many lives if he was present to take the cases in time.

In the past year there has been but little progress made among the Indians of this reservation, although there has been some. Poor equipment and not enough of help and the fact that I came to the field a comparative stranger during the year are reasons for very little progress.

We need on this reservation a fully equipped agency and a small boarding school, also some development of water for irrigation purposes.

JOSEPH E. MAXWELL,
*Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PHOENIX SCHOOL AND CAMP M'DOWELL RESERVATION.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *August 31, 1905.*

The Phoenix school is situated on 160 acres of land 3 miles north of Phoenix, and has an additional tract of 80 acres east of the school site.

There were 826 pupils enrolled during the year, the average attendance being 720. These pupils came from four States and three Territories, 35 tribes being represented. Eighty-four per cent of the pupils are full blood, and 82 per cent of all are from Arizona, considering the Navaho as belonging exclusively to this Territory.

During the year a steel tower with a 40,000-gallon tank was erected, and some 4,000 feet of 4-inch cast-iron mains, together with fire hydrants, have been put in place at a cost of $7,000, greatly improving the water system and increasing the fire protection. An additional 8-inch well, 200 feet deep, has been drilled and connected with the wells furnishing the domestic water supply. A two-story brick addition to the trades building, 37 by 79 feet, provides commodious quarters for the blacksmith and wagon shops, and leaves more room in the old building for the carpenter, paint, and tin shops. An addition of brick, 20 by 35 feet, has been made to the boys' bath house, and 2,400 square feet of new cement sidewalk have been laid. All the repair work and the general work of keeping up the institution is performed by the pupils, and they had a part in all of the new building operations, under the direction of the school trades teachers.

The class of 1905 numbered 14, the largest in the history of the school. An address by Hon. Joseph H. Kibbey, governor of Arizona, added much to the interest of the commencement exercises. The plan of sending the advanced pupils to school on alternate days has been an advantage to the industrial departments and caused a more regular attendance at school.

During the summer months a great many of the Indian boys and girls find employment in and around Phoenix, and generally give excellent satisfaction, as is evidenced by the fact that the demand always exceeds the supply. During the school year many of the boys are permitted to work for wages on Saturdays, but none are allowed to neglect their school duties for the purpose of earning money. A limited number work for Phoenix families during the school year for their board and books, and attend the Phoenix public schools.

The Indian school band attends the annual encampment of the Arizona National Guard, and one or two companies of Indian school cadets join with the local companies of the militia in maneuvers and ceremonies on holidays and special occasions. The frequent inspection of the Indian school companies by the officers of the National Guard is helpful and encouraging to the military spirit among the native Americans.

A conference of returned students was held at the school during April. On account of the high water, the Gila and Salt rivers being unfordable for weeks at a time, and on account of the work these former students were doing, the attendance was somewhat reduced, but 125 were enrolled, former students of Phoenix, Carlisle, Albuquerque, Grand Junction, Santa Fe, Tucson, and some from other schools. The gathering was very interesting and helpful to all concerned. Those present certainly appreciated the work of both Government and mission schools, and showed that they are actually overcoming the difficulties they meet in their endeavor to gain a larger life.

The work in the shops has been quite satisfactory, the boys receiving careful instruction in the trades and in the manual-training department.

Early in the spring the Arizona dam was damaged by the high waters in the river, and for about two months there was no water to irrigate the farm. As a result several large fields of alfalfa that had been sown during the winter and spring and which, until the washing away of the dam, promised an excellent stand, perished. There was one good crop of grain hay.

The following extracts from the report of the principal teacher show to some extent what has been done in the literary department:

The class-room work opened in September with an unusually large attendance. Thirteen teachers reported for duty, but with the large attendance the number of pupils per teacher, including the principal teacher and music teacher, who had no regular classes, was too large to enable the pupils in some of the rooms to do good work. It became necessary to relieve the pressure in some of the rooms. The principal teacher took a class for half a day, but the rooms were still overcrowded and the work so heavy that in January another teacher was asked for. The request was granted, and the position was permanently filled in February.

On Wednesday evenings, with rare exceptions, the teachers of the literary department met to read and discuss practical works on education. Correlation of the work in the different departments of the school and current events were also given special attention. Working with the Hands, by Dr. Booker T. Washington, was read and thoroughly discussed during the first half of the year. The Art of Study, by Hinsdale, was studied during the latter part of the year. These meetings were specially helpful.

The work in this department was graded from the introductory class to the class of 14 members which completed the required work in the common school branches. The adult primary and the young primary pupils were taught in separate classes. Each class was given one period a week in which singing was taught by the teacher in charge of the music. A class of a dozen girls received a half-hour lesson on the piano for five days in the week.

