

school. Congress recognized these conditions and provided in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1901—

For the establishment, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of an Indian school at or near Riverside, California: *Provided*, That a suitable site can be obtained there for a reasonable sum, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and for other purposes necessary to establish a complete school plant upon the new site, seventy-five thousand dollars.

In pursuance of this, United States Supervisor of Schools Frank M. Conser was in June, 1900, ordered to make an investigation of all available sites, and in an elaborate report recommended an ideal one on Magnolia avenue, about 5½ miles from the center of the city of Riverside, and three-fourths of a mile from Arlington Station on Santa Fe railroad. Negotiations have satisfactorily progressed, and plans are now under consideration for the plant.

The present site of the Blackfeet Agency boarding school, Montana, is unsatisfactory from a sanitary standpoint, aside from the fact that the buildings are old, dilapidated, and unsuited for school purposes. A new location at Cut Bank Creek has been selected, sewer and water systems laid out, plans prepared, and work will begin during this fiscal year.

Contract has been let for rebuilding the Winnebago Indian school, Nebraska, which was destroyed by fire several years ago. It will not be ready for occupancy before September 1, 1901.

The Indians living about Pryor Creek, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., have often petitioned this office and inspecting officials for a school for their children. Plans have been prepared and a school will be given them during the coming year.

The unsettled condition of the Apache Indians under the Fort Apache Indian Agency in Arizona has deterred the office from making any extensive plans for improving the present miserable buildings. Recent reports justify the opinion that the time is ripe for pushing school matters on this reservation, and details for water, sewer, and irrigation systems in connection with new buildings are now under consideration for the Indian children of this agency.

The Flathead Reservation in Montana and the Southern Ute in Colorado are two of the three Indian reservations which have no Government boarding school. The former has been the subject of an investigation, and as soon as a suitable site is obtained steps will be taken to give the Indians of that reservation adequate school facilities. United States Supervisor of Schools Charles H. Dickson, after an investigation of the latter, has selected an excellent site for the Southern Ute boarding school. Plans have been prepared, and as soon as sewer and water systems can be arranged the matter of making a contract for carrying out the plans will be taken up and a school given these Indians during the next year.

A contract has been made for the erection of a new dormitory at the Mount Pleasant school, Michigan. This building will replace the one destroyed by fire June 14, 1899. It will restore the capacity of this school to 300 pupils.

Owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable site for the Hopi (Moqui) training school in Arizona, plans have not been perfected for making most desirable and necessary improvements in the school for these Indians. Continued efforts will be made, however, to solve the problem.

In an act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, an agreement with the Fort Hall Indians, Idaho, was ratified, and to carry out the same it provided in section 2 of the act that \$75,000 should be appropriated for the establishment of a modern school plant near the agency, and \$75,000 additional may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the educational needs of these Indians. Upon the request of this office, June 23, 1900, United States Indian Inspector Walter H. Graves was directed by the Department to make an investigation of all available school sites near the agency. He has filed his report recommending a site about five miles from the agency. It is on a bluff about 30 feet high overlooking a broad expanse of meadow land lying to the east of Snake River, known as "Fort Hall Bottoms." Within a few hundred feet is the famous "Big Spring," which discharges not less than a million gallons of water per hour. This seems to be an ideal location, and plans are now under consideration for the early establishment of a complete modern school plant. It can not be opened for a year, however.

A new dormitory and improved water and sewer systems have been prepared for the Umatilla boarding school in Oregon and are now under contract.

Under the Tongue River Agency for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana there is no Government boarding school, only a day school with a capacity for 40 pupils. Although the educational needs of this tribe of Indians have been urgent, in view of unsettled matters concerning the reservation, it was considered unadvisable to make any move with reference to a boarding school pending certain negotiations with settlers on the reservation. United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin in his report submitted to Congress at its last session relative to buying out these settlers referred to the educational condition of the Northern Cheyennes, recommending that a school be built for them. On a second visit to this reservation he recommended the "Busby Ranch" of 160 acres as a proper school site. This ranch is 18 miles southwest of the agency on Rosebud Creek and 32 miles from the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The ranch is well watered, has 100 acres under cultivation, wells for domestic water purposes, and is in every way suited for an Indian school. A plant with a capacity of 150 pupils will be erected here during this fiscal year.

attendance, frequently sitting up days and nights together, without rest, watching critical patients. I can not too highly commend his faithfulness and careful attention of the sick.

