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**Road work.**—There have been about 10 miles of new road built on the northern part of the reservation by the Indians, leading over to the new ferry on the San Juan River, and about the same amount of road repairing done.

**Missionary work.**—The Christian Reformed Church has two missionaries located here at the agency, Rev. Mr. Fryling and Rev. Mr. De Groot, who are doing all that any people can do for the Indians. They expect soon to establish a mission at the Little Water School, to which one of them will move.

St. Michael's Mission, located about 8 miles south of the agency at La Cienega, just off the reservation, was established in October, 1898. Two Franciscan fathers, the Rev. Juvenal Schmorbus, O. F. M., superior, and the Rev. Anselm Weber, O. F. M., together with the lay brother, Ven. Placidus Buerger, O. F. M., of the province of St. John the Baptist at Cincinnati, Ohio, opened a Catholic mission for the Navajoes.

The Methodists have a mission at Two Gray Hills, Mrs. Cole in charge and Miss —— as teacher. They desire to build a small school building at the mission. Miss Tripp is located on the San Juan River with Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge the field matron. All are doing good work.

**Improvements about the agency** consist of extending the water main to the barn, also to the rear of one agency building; putting in hydrants—making better fire protection; putting down 1,000 feet of new sidewalk; grading and leveling streets; building new and repairing old fences; putting good substantial floors in jail and police quarters; building a good and substantial shed 18 by 100 feet for storage of tools and wagons. Have ditched and drained a pond that lay in the rear of the girls' dormitory, which contained some five acres. This was done to prevent sickness by the stagnant water, also to prepare it to be fenced for pasture next season.

Many complaints are coming in from parties who reside in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Utah, in regard to the Indians going there with their flocks. I am unable to find a remedy, for the reason that there is not vegetation nor tillable land enough on this reservation to support more than one-half of the tribe, and I would most respectfully recommend that the reservation be extended to such proportions that this trouble may be remedied.

There is great need for a new dormitory for the boys at this school, which will no doubt be erected this year, as the bids for the same are to be opened on the 29th of this month, and it is to be hoped the contract will be let; also that of Little Water, as the capacity there is not sufficient to accommodate the children at that school.

I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of the Navajo Boarding School.

## MOQUI INDIANS.

The Moqui Reservation is located due west of the south half of the Navajo Reservation and bounded on the east and north by the Navajo Reservation, and embraces a territory of about 55 miles east and west and 65 miles north and south. The general appearance of the country differs somewhat from that of the Navajo Reservation, containing more level land, a very large portion of which is very sandy. The water supply is very limited. In some cases they have to carry the water from 1 to 2 miles; and the wood problem has been very serious with some of them, as the wood has usually been carried on burros from 3 to 4 miles. But this difficulty has been greatly relieved, as the Government in the last year has placed on the reservation for the Moquis some forty wagons, which will quite well supply them, they living as they do on top of the mesa in villages very compact, so that a great number can use the same wagon.

The Moqui is quite provident. They seem to have a good idea that in time of plenty they should prepare for famine. This was fully demonstrated this spring after the smallpox scourge had abated and the time came for cleaning up and fumigating and disinfecting their houses. It was found they had an abundance of corn and dried peaches stored away in their houses; they claimed a supply for two years ahead. This fully demonstrates that they are not living for to-day only, but preparing for their future subsistence. They are industrious and appear to be a very quiet and peaceful people. Very seldom do they have any serious trouble among themselves. Their domestic relations are very superior to that of the Navajo. They are not polygamists—do not believe in plural marriages. However, they do sometimes separate and remarry, but not so frequently.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out among these people about the 10th of December, 1898, which resulted in 187 deaths. Fatalities occurred very largely among those who were obstinate and refused to receive medical aid from the Government physician. Miss M. H. McKee, M. D., who is the school physician at Keams Canyon, as soon as advised of the contagion existing in the Moqui villages, accompanied under the direction of the agent, proceeded at once to the villages and began a general vaccination of all who would submit, and at the same time rendering medical assistance to those who were sick so far as they would submit to our manner of treating the sick. Unfortunately a great many absolutely refused either to be vaccinated or receive medical treatment. Of 632 who had the smallpox, 412 were willing to receive treatment from our physician, and out of that number of cases 24 died, and of the other 220 who would not receive treatment from our physician 163 died.