In connection with the class-room work of this department, and under the direct care of the class-room teachers, 14 gardens were made. Each garden was divided into 18 small gardens. Two pupils were assigned to each of these to do the necessary work of preparing soil, planting seed, weeding, etc. In these gardens the children raised good lettuce, turnips, beats, radishes, onions, and squash. Spinach, peas, and beans were also raised, but not so successfully. The teachers showed great interest in their work, and the pupils thoroughly enjoyed it.

On Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, etc., appropriate exercises were held. The prize speaking programme in March and the commencement programmes were given great care and attention.

The pupils of the school were organized into Sunday school classes, each of which was provided with a teacher. A half hour was first spent in the study of the lesson, followed by a half hour general session,which was devoted to singing, etc. A primary section held a session of half an hour for the six lower classes.

During the latter part of the year the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades attended school all day on alternate days. This weakened rather than strengthened the school-room work. The confinement to mental application for an entire day soon seemed to produce weariness and restlessness, and the pupils failed to show the same ambition or have the same zeal as under the half-day system. Nearly all complained that they could not think as well by afternoon, and that they found it difficult to remember from class day to class day any work which was left unfiished.

The teachers have shown commendable interest in their work throughout the year, and on the whole the progress in this department has been all that could be expected.

An extract from a report of the work in the domestic departments, by the matron, follows:

The work in the girls' home has been more satisfactory this year than during the preceeding year, on account of the extra assistance allowed there. With two white women and an Indian assistant, it has been possible to have more attention paid to the details, and especially to the care of the girls. The new floors laid in two dormitories and the painting and repairs in different parts of the building have been most satisfactory improvements, and the condition of the building in general is very satisfactory. In the laundry room in this building the girls do washing for about forty employees and members of their families, and many of the larger girls do much of their own laundering of dresses, etc., here.

In the small boys' dormitory the four new bath tubs have added very materially to the convenience of caring for the small boys. The repairs and painting in the building have improved the looks of the rooms very much. The four companies of smallest boys, Companies D, E, F, and G, numbering about 200, have been cared for by the boys' matron and her assistant. The work was so divided as to allow considerable time and attention by one of the matrons to the boys of Companies D and E.

The large boys' home is in charge of Miss Fowler, who, with a detail of boys, has kept up the work in this building. The recent painting of the rooms and dormitories in this building has been a very acceptable improvement.

Two days a week have been devoted to classes in domestic science. The girls in these classes have been instructed in preparing and serving good wholesome meals. Pupils in parties of eight have taken their meals here on the days when the classes have met. Considerable extra cooking has also been done in the domestic science classes for socials for pupils and on special occasions, as Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Details of ten girls for a period of about two months have been sent to the industrial cottage during the year. This is supposed to be a model home, where all kinds of work pertaining to a household are taught by actual experience. In addition to the housework, the housekeeper, with her girls, has had the care of the poultry, and they have succeeded in raising a large flock of chickens, ducks, and turkeys. The girls have also been taught to milk. All kinds of work, including cooking, care of milk, butter making, washing, laundering, sewing, housekeeping, care of poultry, etc., are taught in this department.

In the kitchen the cook has a detail of 14 girls and 4 boys, half of whom go to school each session. The girls prepare and serve all the food for three meals a day, care for the milk of about thirty cows, and make some butter. The boys cut from 500 to 600 pounds of meat each day, suitable for roasting and boiling, and cut into slices about 40 pounds of choice steak, which is served for breakfast.

The baker, with a detail of boys, makes the bread, gingerbread, pies, and rolls, and also cuts the bread for each meal. The dining-room detail of girls and small boys set the ninety tables, wash the dishes, and keep the room in order.

The regular washing of the school makes the laundry a very busy place. During the past year we have been occasionally inconvenienced by the shortage of water, and when the work in the laundry is delayed it is felt in all the domestic departments. An average of about 7,000 pieces are laundered here each week.

In the sewing room the girls are taught cutting, fitting, and sewing of all kinds. The necessary sewing for the school is done here by the pupils, under the direction of the seamstresses. In the past year the articles manufactured here comprised 1,400 girls' dresses, 650 nightgowns, 300 nightshirts, 250 aprons, 300 skirts, 2,000 sheets, 2,500 towels, 300 pillowcases, 700 union suits, and 300 waists. Four girls have been making Navaho blankets, taking the wool just as it comes from the sheep. This they wash, card, spin, and weave into blankets. The mending for the whole school is done by the smaller girls under the direction of the assistant seamstress, about 600 mended pieces being sent out each week.