Improvements installed during year.—A fine system of sewerage and waterworks has been put in, including automatic flush-tank closets for the entire school. A large water tank, a centrifugal irrigating pump have been added since my last report. All of these improvements are giving good service. If the new waterworks had not been in successful operation I fully believe that the whole plant would have been destroyed at the recent fire.

Improvements needed.—A girls' home, which can be erected at a probable cost of \$15,000, and a four-room school building, costing \$20,000, are absolute necessities, the girls' building having been completely destroyed by fire April 25, 1900, thus leaving the school without quarters or schoolrooms for the pupils.

Change of policy.—The pupils of this school will be kept all through the vacation. I have been very much dissatisfied with their conduct while at their homes during the vacation months, and believe that this move, while it will entail much labor upon myself and school force, is a movement in the right direction, and will do more for the pupils than years of teaching under the present régime.

Needs of the Indians.—I can not refrain from again calling your attention to the needs of these Indians. As stated so often in my reports, these Indians are cheerful and happy in disposition, industrious in their habits, and if small houses were given them and an irrigating plant, costing perhaps \$10,000, put in, and a number of light wagons and harnesses given to them, they would readily adapt themselves to civilized pursuits and soon become good, self-respecting citizens. They are already self-supporting.

Employees.—The employees of the school have been faithful, energetic, and entirely harmonious during the entire year.

School band.—This feature of the school life has been remarkably successful, the interest great, and the progress rapid. The band, baseball practice, and games have been great factors in developing manhood in the boys, a source of infinite pleasure to them, and has greatly attached them to the school life.

Transfers.—These Indians are very much prejudiced against their children being transferred from their homes to other schools. Much friction has been occasioned by my attempts to comply with your requests in this direction. This friction has been caused in a great measure by the jealous meddling of a couple of missionaries stationed at Needles, Cal., whose misguided efforts are all exerted to hinder the progress of the Indians and keep them in their present degraded condition.

Our school has been honored by visits from many officials during the past year. Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, I am,  
Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

HOPI TRAINING SCHOOL,  
Keams Canyon, Ariz., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Hopi Training School and the Hopi Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Hopi Training School.—This school is situated in Keams Canyon, Ariz., in the southeastern part of the Hopi Reservation, and is 80 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The road to Holbrook is a very sandy one, requiring five days to make the trip to this place with a good team and no load. Usually it takes a freighter from ten to fourteen days to make the trip, hauling from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to 4 horses or mules. There are three mails per week, carried by Navaho Indians on ponies. There is no stage run between this place and Holbrook, as is thought by some. The livery men at Holbrook usually charge from \$30 to \$50 to make a trip with passengers.

Site.—After visiting every place on the reservation that would in any sense be suitable for a school plant, and after studying the subject thoroughly and without bias or influence or interest save that of a desire to serve the good of the Hopi people to the best of my ability, I am forced to state that the present site is decidedly the best and most suitable one to be chosen on the reservation.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., July 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian School for the fiscal year 1900.

The school year opened very pleasantly. The pupils, all of whom had been permitted to return to their homes during vacation, were promptly returned September 1—the beginning of the school term.

The new building (boys' dormitory or home), finished at the close of last year, but not occupied until this, has been, as I predicted in my last annual report, a source of greatest good for the boys. It has been a great comfort to me to see these pupils, under the guidance of an employee, gathered together for the first time in their lives around a pleasant fireside, in well-lighted sitting rooms, reading, playing games, and engaged in refined social intercourse, instead of shivering around the sheltered sides of buildings, as heretofore has been the custom, waiting to be called up to meals or schoolrooms, then returning to their desolate lives until the next call. The development of true manhood, self-respect, and all the elements which constitute a good, strong, well-rounded character, has been marvelous.

I regret that the fire which occurred April 25, 1900, destroyed the girls' building, much property, and compelled me to take the boys' building for the girls—thus placing these pupils in the same desolate and forlorn condition as formerly, from which I had worked so long and earnestly to rescue them.

Attendance.—The maximum enrollment for the year is 165. Average attendance between 150 and 160—the highest ever reached by the school.