Every precaution possible was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, it having broken out about the same time on the first and second mesa. To prevent further spread a quarantine was maintained by police being stationed at intervals between the second mesa and Oraibi; thus we kept it confined to the two mesas. Had they been obedient and adopted our mode of treatment the death rate would have been very much less.

When the time came for cleaning up their villages, burning their infected clothing, fumigating and disinfecting their houses, there still existed a hostile element that refused to have this done, and to enforce the orders it became necessary to call on the Indian Office for military assistance, which was readily granted. A cavalry troop of 30 men was sent from Fort Wingate, and on their arrival at the mesa where the trouble existed the Indians were still stubborn and refused to be washed and reclothed, but the troops soon subdued them without any serious injury to anyone. Eight of the leaders in the hostile element were arrested and taken to the agency and confined in the jail. Had it not been for a few of such leaders we would have had no serious trouble, but they controlled an element, consisting of nearly one-fourth of the entire tribe, who now claim to be pleased that the leaders are punished. I have used my best effort in a kind way to teach these prisoners that they were wrong; that the Government was their best friend and guardian. They finally acknowledge that the civilized mode of treatment for the sick is best, and should another outbreak of the disease occur they would be obedient and receive treatment from our physicians.

But they still insist that they do not believe in educating their children. This class of the Moqui have never patronized the school to any extent, but there is still hope that they may be made to realize the necessity of education.

The Government has assisted the Indians in building 96 houses on the bottom lands where the farming is carried on. Nearly every one of these houses is occupied during the summer while the crops are being raised and harvested, after which the Indians move back to their villages on the mesa, carry their crops up and store them in their houses, and remain there through the winter. A few families remain in the houses on the farms the entire year.

All dress mostly in citizens' clothing. Women all have dresses and black blankets. Their occupation is general housework; besides, they make baskets and pottery, and grind the corn, preparing it for their bread. The men do the farming and weave the blankets and do the sewing, making all the clothing for both men and women.

### SCHOOLS.

There are five schools on the Moqui Reservation. Keams Canyon Boarding School, with a capacity of about 70 pupils, which has been crowded with an enrollment of 86, and an average attendance of more than its proper capacity; Blue Canyon School, with a capacity of 20, which was very slow in filling up, largely owing to the lack of a proper supply of material for conducting the school and taking care of the children. But late in the spring, when the roads became passable and made it possible to supply that want, the children were brought in, and at the close of school the enrollment was up to or beyond the capacity of the building.

The day schools at Polacca, Second Mesa, and Oraibi were quite well patronized until in December, when they were closed on account of smallpox.

The field matrons on this reservation no doubt have rendered good service to the tribe.

I am unable to furnish a report from the superintendent of the Keams Canyon School, for the reason the superintendent was transferred before the close of the term.

These schools and the Moquis have now, by order of the Secretary, been transferred and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent.

In conclusion I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for support and kind assistance rendered me during the short period I have had charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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The programme, of high literary merit, was given in a lively manner, full of expression, very different from the monotonous, expressionless style usual among full-bloods. Much credit is due to Mr. Walker and his able corps of assistants.

The kindergarten has done exceedingly well, Miss Cartwright, the teacher, being thoroughly trained and fitted for her work. The results have been most gratifying.

**Industrial work.**—The farm and garden are in excellent condition. Much credit is due Mr. Porter, manual-training teacher, for the untiring and energetic manner in which he has pushed repair work and the results accomplished.

In the kitchen and bakery and all other industrial departments complete satisfaction has been given, and the matron's duties have been performed with rare fidelity and executive ability by the matron, Miss Stillwell, and her assistants.

**Health.**—As before reported, the health of the pupils has been remarkable. The health of the employees, with some exceptions, has been very good.

**Transfers.**—I regret that I was unable to obtain the consent of the parents to the transfer of the 20 pupils recommended. A very deep prejudice exists among the old Indians as to the pupils leaving their homes. It may possibly be overcome in time, but the outlook is not encouraging.

**Needs of the school.**—In addition to the improvements now completed and those to be made in the next fiscal year, a dining room, kitchen, and four-room school building are badly needed.