*Camp McDowell Indian Reservation.*—The old Camp McDowell Military Reservation, 10 miles long by 4 miles wide, on the border of the Verde River in Maricopa County, was made an Indian reservation by Executive order September 15, 1903, and placed in charge of the superintendent of the Phoenix school.

There are now living on the reservation 200 Indians, principally Mohave-Apache and Yuma-Apache. All improvements, water rights, etc., belonging to or claimed by the white settlers have been paid for by the Government, and the former settlers have relinquished all claims and removed from the reservation. The Indians are occupying 24 houses, and are cultivating the land under the 4 canals known as the Government ditch, Jones ditch, and Mazon ditch on the west side, and the Belasco ditch on the east side of the river. Although contending with many difficulties the first year, they raised 1,600 bushels of grain during 1905. Probably half of their living, however, is still derived from the manufacture and sale of baskets, the quality of their work in this line being doubtless the best in Arizona.

A day school was maintained during the year, in which were enrolled 23 pupils. The employees at this agency consist of a farmer, a teacher, and three Indian employees. A trading post for the benefit of the Indians is managed by one of the Indian young men. Cows, bees, and poultry are being introduced successfully, though slowly. A post-office has been recently established called McDowell.

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF CAMP M'DOWELL RESERVATION.

PHOENIX., ARIZ, *September 22, 1905.*

While the Indians on Camp McDowell Indian Reservation have not advanced as rapidly as it was hoped, yet they are slowly bettering their condition. When we think of their past history, up to five years ago, we can not wonder at their apparently slow progress. From a state of almost utter dependence on the General Government at that time, they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources for self-support, and with inadequate means to meet the new conditions progress has necessarily been slow. The Government helped with harness, tools, and seeds to a considerable extent, but the Indians had few teams and scarcely any wagons. Our people, as a rule, have not been unwilling to

shoulder the new responsibilities incident to their change of life from ration-fed Indians to a self-supporting, independent, and self-respecting people, yet the obstacles in the upward path to material prosperity have been almost appalling to a tribe hitherto so unused to conquering difficulties.

Their system of irrigation is attended with great expense of time and labor. The Verde River, from which the water is diverted, is a mountain stream which becomes a raging flood with every freshet, washing away their brush dams, while the rains from the adjacent mountains frequently rush in torrents down through the foothills, through which our main ditch runs, carrying away the embankment at every arroyo, and filling the ditch with sand. This is apt to occur both in the rainy season in summer and also during the winter. However, at every call for cleaning or repairing ditches or building new diversion dams the Indians have responded heroically. As warm weather advances moss begins to grow in the irrigating ditches. As the water moves so sluggishly, with an average fall of about 2½ feet to the mile, it takes only a few weeks for the vegetable nuisance to almost stop the flow. The Indians must then pull it out by hand, only to see it as bad as ever in another few weeks. The first muddy water puts an end to its growth, but also brings into use the shovels and scrapers for repairing breaks. So, whatever the weather, wet or dry, hot or cold, irrigation here means, work, work, work, and much of it.

The statistics attached show an increase in produce raised over last year, and the fall crop is yet to be gathered.

Several new industries have been started on a small scale, which marks a distinct advance. Six returned students now have milch cows, one owned, the balance being paid for by the products of the cows. Eight families have colonies of bees in patent hives, which they will soon own in the same way. The poultry business is also growing.

The moral status is very low, but is evidently improving. The standard has been set very high on this new reservation; so high, indeed, that it accounts doubtless in great measure for the slow growth in population. While there is plenty of land yet available for new immigrants, they are slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of getting homes in this beautiful valley, where gambling and tiswin making are punished by imprisonment and labor and right marriage relations are insisted upon.

The seminomadic life, also, in which this tribe has lived from time immemorial, has wonderful charms, and the idea of a fixed home with the responsibilities it brings is hard for their untrained minds to entertain. The better wages offered by surrounding railroads and mines seem so large in comparison with the small earnings to be made upon their farms that a number are induced by one pretext or another to get away from their ranches, not having the foresight to know that steady application at home will, in a few years, bring greater prosperity than occasional employment at high wages, which are sure to be squandered in traveling here and there, and worse than wasted in gambling.

The school was improving at the close of last session. Compulsory attendance, which was adopted a few months before the close, resulted in almost doubling the attendance.

Sunday school and church services are attended by only about one-fifth of the people, and only a little interest has so far been aroused in spiritual things.

A most distressing part of my report is the mortality—the deaths exceeding the births four to one. Consumption in its various forms has gained strong hold upon them, and the future is not bright unless something can be done to stay the dread disease.