Department.—The department of pupils has been exemplary. The discipline excellent. A marked advancement has been made. Runaways have been very infrequent, and not one has occurred among the Mohave girls. English is practically the only language of the school. I consider this change of language the greatest achievement accomplished for the school during its existence. Much credit is due all my employees for their earnest and persistent cooperation in this line, without which nothing could have been accomplished.

Schoolroom work.—This work has maintained its former excellent standard. Much progress has been made in expression, the correct use of the English language, distinct articulation, and audible speaking. Five of the girls, under the efficient teaching of Mr. Walker, principal teacher, have taken lessons upon the piano. They have made good progress, and show that Mohave girls possess much musical talent. The pieces played by them at the closing exercises were very well executed.

Industrial work.—In all lines this has been very satisfactory. The farm and garden has never done so well as now. We have had an abundance of apricots for the pupils; will have all the grapes and fresh vegetables they can eat, while the table has been well supplied all the year with many varieties of vegetables which grow in the winter season. The new irrigating plant, which is a perfect success, has added much to this result; but much credit is due the farmer, not only for his labor, but energetic teaching of pupils and Indians to let things alone.

While all industrial work has been well done, I think especial mention is due the cook for superior excellence in her department. The cleanliness and neatness of the dining-room and kitchen work and the excellence of the food prepared has been extraordinary.

Health.—Much severe sickness has occurred at the school this year. Typhoid fever was brought into the school by one of the pupils from the railroad camps at the beginning of the year. Many pupils contracted this dread disease and many others typhoid pneumonia. A great many lingered at the point of death for weeks, and were saved only by careful nursing, the devoted attention and fidelity of the physician, Dr. Cullahan, who was most tireless and faithful in his

Under date of August 22, 1900, I requested authority to expend a sum not exceeding \$1,635 to change the course of a large arroyo which is near the buildings and which sometimes overflows and floods the buildings, and to build two diverting walls or levees, in order to keep the water within bounds. This frequent overflowing of this arroyo has been the only objection to the present site, and if authority is granted for this expenditure that objection will be successfully overcome. The subject of a suitable site for a new plant has been the theme of several communications to your office, and I feel that the subject has been fully covered in those communications.

It has been stated that the present plant is practically worthless as it stands, except that some of the buildings might be utilized for warehouses and stables if the new plant is built on the present site. The greater part of the buildings were built here for wool sheds before they passed into the hands of the Government, the place being an Indian trading post for many years. Of the abundance of the purest water supply, and of a beautiful row of shade trees through the grounds, your office has cognizance.

Attendance at school.—The enrollment during the fiscal year 1900 at the Hopi Training School was 129, and the average attendance, 123. The capacity of the school being only 73, the crowded condition of the school will readily be seen. The difference between the enrollment and the average attendance is accounted for by the transfer of pupils to Albuquerque and the return to their homes of several sick pupils. This latter condition would not have existed only for the crowded condition of the sleeping and sitting rooms, and from the fact that there is no place at present to isolate pupils suffering from disease. Not one pupil died, however, in spite of the unfavorable sanitary conditions. The enrollment and attendance could have been largely increased over the above figures had the school been of sufficient capacity to accommodate them. By a comparison of the average attendance of the fiscal year 1899 with the fiscal year 1900, it will be seen that the latter is an increase of more than 50 per cent over the former.

Runaways.—During the first months of the school there were several runaways among the smaller boys, owing to the fact that their homes were so close and that they were a little homesick. In every case these pupils were returned and mild punishment administered. The runaways soon ceased, and all became docile, contented, and happy, notwithstanding the poor condition of every department of the school.

School farm and garden.—Owing to the large arroyo mentioned above flowing through the school farm and grounds, and a lack of facilities to collect and utilize the water supply, the farm and garden do not produce much of a supply for school consumption. However, quite a nice little garden is now growing, and when the children return to school they will have a variety of small vegetables to use upon the school table.

The larger boys are given a small plot of ground each year and the seeds to plant the same. They take a great pride in these little garden plots, but owing to the fact that vacation comes in the midst of the gardening season and the boy must return to his home, little can be accomplished. However, a willingness to help themselves is shown in this work, which gives a keynote to the solving of the Hopi problem, in that individual effort and individual property instead of a tribal effort and a tribal property is the proper one.