**Needs of the Indians.**—I can not close this report without again urging upon you the great need of doing something for the improvement of the home life of the Indians. They live and have lived for generations up and down the Colorado River Valley, between Hardyville and below Needles, Cal. A great part of this valley is very fertile. It only needs the water. An abundance of water flows through it in the Colorado River. With a sufficient appropriation for irrigation the entire valley could be brought to a very high state of cultivation. In numerous talks these Indians have entreated me to ask the "Great Father" to give them water and allot them homes, saying then they would give up their old habits and superstitions. I certainly believe they would.

They have shown much advancement in the last year. They are not one-half as degraded or immoral as they have been painted, but are a happy, industrious class of Indians. No race would do much better than they do under the circumstances. The whites who have taken ranches among them show no marked superiority over their dusky neighbors.

Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, and trusting that something may be done for the Indians, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

MOQUI TRAINING SCHOOL,
*Keams Canyon, Ariz., September 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Moqui training school and the Moqui Reservation. Having taken charge July 1, 1899, I can give but a brief account of things as I see them.

The Moqui Training School is situated in Keams Canyon, about 80 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The plant is a very old and worthless one, having been neglected for years in the hope of getting a new one. The site is also a poor one on account of its proximity to an arroya, which in times of heavy rains overflows and floods the buildings and corrals. On August 2 of this year the water was 3 feet deep in the chapel and 30 inches deep in the hay barn. An engineer has just been here prospecting for a site for a new plant, but what the result of his research will be I am not able to foresee.

**School attendance.**—On August 31 120 children were enrolled, and school opened September 1 with 47 more children than the capacity of the dormitories allowed. Rather than turn these children away, authority was obtained by telegraph to erect a temporary dormitory and the building is now nearing completion. A bathroom with three shower baths of hot water has just been completed without cost to the Government excepting some pipe fixtures. The school has had no facilities for bathing except the antiquated system of wash tubs, where several children bathe in



**Farming.**—There is little farming land at this school or on the reservation. The Indians plant in the washes or dry river beds, but between the floods and the burning Arizona droughts comparative little is or can be raised. The greater part of the reservation is a veritable desert and how so many people can live from it is rather a mystery. In spite of all, however, considerable quantities of corn, beans, pepper, onions, and large numbers of melons are raised.

The people, about 2,500, live on the top of very high mesas or table-lands, many hundred feet higher than the surrounding country. The walls are precipitous and have only very narrow paths leading up to the seven villages. Up to these villages all the wood, water, and crops must be carried by the women and burros. This work takes almost half the time and breaks down the health of the women. Great jugs of water, which many a white woman could scarcely lift from the ground, are carried by these Moqui women by a strap around the forehead, the jug lying upon the back. Former superintendents have pursued a system of furnishing young, progressive Indians, with lumber for roofs, doors, floors, and windows. This material was used by the Indian in building a modern house down in the valley. This is a move in the right direction, as the mesas are very filthy and unhealthy. This policy will, as far as possible, be continued and extended. By living in the valleys half their time is saved, and, as they are then near their fields, they can do a great deal more labor, besides caring better for their crops.

**Mission work.**—Rev. P. Staufer, at Oraibi, Miss Mabel Collins and Miss Flora Watkins, at the second mesa, are doing good work among the Moquis. They teach these people a great many things, both morally and temporally. They assist them in sewing and washing and in beautifying their homes. These missionaries, as far as I have observed, are loyal to the superintendent and to the policies of the Government, and are great aids to the furthering of these plans and policies. From their knowledge of the languages they have assisted the superintendent very much, and the thanks of this office are extended to them.

**Day schools.**—All the day schools on this reservation were closed early in the winter of 1898, owing to the prevalence of smallpox, which swept away hundreds of people. The Polacca day school was reopened in May, 1899, but the Oraibi and second mesa school were closed throughout the year. All were reopened this month, and bid fair to be very successful. A new day school will probably be opened during the fall at Moen copie, a settlement of Oraibi Indians, near the town of Tuba, Ariz. This settlement is off the reservation about 12 miles to the west, but steps are being taken to extend the reservation to include this place.