WM. H. GILL, *Additional Farmer in Charge.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 16, 1905.*

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and 42 miles southeast of Phoenix. Casa Grande is our railway and telegraph station, and is connected with Sacaton by stage carrying mail and passengers every day except Sunday. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations—Gila River Reservation, Salt River Reservation, on the Salt River, 12 miles northeast of Phoenix, and the Gila Bend Reservation, on the Gila River, 60 miles southwest of Phoenix.

The population is as follows:

| | Pima. | Papago. | Maricopa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males above 18 years | 1,020 | 650 | 130 |
| Females above 14 years | 926 | 550 | 120 |
| School children 6 to 16, males | 525 | 300 | 25 |
| School children 6 to 16, females | 490 | 285 | 20 |
| Total males | 2,047 | 1,209 | 184 |
| Total females | 1,853 | 1,095 | 166 |
| Total population | 3,900 | 2,304 | 350 |

The progress of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been slow. The rainfall was sufficient for good crops. In fact, it was too heavy, ruining the wheat in many instances by rust. The yield of wheat is three

times greater this year than last, but the summer crops—corn, beans, melons, etc., are short—owing to the slowness of the Indians in repairing their canals so as to utilize the river water for irrigation. Every effort was used to induce them to look after their ditches, with poor results.

Many adult Indians have been at work for railroad contractors, others have worked in towns as servants, and if the Indian would stay at work for three or four months at a time he would earn enough to support his family during the year. But he will not work for more than one month; many a one will leave during the first week and come to the reservation and ask for help (work or rations) for his family. It is not business to help this Indian with work or rations when there are others who can not leave the reservation to work, by reason of age or infirmity. This Indian then tells some one of how his family is starving and how he has been refused help. Many other Indians of the same stamp tell similar stories, and gradually the report is started that the Pima are destitute and starving. All old and destitute Indians receive rations from this agency after personal investigation of their homes, of the amount of food stored, of the number of cattle owned, and of the ability of their brothers, sisters, or children to support them.

A thorough investigation of the condition of the Pima in November, 1904, did not show that one Indian had died of starvation during the past four years. The report of the gentlemen in charge of this investigation has not been made public. The report that the Pima Indians were starving appeared in almost every newspaper in the country, and, in justice to the Indian Department, the facts brought out by the personal investigation of the members of the committee aforesaid should be made known. Reports were made to your office on many occasions that the Indians of this agency were destitute, and if not helped would starve. Money for labor and supplies for subsistence was sent in response to each request for help, and the same was given to Indians who really needed help and others were advised to go to work. Work at $1.75 and $2 per day was to be had off the reservation. Thus the committee report can not fail to state that in the home of every old and decrepit Indian was found wheat, beans, corn, dried pumpkins, etc., sufficient to feed the family for weeks ahead.

The Indian court, composed of three Pimas, have not had much to do, but have handled the few cases, mostly disputes about horses, cattle, and land, in an honest manner, and have made just decisions.

The police, all full-bloods, have obeyed orders and have kept order on the reservation.

The outing matron in Phoenix reports over $5,000 having been earned by Indians working as servants for families in the Salt River Valley, and that she has been able to control the Indians after three years of hard work, trying to keep them at work for one person and not changing employers every week, and keeping them off the streets of Phoenix after dark. This outing system is now a credit, whereas in 1902 and 1903 there was no system, and the conduct of the Indians at work in Phoenix was disgraceful.

The boarding school at Sacaton is in good condition, with an enrollment of 320 and an average attendance for the year of 269; also a record of no deaths and little sickness during the three years. Many repairs have been made, and five buildings are in first-class order. Other adobe buildings have not been touched, as it was deemed a waste to repair them. About $35,000 should be expended to equip properly the plant for 300 pupils.

The farm has fulfilled our expectations and furnishes the pupils and 600 Indians in the vicinity of the school with melons and vegetables, and we feed the surplus to the stock. Over 500 tons of alfalfa hay has been put in stack since May, 1905. The pumping plant for the Indians when completed should enable them to be self-supporting and wealthy within a few years. All departments of the school and agency have performed excellent work during the year.

Six day schools under this agency have done good work.

The St. John's Mission School at Gila Crossing, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, reports a large attendance during the year, and the work of those in charge has shown very good results.

Irrigation water from the Tonto reservoir for the Indians of the Salt River Reservation has been applied for and will be furnished upon completion of the reservoir, which will provide for 780 Indians.

The additional farmers have been of great assistance to the reservation, and

teach (or force, if necessary) the Indians to use the irrigating water provided to the best advantage. All three farmers have done excellent work.