The farmer sowed about 10 acres of oats last spring, but the dryness of the past summer cut the crop short and the entire field was used for pasturing. The soil of the canyon is very fertile, and all that is necessary to raise a large amount of forage and enough garden supplies for the school is the facility to utilize the water supply.

Industrial departments.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, the proper care of live stock, hundering, and cooking. The girls are taught laundering, cooking, sewing, and good housekeeping. The children make great progress in all these lines of work, most of them being able in a short time to perform these duties in workmanlike style, and the girls especially learn quickly to make excellent bread, and to cut out and fit and sew properly any kind of dress.

Schoolroom work.—Very satisfactory progress has been made in all departments of school work. The Hopi children are quick to learn and exceptionally easy to control, seldom giving trouble when teachers are kind but firm with them. The children have been taught vocal music and have made wonderful progress in this branch. The children love music so well that nothing could be introduced into the school that would create more interest or which would afford more wholesome amusement and culture than the introduction of a school band. An interesting feature of the school work during the past year was the monthly entertainments given by the children. They take great pleasure and interest in the repairing of these entertainments, the last of which was pronounced very creditable to them by all who were present.

Woods of the school.—An entire new plant is much needed, and should be of at least 150 capacity. Unless new buildings can be had very soon, the boys' dormitory which was built last fall must have a new tin roof as it is at present covered with dirt, and the rains and rains of the fall and winter will render it uninhabitable. During the last spring the boys had to be moved out of the building on this account, sleeping anywhere and everywhere about the plant. The new bathroom is in the same condition and must be roofed. Some of the employees' quarters need repairing and enlarging, as in one instance two employees are compelled to occupy one room of only 11 by 15 feet.

Hopi Reservation.—This reservation is situated in the northeastern part of Arizona, and lies south and west of the Navaho Reservation. The greater part of the reservation is a veritable arid waste.

Farming.—It is the wonder of everyone who visits this reservation how these people make enough to sustain life, but they do in a way. They plant in the valleys and dry washes; they dig down into the earth with sharp sticks until moisture is reached, which is at a depth of from 18 to 24 inches, and plant in these holes. When it is time for the seeds to come up most of the sand is taken away, and the tender plant is protected from the hot sun and sand storms by means of rocks placed around it. Each man's farm consists of 1 to 5 acres. Corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons, and muskmelons are grown. There are orchards of peaches and apricots, and when the young fruit is not frozen in the spring there is an abundance; however, there has been very little of these fruits the last two years. When the fruit is killed the Hopis take it very hard, thinking it a great calamity sent on them.

Homes.—These Indians live in villages on the mesas. These villages are 7 in number, on 4 mesas. In my annual report last year I spoke at some length of the height of these mesas; the necessary amount of labor for these people to get their farm products, wood, and water up to their homes; how impossible it is to keep the villages clean; the saving of labor and advantage in every respect in having these people live in the valleys, and how they are wedded to their mesa homes. There are a few families living in the valley, and 15 more have been influenced to build walls for houses and have promised to live in them when the Government furnishes roofing, floors, doors, etc. A great many more may be induced to do the same when they see how much better it is for them. Under date of August 22, 1900, I asked for material to finish the 15 houses spoken of above.

The field matrons have done all that was possible for them to do in the way of teaching the Indians cleanliness and how to cut out and make garments—have the women to go down to the spring and wash on certain days and on other days to sew; but for lack of sufficient water and soap and material for garments a great deal could not be accomplished. The greatest move toward civilizing these Indians would be to get them down from the mesas.

Mission work.—There are two missionaries on the reservation, Miss Mabel Collins and Rev. J. R. Voth, located, respectively, at the middle mesa and Oraibi, the most western mesa. These are doing good work, instructing the people in proper habits of living, morality, etc., cooperating in every respect with the day school teachers at these villages and with the superintendent.

Day schools.—There are three of these schools, viz, Polacca, Toriva, and Oraibi, located, respectively, at first mesa, second mesa, and fourth mesa. The enrollment of these schools during the year was 189 and the average attendance 166. They were under the management of efficient teachers, who deserve much credit for the splendid success of the schools. With the improvements allowed for the Toriva School, but not yet made, this school promises to be one of phenomenal success.