The Blue Canyon school is a day school in name, but a boarding school in fact. The children composing it are Navajoes living in rude hogans scattered over a very large section of country. These children stay at the school all the time, and must be given three meals a day and beds to sleep in. This entails a great amount of labor upon the housekeeper, who receives only $30 per month for her salary. The attendance for the past year was very irregular, owing to the fact that supplies were not provided. The school opened September 4, 1899, with an enrollment of 33 and almost a year's supplies on hand, and I bespeak a very successful year for it. The teacher, Milton J. Needham, and the housekeeper, his wife, are excellent employees, and deserve great credit for the great amount of hard service they perform.

**Hostiles.**—At Oraibi and at the second mesa there is an element hostile to the schools and all progress in general. I can not account for this condition, as the greater part of the people are the gentlest and most peaceable that I have met in all my work among the Indians. The friendlies are industrious, progressive, and obedient to all orders from the superintendent. The hostiles are also industrious in their way, and give no trouble whatever as long as they are left strictly alone.

Last winter they refused to be vaccinated, and a detachment of troops was sent from Fort Wingate and forced them to submit. I think unnecessary violence was used, some of them being maltreated after they had surrendered. This mistreatment will cause them to be embittered against the whites and unwilling to obey orders in the future. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to Fort Defiance, where they were put to hard labor. They are still there.

**Trespassing.**—Many Navajoes from the Navajo Reservation have settled along the water courses and at the watering places on Moqui land. Why this has been allowed I can not understand, as the Navajo Reservation is the largest in the United States and the Moqui Reservation is comparatively small. These places taken by the Navajoes are the very best ones on the reservation and control most of the water supply. The two tribes are bitter enemies, and there is constant friction, stealing of horses, destroying of each other's crops, fighting, and murder going on among them. When a difficulty arises and the superintendent tries to settle the matter the Navajo says the superintendent is not their agent, and refuses to be governed by his decisions or

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by his wishes. This is a condition not conducive to peace or civilization, and I earnestly recommend that this matter receive your early attention, and the Navajo returned to his own reservation or placed under the control of the superintendent.

**Traders.**—Two traders are licensed to trade among the Moquis, Mr. Thomas V. Keam, at Keams Canyon, and Mr. Volz, at Oraibi. The former gentleman this office desires to thank for his many kindnesses and the great assistance he has rendered. When the time came to fill up the school, Mr. Keam took his own team and buggy and drove the superintendent around to all the villages, using his long acquaintance of seventeen years and great influence with them to fill up the school. How much this aided is shown by the largest opening that the school has ever had.

**Employees.**—With one or two exceptions the employees are efficient and loyal, carrying out with faithfulness the policies and evident desires of the superintendent, and the work that is laid out for them.

In conclusion, I desire to express my personal appreciation of the courtesies and favors shown to me and to the Moqui work by your office.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

OMAHA, NEBR., *July 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Phœnix Indian school for the fiscal year, 1899.

During the year the improvements under way at the close of last year have all been completed and the new buildings are now occupied. These improvements consist of a fine, large schoolhouse proper, with a capacity of 800, a large two-story building occupied by employees' club, students' dining hall, and employees' quarters, and a commodious shop building containing six large rooms for the teaching of trades.

During the present fiscal year there have been erected a two-story brick home for large boys, with a capacity of 150, a large addition to the small boys' home, a complete new water and sewer system, new bath house, boiler house, and numerous minor improvements.

All that is required now to make this plant complete in every respect, so far as accommodations for 600 to 800 students is concerned, is an auditorium with gymnasium annex, and a larger and more modern hospital.

Appropriation was made for 600 students for the fiscal year 1899, an increase of 200 over the preceding year. Our enrollment during the year reached nearly 700, and more than 200 were refused admittance because of lack of room. Owing to the density of the Indian population in the Southwest, and the increasing eagerness of Indian youth to attend school, it would be an easy matter to maintain a school at Phœnix of 1,000 or even more.

The past year has been one of unusual activity and prosperity in all the various literary and industrial departments. Employees have been faithful and resourceful, willing to do more than was expected of them. Students have vied with each other to maintain discipline and to excel in the work assigned.

The health of the student body has been excellent, notwithstanding the prevalence in the Southwest of many contagious diseases.

Last June the school band of 40 pieces was employed by the management of the Greater American Exposition to give a series of concerts on the exposition grounds during July. The term for which the band was originally employed has now expired and the management is anxious to keep it until the close of the fair, November 1. I have just closed a contract for another month. Here are a few of the remarks heard concerning them:

You have a fine band. I'm astonished. The boys play delightfully in tune.—Dan Godfrey, leader British Guards Band.