A fairly accurate estimate of crops raised, labor performed, earnings, etc., is given in statistical form herewith.

J. B. ALEXANDER, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *August 20, 1905.*

The San Carlos Indian Agency is situated on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railway, in Arizona, at the confluence of the San Carlos and Gila rivers. The reservation comprises 1,834,240 acres, mostly mountains and hilly land. The soil in great part is very productive wherever water touches it, and the climate is most salubrious and delightful. Nearly all of the timber is on the northern edge of the reservation.

The Apaches on the reservation number as follows: San Carlos, 1,053; Coyotero, 530; Tonto, 560; Mohave, 50; Yuma, 2.

There are 100 ex-students of non-reservation schools and 1,408 Indians who use English enough for ordinary intercourse.

The Apaches have no homes to speak of, although attached to the soil. They move about from place to place as they secure work, taking their families with them.

The demand for labor has been so great on the reservation during the year past that Indians from the adjoining reservation and Mexicans had to be imported to supply the demand. In railroad work the Apache becomes easily dissatisfied if the men over him are not to his liking and changes from one work gang to another. With no one to look after his interests his pay accounts are often in confusion. When hot weather comes in July they quit work and move to the mountains, remaining there until September.

Indian farms have been limited to the scant water supply in the two rivers which traverse this reservation. The extraordinary precipitation in Arizona since January 3 of this year caused floods that washed away all irrigation ditches and a number of Indian farms. Nevertheless, fields were planted and crops matured without irrigation. Indian farms produced this year 4,368 bushels of wheat, 8,274 of barley, and 1,400 of corn. New ditches will be built wherever practicable. Two main ditches will have to be abandoned on account of the expense of restoration and small area to be benefited.

The operation of the boring machine received in 1904 was successful only in part. A 4-inch hole 300 feet deep was made at the pumping plant with result that a small flow was encountered at the 80-foot level and another at 180 feet, neither of which rose to the surface. Boring will be resumed at another point.

*Schools.*—There are two schools on the reservation. Rice Station School, under a bonded superintendent, is situated at Talklai, 12 miles from San Carlos. The capacity is 200. This school has substantial buildings, an excellent plant supplied with modern equipment, and is in a prosperous condition.

The San Carlos Boarding School is situated at the agency. Its capacity is 100 pupils. With the exception of one stone building of two stories, the buildings are of adobe, old and worn. A fire visited the school early in October, 1904, and laid waste a good part of the oldest buildings, since which time school work has been carried on in tents and temporary structures, made necessary by the destruction of the dilapidated buildings used for that purpose. The report of the superintendent is appended.

*Roads.*—The main thoroughfare to Fort Apache on the north leaves the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway at Talklai and passes over some stiff hills to Black River, thence through foothills, a distance of 63 miles in all. This road was put in excellent state of repair last fall, but the winter rains washed it badly. It is now in prime state. Through the enterprise of Mr. W. O. Tuttle, and by authority of the Indian Office, a stage line has been established and gives good service.

*Grazing.*—Permits have been given to various cattle companies, so that now there are about 23,755 head of stock on the reservation paying $1 per head per annum.

*Police court.*—Forty cases were tried during the year by the Indian judges. A majority of the cases tried were caused directly or indirectly by the use of liquor.

The civil authorities have given prompt and able assistance in arresting offenders in liquor traffic, but when a United States judge imposes a sentence of sixty days and $100 fine, with no provision made for working out the fine, against an offender of twenty years standing, efforts are paralyzed and made sport of. Three Indians were tried in the Territorial courts; one for murder, receiving a sentence of ten years, the others, charged with killing cattle, were released on a technicality. Nine whisky sellers were convicted and sentenced. One demented Indian has been sent to the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak.

*Mills.*—The Goverment sawmill is situated 34 miles north on the Fort Apache road. The quality of the timber is good, and the mill has proved of great service in supplying lumber to the agency. It is operated by a force of six Indians under the direction of a sawyer. The heavy floods of the winter, and the fact that the mill has been without a sawyer since April 1, limited the output to 135,211 feet.

A flour mill in connection with the pumping plant grinds wheat for the Indians, turning out a superior quality of flour. During the year, 96,145 pounds of wheat have been ground, and 58,400 pounds of barley rolled.

*Indian police.*—The small pay allowed policemen makes frequent changes necessary. An Indian with a family will not remain long on $10 per month when he is assured of $1.25 a day at other work. On the whole, the force of 15 privates and a captain, have proved efficient and faithful to duty. Three privates are stationed near Rice School, and 2 at the farming districts on the Gila. The rest perform guard duty, supervise prisoners at work, and patrol the reservation.