Blue Canyon School.—This is a boarding school, and the children who attend it are Navaho. The average attendance during the year was 35, almost twice the capacity of the school. The employees of this school deserve much praise for its successful management.

Hostiles.—Quite a large per cent of the inhabitants of the second, third, and Oraibi mesas are hostile to the schools and to all efforts to civilize them. A few of those were induced to send their children to school last year, and I think more will do so this year. The hostiles are a very serious drawback to the progress of civilization, not only refusing to send their children to school but by severe criticism preventing others from sending to school and in other ways making the progress they should make. These should be forced to send their children to school. When the hostiles are let strictly alone to carry on their ancient and heathenish customs they give no trouble.

Crime and trespassing.—One Navaho was fined six months at hard work for burglary, having broken into the dwelling house of Thomas V. Kean, the Indian trader of this place, and stolen a few dollars' worth of jewelry. About the same

time this burglary was committed the store of the above trader was entered, but the offender could not be apprehended. There have been several other offenses of a trivial nature.

The Hopi are a very submissive and law-abiding people and seldom give any trouble save when the Navaho, who are domineering and aggressive, seek to impose on them. The Navaho have been allowed to encroach upon the Hopi Reservation for years, taking possession of the best watering places, best farming and best pasture land, and a great deal of trouble grows out of this. It should not be tolerated for a day. I have done something in the way of teaching these Navaho to respect the rights of others, and hope to do more this year.

The Navaho is a born gambler, wasting his time and energy and property over the gaming table. The Hopi heretofore have not gambled much, but have been gradually acquiring the habit. The trading posts were a favorite resort for these bad people; but about Christmas, 1899, I issued an order forbidding gambling at these trading posts, and this order has since been extended to the entire reservation. If this office meets with the proper support from traders and employees, gambling will soon become of such ill repute that a speedy end will be put to the pernicious habit.

Indian court.—April, 1900, an Indian court was organized. Three of the best Indians were chosen to act as judges. This court tries all offenses coming under the head of "Indian offenses." The effect upon the people has been salutary, tending to suppress petty thieving, cattle and horse stealing, and trespass of the farming and grazing lands both among the Hopi and the Navaho, and to lead the stronger to respect the rights of the weaker.

Census.—A complete census of the reservation taken during the month of June, 1900, shows a population of 1,823 Hopi and 1,826 Navaho.

Pottery diggers.—Considerable trouble and irritation has been caused by unauthorized persons who have come upon the reservation for the purpose of excavating among the ancient ruins and burial places of the Indians. Early in the present year instruction was given from your office that parties should receive specific authority from proper officials before any excavating or even presence on the reservation would be allowed. I have enforced this order much to the disgust of these trespassing self-styled scientists.

Dr. A. Hrditcheka, representing the National Museum of New York, and a Mr. Owen, representing the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, have been pleasant and courteous visitors during the year. Both these gentlemen pursued their respective researches with the good will of your office and mine, and had the courtesy of the reservation, because they came with proper credentials and the courtesy of well-bred gentlemen.

Improvements.—During the year considerable improvement in the way of building has been made. A boys' dormitory, 32 by 60, has been built, together with a bath house, fitted up with tub and shower baths, and additions to both laundry and kitchen. Water has also been piped from springs directly into the kitchen, laundry, and the three sitting rooms of the children; also the lavatories. A good but not a perfect sewerage, tapping all the lavatories, the kitchen, and laundry, was built of stone with Indian labor. The entire lot of work was done with only \$183 expense for doors and windows and lime, etc., all the labor being performed by employees and Indians, who were working for wagons, stoves, and harness which were issued to them.

Roads.—During the year, 15 miles of new road were made from this school to the first mesa and about 5 miles of road around the second mesa were repaired and broadened. A new road leading from the mission cottage to the second mesa school is nearly completed with Indian labor, wagons being able to pass already. This has been a difficult piece of work owing to the extremely stony, precipitous places which had to be crossed. This road will shorten the distance to the school about 5 miles.

Employees.—Fairly good harmony has existed among the employees. Some friction has occurred, mainly due to misunderstanding and a few very long and wagging tongues. The superintendent desires to thank his employees for loyalty and efficient services.

Thanking your office for the uniform courtesy with which I and my work have been treated, I am,  
Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,  
*Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, HOPI RESERVATION.