That band is a constant source of wonder to me. If my own eyes had not seen them, and my own ears heard their playing, I would not have believed such improvement could have been made in an Indian. Their playing is only equaled by their marching, which is perfect.—Thomas Kelly, musical director of exposition.

We can't let the boys go home. They are one of the chief attractions of the fair. Their playing is wonderful. Let us keep them another month anyway.—Committee exposition.

I have been acquainted with Indian life and character for forty years, and I did not think such improvement could be made in him. Your band is superb in its playing and marching, and beautiful in the behavior of its members.—Dr. Miller, president exposition.



I like your Indian band very much, but—are they—quite safe?—Innocent old lady.

I want to tell you that you have the finest band and the best behaved lot of boys ever on these grounds, and I ought to know, for I was the general manager here last year.—Major Clarkson.

The contrast between your band and those old Indians yonder is certainly inspiring and hopeful. It is time to enshrine that odious expression "The only good Indian is the dead one," and substitute "The only good Indian is the educated one."—A stranger.

On the other hand, what good has the trip done the boys? Listen:

I feel just like I was in heaven.

I don't see how those old Indians could think of going back to their tepees and the old life after being here.

It seems to me I have learned more in a month than in all the years of my life.

Those old Indians are just as handsome and strong as the whites, but they can't make any of these things. Education's the thing, after all. I'm going to stay in school.

I'm going to stay in school just as long as I can, and then marry a white girl.

I think geography and history will be easy for me now.

I can't believe that where we now stand the Indians roamed forty years ago. Education's the key, and you bet I want to handle it.

And so the boys' imaginations are aroused and their aspirations set aquiver. Their former horizons are dissipated, for they catch glimpses of vistas far beyond. New ideals are created, and they are not dressed in paint and feathers and petticoats. Hope emerges from out of the gloom of superstition, as brilliant as the morning star, and points to a life untinctured with miasmic fear and freed from the chains of mental and moral slavery. And this new life is not cursed with the slogan of "Indian rights," for there are no Indian rights there—just as there are no German rights, or Irish rights, or woman's rights—none but the universal rights belonging to all races. The only right belonging to the Indian is the right to make a man of himself, the right to live decently, to rise in the material, social, and political scale, and this right belongs to him in common with all races of men and is limited only by the talents God has given—and what man shall say what those talents are or shall say "thus far shalt thou go and no farther?"

Very respectfully, S. M. McCOWAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CAL., *July 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the Fort Bidwell school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

**Location.**—The school is located at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level, on the former military reservation in the extreme northeast corner of the State of California, at the foot of Mount Bidwell, which rises to the height of 8,000 feet, and at the head of Surprise Valley, which extends 60 miles south. The nearest railroad station is Amedee, 135 miles away, from which place our mail is delivered by stage, six days of each week. The Nevada-California-Oregon Railway is being extended from Amedee in this direction and will establish a station 40 miles this side of Amedee before winter begins. Fort Bidwell, a town of 250 inhabitants, is located at the east entrance to the school grounds.

**Buildings.**—The school buildings, numbering 19 frame and 3 log, are situated around a nicely shaded campus 200 by 400 feet square and are in fair condition. Some repairs will be needed during the year. The fences were in a dilapidated condition, but we have repaired them some and will continue until we have them cow-proof.

**Water.**—The school is supplied with water for all purposes from a reservoir half a mile up the canyon, which stores up a bountiful supply and is connected with all the buildings by a 4-inch main and smaller pipes for the numerous hydrants. A mountain stream is conducted through the laundry in a flume and, except after a rain or while the snow is melting, is as clear as crystal. The bath houses and girls' lavatory are supplied with warm water from a hot spring. We expect to put in larger pipes and extend the system to the boys' lavatory next year.

**Farm.**—There are 100 acres that have been in cultivation, but with bad fences and only one team we were unable to get in condition to cultivate more than 21 acres. We expect to repair all the fences and prepare to cultivate the entire farm next year. We have planted 6 acres to vegetables and sown 15 acres to oats. The backward spring was very trying on all vegetation. With a limited supply of water for irrigating purposes, we were enabled to raise potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, radishes, carrots, beets, beans, pease, lettuce, pop corn, sweet corn, parsley, rhubarb, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, squash, turnips, and oats.