The reservation of over 2,800 square miles is nearly all hilly, affording half a million acres of timber land, and a million and a half for grazing purposes. Indications of copper and iron are plentiful. Being an Executive order reservation, no development of quarries or minerals can be made with a view of utilizing the product off the reservation. This hampers the Indians somewhat in becoming self-supporting and forces them to go some distance to obtain work. It would seem that the law could be so amended that at least valuable building stone could be quarried, and a brick kiln established on the reservation for the benefit of the Indians.

LUTHER S. KELLY, *Indian Agent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *August 1, 1905.*

The summer of 1904 was spent in making such repairs and improvements on the school plant as the limited amount of material available and the still more limited force of workmen at command made possible. The school opened as usual September 1, 1904, with an attendance of 22 boys and 15 girls. By the end of the month the attendance had increased to 58 boys and 54 girls, the rated capacity of the school being 100 pupils. During the year there have been in attendance from time to time 61 different girls and 65 boys. All of these were Apaches, except some 5 or 6 Mohave-Apaches who live at this place.

On the afternoon of October 1 a fire broke out in the mess kitchen and was soon communicated to other parts of the quadrangle of which this kitchen was a part and to the 2-story girls' dormitory. In two hours the kitchens and dining rooms used by the school children and the school mess, the bakery, two storerooms, the laundry, ironing room, the small girls' dormitory, two linen rooms, the boys' wash room, the 2-story building used as a dormitory for the large girls and some of the employees, and the sewing room, all located in or near the before-mentioned quadrangle, were totally destroyed. The sewing room and ironing room were frame buildings, the former being new. The quadrangle and the 2-story dormitory were of adobe, old, much out of repair, and of little intrinsic value, but very necessary for the comfort of the school.

There was no injury to life, and comparatively little property was lost by the fire, but it was of such a character and in such constant service that its usefulness was far greater than its money value. But notwithstanding the almost total destruction of all kitchen and dining-room utensils, the routine of the school was in no way disturbed by the disaster. With a single exception, and that while the fire was still burning, not a bell failed to ring on time; not an exercise was delayed, omitted, or shortened. For supper, the children were lined up and given bread and sirup in their hands; for breakfast next morning, coffee was added to the menu. The range was dug out of the ruins and fixed in temporary quarters; a tent was pitched for a dining room, and two others served as sleeping quarters for the boys when the weather became cooler. To meet immediate necessities, the boys were turned out of their dormitories to give place to the girls. For some days the boys were covered only by the canopy of heaven.

As is naturally to be supposed, the work of the carpenter has been devoted to meeting immediate necessities during the year. Four rooms of adobe, two on each end, were added to the girls' dormitory, and a porch was put on the eastern side of that building; a bakery, of adobe, and a frame inclosed shed for laundry and ironing were built; the shed used as a kitchen was inclosed and covered; the dining tent and the two dormitory tents were put up on frames and floors put in; a frame building, 18 by 25, and costing about $350, was erected for a sewing room. In addition to the above carpenter work, some of the porches begun in 1904 were finished, and all roofs have been repainted. Some inside work has been done in the way of painting individual rooms. The two cottages, the dormitory, and schoolhouse are now in a fair state of repair. The sewing room is new.

The farm, covering about 8 acres, is devoted to alfalfa and garden truck. Work here went on about as usual, but, owing to the greater rainfall in the winter and spring, the crops have been better. I have cut to date three crops of alfalfa, making about 12 tons from the 6 acres under cultivation. An asparagus bed has been set. The crops of beets, onions, lettuce, string beans, and okra were particularly fine. Three dozen apple, apricot, and peach trees have been set in the garden during the year.

A constant effort has been made to beautify the school campus and to relieve it of the barren nakedness of sand and waste which have hitherto been its chief characteristic. Ten little patches of Bermuda grass, making perhaps half an acre in all, have been set here and there where there was waste water to be utilized. This has grown finely and has demonstrated that the only requirements needed to beautify the school site is a modicum of water, which costs at the rate of 2½ cents per hundred gallons for pumping, and a large amount of enthusiasm for the beautiful. Lillies, sweet peas, and other flowers have been more of a success this year than last. Most of the young trees planted last year have grown finely this spring and summer.

The schoolroom work, like other departments, suffered during the year from the sickness of teachers and pupils and from the shortness in the teaching force, due in part to sickness, to employment in other departments, or to other necessary absence from duty. The difficulties of the school year have been many. From the first of May, 1904, to the last of May, 1905, there was hardly a month all told when the school had its full quota of regular employees on duty. At times it was practically impossible to hire substitutes of any kind. The fire forced employees and children to work at greater disadvantages than usual, necessitated longer hours and with fewer utensils. In the fall there was something of an epidemic of fever among employees and pupils, nearly all of the employees being sick at one time or another. The excessive rains of the winter and spring made tent life disagreeable and insanitary and delayed farm work.