July 1, 1900.  
SIR: As I but recently have been appointed to this place, I shall confine my report to a few general observations and recommendations.  
From my predecessor's records I find that there were no cases of serious sickness among the school children during the year.

I have visited the different villages several times, and find that the old Indians are generally quick willing to receive the services of the Government physician. There seems to be but little sickness among the old Indians, but the death rate among the small children is very great. This condition will continue, in spite of medical aid, until the parents become wise enough to realize that a baby can not digest everything it can swallow, and that a naked child can not successfully withstand a temperature that makes its father don a blanket.

The most urgent need of the school from a sanitary view is a greater amount of dormitory space. While there may be no serious outbreaks of sickness that may be attributed to this overcrowded condition of the sleeping rooms, yet there are various affections of the skin and diseases of the eye that would not appear if the proper amount of dormitory space were available, and any children who are predisposed to tuberculosis are thus rendered more susceptible to the encroachments of this disease.

As soon as possible some suitable building should be provided in which sick children can be isolated and given special care.  
I would recommend that the physician be allowed a regular detail from the larger children to act as nurses and receive practical instruction in the general care of the sick, and in giving baths, preparing special foods, giving medicine, and dressing slight wounds.

A hospital near one of the villages (preferably first mesa) in which the sick could be properly cared for by a convalescent nurse is badly needed, and until funds are available for such purpose a suitable building could probably be rented.

Edw. G. MURTAGHAN, *Physician.*

CHARLES E. BURTON,  
*Superintendent Hopi Training School.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, EAST MESA, HOPI RESERVATION.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as field matron among the Hopi Indians. In the course of my 651 visits, besides numerous sick calls, I have always found them anxious to accept counsel and advice, and in giving the remedies given. Special interest was taken in spring house cleaning, with washing, the scrubbing of floors, and burning of refuse and other ways placing their surroundings in hygienic condition. Pictures and cartoons have been placed in a number of houses. Six houses by January were built under my directions. I induced the men to clean out their springs, thereby improving the condition of their limited water supply.

There are in all about 120 women and girls under my charge. These I divided into classes in order to improve the facilities for instruction in addition to those received in their homes. The women have been moved in toward making cooking and general economy. More than 1,200 yards of cloth have been made. I furnish the potatoes and hops, the women grinding the meal in their primitive fashion, which demonstrates the fact that they will adopt the more civilized method if given a chance.

The washhouse, although conducted under difficulties, has been a great help, the women coming to wash, trim, and bath the themselves and children.

Three classes in sewing has been made by over 200 girls, many of which were made by returned schoolgirls.

The Indians, by their humble opinion, are slowly improving.

I wish to thank Superintendent Burton and Dr. McKee for helpful suggestions.

Very respectfully,

SARAH E. ABBOTT,  
*Field Matron, East Mesa, Hopi Reservation.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1900.

Phoenix is situated in the beautiful Salt River Valley of Arizona, and the Indian school is just 3 miles north of the city. The location is admirable because of the surrounding object lessons of splendid civilization and social life and the nearness to thousands of the Indian race.

The school was established in October, 1891. Its capacity is now 600, with an enrollment of about 700. The additional 100 are carried as outing pupils, i. e., pupils working in families.

The school plant consists of about 30 buildings, large and conveniently arranged. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the ever-green lawns and trees combine most harmoniously with the over-blue of this southern sky.