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*Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | Civilization. | | | | | | | | | | Religious. | | | | | | Marital. | | Vital. | | Criminal. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Citizen's dress. | | Indians who can read. | Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation. | Dwelling houses. | | Per cent of subsistence obtained by— | | | | Missionaries. | | Indian church members. | Church buildings. | Amount contributed by religious and other societies. | | Marriages during the year. | Divorces during the year. | Births. | Deaths. | Indians killed during the year. | | | Whites killed by Indians. | Indian criminals punished. | | | Whisky sellers prosecuted. |
| | | Wholly. | In part. | | | Built for Indians during the year. | Occupied by Indians. | Indian labor in civilized pursuits. | Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc. | Government rations. | Cattle money. | Male. | Female. | | | For education. | For church work. | | | | | By Indians. | By whites. | Suicides. | | By court of Indian offenses. | By civil courts. | By other methods. | |
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colorado River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mohave | 662 | 662 | ..... | 190 | 150 | 6 | 76 | 50 | .... | 50 | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Mohave at Needles; Mohave at Fort Mohave | 1,300 | 1,200 | 100 | 400 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 25 | .... | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Chimehuivi | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fort Apache Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Mountain Apache | 1,849 | 103 | 71 | 35 | 65 | 1 | 3 | 70 | 10 | 20 | .... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 8 | 71 | 60 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 | .... |
| *Under industrial teacher.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hualapai | 611 | 350 | 250 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 50 | 25 | 25 | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | $293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 35 | .... |
| Yava Supai | 250 | 200 | 50 | 70 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 15 | a 10 | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | .... |
| *Navajo Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo | 20,000 | 500 | 1,000 | b 250 | 500 | 20 | b 150 | 99 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Moqui Pueblo b | 2,641 | ..... | 16 | 28 | 24 | 4 | 67 | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | .... |
| *Pima Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pima | 4,260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maricopa | 310 | 7,000 | 870 | 1,107 | 1,500 | ..... | 400 | 90 | .... | 10 | .... | 6 | .... | 980 | 6 | $20,000 | 2,500 | 15 | ..... | 179 | 135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 6 | .... | 16 |
| Papago | 1,221 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Papago, nomadic | 2,016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Papago, at San Xavier | 502 | 502 | ..... | 21 | 35 | 8 | 108 | 97 | 3 | .... | .... | ... | ... | 200 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 23 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | .... | 4 |
| *San Carlos Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apache | 2,231 | 500 | 2,400 | 400 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 67 | .... | 33 | .... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | 131 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 7 |
| Mohave | 702 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apache on San Pedro River b | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Apache near Mohawk, on Lower Gila River b | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Under farmer.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digger | 30 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 8 | 28 | 5 | 67 | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | .... | .... |
| *Hoopa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa | 471 | 471 | ..... | 100 | 451 | 4 | 120 | 95 | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | .... | 4 |
| Klamath (b) | 673 | 505 | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... | 137 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| *Mission Tule River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yuma | 707 | 500 | 207 | 260 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 95 | 5 | .... | .... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Tule River | 161 | 161 | ..... | 85 | 115 | ..... | 39 | 90 | 10 | .... | .... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Mission | 2,951 | 2,951 | ..... | 1,200 | 1,985 | 20 | 713 | 90 | 10 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | 1,500 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| *Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concow | 164 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Lake and Redwood | 116 | 641 | ..... | 300 | 600 | 4 | 184 | 75 | 20 | 5 | .... | 1 | ... | 29 | ... | ..... | 40 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | .... | ... |
| Ukie and Wylackie | 288 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pitt River and Nome Lackie | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a Issued because crops were destroyed by floods. b From report of last year.