By order of the Indian Office the school was closed May 31 and the children sent home. On June 6 the Office ordered changes to be made with the view of closing the boarding school and opening a day school in its place. Considering the lack of sufficient buildings, the scarcity of necessary working appliances, and the possibility of a dam for the Gila River near here and a resultant flooding of the school and agency sites, this action is perhaps wise. It is certain that the school could not have gone on for another year, in the face of the disadvantages which it has met in the last twelve months and under which it is still laboring, in a way to reflect credit on the Indian Office or give satisfaction to those immediately in charge. It will be wise, however, in fact it seems an immediate necessity, to establish on this reservation another boarding school to take the place of the one to be discontinued. The Rice School is practically full and can accomodate few of those now turned out of this school; few parents can be induced to send their children from the reservation to school; few live near enough to avail themselves of the day school to be established here, and the result necessarily follows that a large percentage of the children now dismissed from the San Carlos boarding school will have no further school advantages, will be scattered, and will lose a large part of what they have already gained. As matters stand, with this school closed there are some 300 Apache children on the southern end of this reservation that have practically no school facilities. The alternatives are another bonded school like that at Rice, with a capacity of 200 or 250 children, or utter neglect of the larger part of the San Carlos Apaches, who are as deserving as any and more in need of school facilities than most.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI.

TRUXTON, ARIZ., *August 22, 1905.*

The school is located on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 5 miles east of Hackberry. A flag station—Tinnaka—is located within a few hundred yards of the school.

The soil is generally sandy, with some alkali and clay. A section (640 acres) has been reserved for school purposes, but only a small part of it can be cultivated. Most of it is mountainous and rocky. With water it is fairly productive. The climate is dry. The altitude is 4,500 feet; consequently the summer heat is not so great as at places a hundred miles west. The winters are not severe. Temperature ranges from 14° to 110° during the year.

The school buildings are only four or five years old and are in good condition. Sewer, lighting, and heating systems are all good. New pipe is needed in the main lines of the water system and will doubtless be put in in the near future.

The average attendance for the year was 128. Twenty-five pupils were Havasupai, the others Walapai. The children are docile, tractable, and slow mentally and physically.

The work in the schoolrooms has been satisfactory. In some other departments not so. Lack of harmony among certain employees made the year a

most disagreeable one for every person and rendered successful work an impossibility. We hope for better things.

The Havasupai Reservation was segregated from this agency when I assumed charge. The last census of the Walapai tribe shows their number to be 520, with 116 children of school age between 6 and 16 years. Comparing this with the previous census, it shows an increase of 6, but I think there has, in reality, been a decrease. The Indians are scattered along the line of the Santa Fe Railway for several hundred miles and wherever they can find water. It is exceedingly difficult under those conditions to make a strictly accurate count, but I believe the last census to be very nearly correct. The physical condition of the Indian is bad.

It is a pleasure to report, though, that the Walapai are self-supporting, having received no aid whatever from the Government during the past year. Some of the younger Indians work for cattlemen, others work in the mines, and those who live near towns perform many odd jobs. I fear, though, that among the latter class the women are the greater wage-earners. While they are self-supporting, they are in many ways far from civilization. Nearly all have small, poorly constructed houses, made of anything and everything that can be used in the construction of a house—mud, tin cans, dry-goods boxes, poles, railroad ties, etc.

A few of the older Indians are polygamists. Marriage and divorce have been at the pleasure of the parties interested. During the year two legal marriages occurred—the first so far as I know. The rule has been made that the younger Indians, especially those who have attended school, will be compelled to enter the matrimonial state in a manner recognized by law. I can not say that sentiment is in favor of the rule, but nevertheless it will be strictly enforced. Neither will any Indian, old or young, be allowed to leave his wife without good and sufficient reasons. But here, again, the scattered condition of the Indians and their distance from the school militates against successful work.

The Walapai Reservation comprises 730,880 acres of the most valueless land on earth for agricultural purposes. It is unsurveyed and unallotted. Scarcely a dozen families live on the reservation.

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN NAVAHO.

TUBA, ARIZ., *July 25, 1905.*

Western Navaho School is located at Tuba, Ariz., 65 miles north and 25 miles east of Flagstaff, Ariz., our railroad station. We have a triweekly mail from Flagstaff, but no regular conveyance for passengers. Livery teams can be hired in Flagstaff for the trip; food and bedding must be provided, as no settlers live along the road from Flagstaff to Tuba.