The year has been one full of hard work and expansion. The many improvements in progress and in contemplation at the close of the last fiscal year have been successfully completed, and the school is now a splendidly equipped institution.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.		Civilization.					Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
	Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Dwelling houses.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Governmentations.	Cash annuity or lease money.			
				Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.							
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.												
Mohave on reservation.	612		200	150	8	82	60	40				
Mohave at Fort Mohave.	1,241	100	400	500		100						
Mohave at Needles.	6,300											
Chemehuevi.	300											
Part Apache Agency.												
White Mountain Apache.	1,028	130	82	40	73	2	4	70	10	20		
Under school superintendent.												
Hopi (Moquis) and Navaho.	2,660	500	1,500	500	700	400	100					
Navaho Agency.												
Navaho.	6,20,000	100	5,000	24	25	64	80	90	10			
Pima Agency.												
Maricopa.	345											
Pima.	4,330	7,100	905	1,150	1,700	20	500	00	00	00		
Papago.	1,270											
Papago, nomadic.	2,100											
Papago at San Xavier.	519			25	30	5	108	97	3			
Under industrial teacher.												
Havasupai.	250	210	40	25	72		1	90	10			
Walapai.	584	400	184	60	300		60	50	25	25		
San Carlos Agency.												
Apache.	2,542	600	2,400	400	900			67		33		
Mohave.	479											
Apache on San Pedro River.	4,300											
Apache near Mohawk on Lower Gila River.	4,300											
CALIFORNIA.												
Digger Indians.	85	35						9	83	4	63	
Tupe Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Hupa.	421	986	80	400	1	112	90	8	2			
Lower Klamath.	617											
Mission Tule River Agency.												
Mission.	2,027	154	21,200	21,500	25	750	70	30				
Tule River.	154		80	100	5	40	80	10				
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.												
Concow.	164											
Yuba Lake and Redwood.	116	613	330	603	4	188	85	10	5			
Washoe and Pitt River.	73											
Waiilatpu and Yaki.	200											
Under school superintendent.												
Yuma.	634	600	34	201	214	100	100					

<sup>a</sup> Taken from report of last year.

<sup>b</sup> Also small schoolhouse.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious.		Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.										
	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during the year.	Divorces during the year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the year.		Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
											By Indians.	By Whites.					
	1	1			\$100		8	3	95	42	3			1	130		
	2	1			(c)				135	60							
	2	1			(c)							4	2	3	1		
	8	1,300			\$20,000	2,800	13		370	175				10	7		7
	280				6,840				13	17				3			2
						800			22	19							
					341				34								3
	1						2		45	37	1						
	1	1				600	5		14	24							1
	5	1,200			13,414		20										
		40															
	2	52			3	80			14	22	1						1
	10																

<sup>c</sup> Not reported.

<sup>d</sup> Overestimated in 1899.

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Cultivated during the year by Indians.		Broken during the year by Indians.		Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.		Crops raised during year.				
	Acre.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres under.	Made during the year.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.	
ARIZONA.													
Colorado River Agency.	300	506	110	40									
Mohave on reserve.	50		130										
Mohave and Chemehuevi at Fort Mohave.													
Port Apache Agency.	1,200	35	1,280	200									
White Mountain Apache.	1,450		1,000	250									
Under school superintendent.													
Hopi (Moquis) and Navaho.	6,100												
Navaho Agency.													
Navaho reservation.													
— Pima Agency.													
Mariopon, Papago, and Pima.	4,000		15,000	10,000	127	12,500	480	150					
Papago, San Xavier Reserve.	1,121	81	8,020	2,240	84	5,000	3,000	200	50	020			
Under industrial teacher.													
Havasupai.	922	7	925	850									
Walapai.	153		150										
San Carlos Agency.													
Apache and Mohave.	2,500	800	6,000	1,440									
CALIFORNIA.													
Under farmer.													
Digger.	22	22	320										
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.													
Hupa.	1,500	72	1,400	350	102	2,100	3,220	500	5,145	450	300		
Mission Tule River Agency.													
Mission Tule River.	1,200	100	8,000	250	340	(d)	150		20				

a These are census statistics for the Navahos on the reservation. Statistics of previous years have been estimated covering Indians both on and off the reservation.  
 b Taken from report of last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.	Value of products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.			
	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
Lumber sawed.														
M ft. Cords. M lbs.	1,300	215	\$2,452	\$1,320	\$275	200	200				350			48
	1,000	100	500			100					50			
	113	2,906		32,700	500	6,700	937				25	2	3	600
	300	150	1,875		2,000	4,710	1,287				715	15	25	100
	105	60	311	2,152	3,881	50,000	38,200	6,858	345,711	66,171		12	12	88
	19,000	808	1,301	7,303	33,000	7,250	4,500	50			5,500	10	7	300
	3,000			125		111	302				935		7	550
		20	435	120	300	411							30	300
	300	150	2,250	228	3,000	1,273								
	337	1,500		13,000	8,000	1,453	589						25	150
	65				155	0					15			
	28	500	107	2,440	5,708	4,025	212	410	600		1,200	1	18	282
					2,000	200	50							50
					105	300	250							15

c Government teams also used.  
 d Crops a failure.