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*Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.*

| Name of agency and tribe. | Lands. | | | | | Crops raised during year. | | | | | | Miscellaneous products of Indian labor. | | | | | | Stock owned by Indians. | | | | | | Roads. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated during the year by Indians. | Broken during the year by Indians. | Fence. Acres under. | Fence. Made during the year. | Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty. | Wheat. | Oats, barley, and rye. | Corn. | Vegetables. | Hay. | Butter made. | Lumber sawed. | Wood cut. | Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount. | Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting. | Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government. | Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise. | Horses, mules, and burros. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Goats. | Domestic fowls. | Made (miles). | Repaired (miles). | Days labor by Indians. |
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colorado River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | | Rods. | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Lbs. | M ft. | Cords | M lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mohave (on reserve) | 350 | 169 | 110 | | | | | 1,000 | 20 | 50 | | | 900 | 286 | $3,022 | $2,110 | $300 | 281 | 190 | | | | 500 | | 10 | 60 |
| Mohave at Needles and Fort Mohave | 50 | | 130 | | | 100 | | 125 | | | | | 600 | 151 | 754 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 550 | | | | | 300 | | | |
| *Fort Apache Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Mountain Apache | 1,240 | 10 | 1,240 | | | | 321 | 2,275 | 10 | 991 | | 48 | 850 | | | 24,553 | 500 | 5,728 | 818 | | | | 159 | 2 | | 400 |
| *Under industrial teacher.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hualapai | 100 | | 150 | | | 150 | | 1,000 | 225 | | | | 300 | | | 297 | 500 | 622 | | | | | 25 | | | |
| Yava Supai | 325 | 25 | 325 | 1,000 | | 45 | | 500 | a 75 | 10 | | | 6 | 20 | 100 | | 1,000 | 365 | | | | | | | 10 | 250 |
| *Navajo Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navajo b | 8,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | b109,500 | b1,200 | b1,000,000 | b250,000 | | 10 | 10 | |
| Moqui Pueblo b | 10,000 | | 500 | | | | | 50,000 | 9,075 | | | | 250 | 125 | 1,563 | | 8,000 | 2,200 | 500 | | 4,000 | 1,500 | 500 | | | |
| *Pima Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pima, Papago, and Maricopa | 4,000 | 500 | 13,020 | 2,000 | 124 | 33,334 | 1,154 | 1,072 | 650 | 600 | | | 5,000 | 313 | 662 | 6,563 | 10,000 | 7,450 | 5,000 | 2 | | | 5,000 | 35 | 5 | 760 |
| Papago, on San Xavier Reserve | 1,040 | 40 | 8,020 | 780 | 84 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 325 | 500 | | | 2,500 | | | | 17,000 | 250 | 290 | 2 | | | 800 | 1 | 5 | 310 |
| *San Carlos Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apache and Mohave | 2,000 | | 5,000 | 500 | | 9,399 | 11,796 | 3,838 | 16 | 150 | | | 1,500 | | | 13,159 | 10,000 | 2,520 | 1,012 | | | | | 50 | 20 | 6,000 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Under farmer.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digger | 21 | 21 | 320 | 80 | | 4 | | 20 | 52 | 3 | | | 70 | | | | 175 | 7 | | | | | 60 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| *Hoopa Valley Agency under school superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoopa | 1,030 | 80 | 1,300 | 1,310 | 110 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 400 | 1,360 | 500 | 250 | 150 | 450 | 92 | 1,268 | 5,953 | 6,000 | 287 | 476 | 450 | | | 1,100 | 1 | 10 | 210 |
| Klamath b | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | 26 | 200 | | | 500 | | | |
| *Mission Tule River Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tule River | 50 | | 260 | 700 | | (c) | | | | | | | | | | | | 195 | 400 | 275 | | | | | | |
| Mission | 1,000 | | 8,000 | | 360 | (c) | | | | | | | | | | | 1,500 | | b1,800 | | b 250 | b 400 | b 500 | | 10 | 50 |
| Yuma | 70 | 10 | | | | (c) | | | | | | | | | | | | 115 | | | | | | | | |
| *Round Valley Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Nome Lackie | 1,200 | 25 | 5,500 | 989 | 184 | 4,744 | 1,184 | 300 | 2,790 | 1,750 | 100 | 260 | 1,080 | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 426 | 1,500 | c300 | | | 600 | 1 | 1 | 90 |
| *Near Fort Bidwell.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piute and Pitt River | (d) | | | | 60 | (d) | | | (d) | | | | 250 | | | 925 | | 400 | | | | | | | | |

a Decrease in crops due to floods. b Taken from report of last year. c Crops a failure. d Not reported. e Overestimated in 1898.

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