*School plant.*—The new plant, consisting of two dormitories, employees' quarters and mess hall, and other buildings, will be ready for use October 1.

The school is supplied with excellent water from a spring located three-quarters of a mile north of the school and at an elevation of 90 feet. The capacity of the new plant is 75.

*Climate.*—Tuba is not subject to the extremes of temperature that prevail in some parts of the arid West, but for several months of each year the atmosphere is almost entirely free from humidity. Either this or some property of the water causes people to lose flesh very rapidly on coming here; only persons in vigorous health can withstand this loss of flesh.

*History.*—Tuba was named for a Hopi Indian, who claimed the principal spring when the Mormon emigrants first appeared on the scene. Tuba became a convert to the Mormon faith and went on a pilgrimage to the temple, but did not survive the journey. The Government purchased Tuba and the surrounding territory from these settlers and moved this school from Blue Canyon in 1903. The school has been located in the old buildings abandoned by the Mormons, and has been conducted under many disadvantages. The attendance was greatly reduced owing to lack of suitable quarters and to other causes.

*The reservation.*—The Western Navaho Reservation consists of nearly 10,000 square miles of Arizona desert. It is so arid that not more than 3,000 acres will ever be brought under cultivation. With proper attention it can be made to support a million sheep, which, with goats, must be the source of the livelihood of these Indians.

*Indians.*—Three tribes of Indians are represented on this reservation—Nav-

aho, Hopi, and Paiute. The Hopi occupy one village, Moencopi, and number about 150. There are about 300 Paiutes in the northern part of the reservation. With the exception of the Hopi, who lived so many years in such close proximity to the Mormon settlers, these Indians are, perhaps, as primitive in their manners and customs and have been as little influenced by the white man's civilization as any Indians under the control of the Government. They have no code of morals and no laws. Child marriages and polygamy are so common that they cause no comment, even from white people who know these Indians. The women and girls own the sheep; each girl gets control of her part of the flock when she marries. The son-in-law lives with his wife's people, as the girl's mother does not wish to divide the flock, and as she does not wish to support any more sons-in-law than are necessary, it frequently happens that the same man marries all the daughters in one family.

The Navaho are inveterate gamblers. It is very difficult to bring them to see any harm in it, as several of their gods were gamblers. The Navaho, like most Indians, seems to have an inherent craving for whisky, but these Indians are not given to drinking. The Navaho on this reservation knows but little about a higher life, and he cares less. I am told that no child has been put in school if his people could support him at home. Those who have attended school are either orphans or the children of very poor parents. Schools are not popular with the wealthy class. These Indians are and always have been self-supporting, but the women contribute fully 97 per cent of the support of the family.

*Missions.*—Up to the present time but very little missionary work has been done among these Indians. The National Indian Association has done pioneer work for some years. This association has now assigned its stations to regular church organizations, and a new force of workers will soon be placed in the field.

*Farming land.*—The Government acquired about 800 acres of arable land from the white settlers, but it has been so neglected that less than one-half of it is capable of being cultivated to-day. Much of what was once farms can not now be distinguished from the surrounding desert. The Indians expected to be given possession of the settlers' homes as soon as they were vacated, and great dissatisfaction prevails among them because this was not done. The land and the locality are admirably adapted to fruit raising, and all of the land that can be supplied with water should be devoted to this industry.

*Live stock.*—These Indians have just passed through a period of drought that must have rivaled the seven dry years in Egypt. While thousands of sheep died, the drought was not an unmixed evil, for it strewed the desert with the carcasses of thousands of worthless ponies. The standard of wealth has been transferred from the cayuse to the sheep. During the struggle for existence a prejudice sprang up against ponies that nothing else could have created. The precipitation during the past year was unusually heavy, but through lack of storage facilities the Indians have not derived much benefit from it. All the feed was killed out for miles around the permanent water, and it will require years to restore the ranges to a normal condition, even under the most improved methods.

Through many years of inbreeding the Navaho sheep has greatly deteriorated in wool-bearing qualities. This should be remedied by introducing improved bucks. The flesh of the Navaho sheep resembles that of the antelope rather than that of the eastern sheep, and if once introduced among epicures it would soon be as much in demand as the famous Navaho blanket.

*Allotments.*—No allotments of land have been made on this reservation, but sixteen patents were issued to that number of Indians, who had made application for them before the reservation included their lands.

MATTHEW M. MURPHY,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

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## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

### REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *August 7, 1905.*

As Congress failed to make an appropriation for the Digger Indians for the fiscal year of 1905, I have been somewhat handicapped and have not got along