NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Record Group 75. Classified Files, 1907--. File Mark 4160-30-150 Hopi.

[Fiske Report]

Inspection

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

Hopi Indian Agency,
Grand Canyon, Arizona,
July 25, 1930.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

In compliance with instructions contained in Office telegram dated May 14th, 1930, at the completion of work on the Western Navajo assignment I proceeded to the Hopi Agency arriving here on May 31st. Owing to the fact that certain annual leave has been taken during this assignment and also by reason of destructive rains, making parts of the reservation wholly inaccessible, a longer time has been required than would otherwise have been the case.

SEGREGATION.

One cannot view the many problems arising from contentions between Hopis and Navajos, and consider the length of time that such contentions have prevailed themselves, without being impressed with the fact that little has been accomplished in the past toward their future prevention. When we consider that the first official recorded protest of the Hopis against the Navajos occurred in the year 1850, when they sent a delegation to Santa Fe to present their believed grievances to Indian Agent, J. S. Calhoon [sic], we cannot but be impressed with the fact that eighty years of temporizing have merely held the issue in abeyance.

It is appreciated that the problem presents intricacies and difficulties of solution, but it is believed that such difficulties are not insuperable, and that a board could be selected, to determine a basis of segregation, whose decisions would be equitable and acceptable to both the Hopis and the Navajos, while not being subject to just public criticism.

PL Ex. 723H

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Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 723 H

FFHSK 2151

Healing Vs. Jones, Def. Ex. 195

NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Record Group 75. Classified Files, 1907--. File Mark 41013-30-150 Hopi.

[Fiske Report]

Inspection

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

Hopi Indian Agency,
Keams Canyon, Arizona,
July 25, 1930.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

In compliance with instructions contained in Office telegram dated May 12th, 1930, at the completion of work on the Western Navajo assignment I proceeded to the Hopi Agency arriving here on May 31st. Owing to the fact that certain annual leave has been taken during this assignment and also by reason of destructive rains, making parts of the reservation wholly inaccessible, a longer time has been required than would otherwise have been the case.

SEGREGATION.

One cannot view the many problems arising from contentions between Hopis and Navajos, and consider the length of time that such contentions have presented themselves, without being impressed with the fact that little has been accomplished in the past toward their future prevention. When we consider that the first official recorded protest of the Hopis against the Navajos occurred in the year 1850 when they sent a delegation to Santa Fe to present their believed grievances to Indian Agent, J. S. Calhoon [sic], we cannot but be impressed with the fact that eighty years of temporizing have merely held the issue in abeyance.

It is appreciated that the problem presents intricacies and difficulties of solution, but it is believed that such difficulties are not insuperable, and that a board could be selected, to determine a basis of segregation, whose decisions would be equitable and acceptable to both the Hopis and the Navajos, while not being subject to just public criticism.

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In the perusal of past reports, rendered by various individuals, the thought is suggested by some that the Navajos were the chief aggressors. If this was the fact at the time of rendering these reports it is believed that the situation at the present time is reversed, and that, under existing conditions, the Hopis are the aggressors.

This reservation has an area of 3,863 square miles and is occupied by 2,472 Hopis and 3,319 Navajos, according to the recent census. These figures indicate an increase since the survey made by General Hugh L. Scott in October, 1921, of 235 Hopis and 619 Navajos, though these figures may not accurately reflect the relative situation for the reason that it is believed that the figures given by General Scott were presumably not obtained by means of an actual census, whereas the figures used in this report are taken from the census just completed and are probably as accurate as it would be possible to obtain.

It is natural that the Navajos should increase more rapidly than the Hopis by reason of their larger number and also, it is believed, by reason of their more hygienic manner of living, not being confined in small villages and living under normal healthful outside conditions where their nomadic characteristics speak for healthier conditions than can be obtained in villages where the necessity for sanitation is not thoroughly understood and where unhygienic conditions are cumulative.

The practical and praiseworthy effort of the government to induce the Hopis to abandon their age-old customs of living in eagles' eyries, is resulting in some very gradual but increasing success. As some of the younger and better educated Hopis are descending to the lower lands the necessity for spreading out becomes apparent, and is resulting in an increased effort on their parts to establish a foothold and rights at various watering places, to which the rights of the Navajos have long been established; and also to arable lands which lie without the generally accepted boundaries of Hopi territory. A few instances will be sufficient to illustrate this fact:

First -- Ceeah Springs, with its adjacent country, has long been recognized as belonging to the Navajos. A letter dated May 30th, 1930, signed by Lieutenant F. H. Plumer, Acting Agent, Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, stated that at that time the Navajo chief, Ceeah, had been recognized as the individual entitled to it, with its immediately adjacent territory. In spite of such long established rights a Hopi Indian by the name of Vinton Saha, without coming to the Hopi Agency to discuss the matter and secure a permit, went to Ceeah Springs and negotiated with a

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Navajo Indian, having no particular established rights to the site in question, and secured his "permission" to build a house there. He constructed a very good stone house. When this was done he constructed a corral and avowed his intention of bringing his sheep to water at that place. At this juncture another Hopi approached the Navajos stating that he desired to build a house across a small wash from Vinton Naha's. By this time the Navajos in that locality, recognizing the trend of affairs, became apprehensive of the intentions of these Hopis and complained. When they told Vinton Naha that he should refer the matter to this agency, he is said to have replied that this agency had nothing to do with it, and if they attempted to dispute his rights that he would take the matter into the courts at Holbrook. Vinton Naha was requested to come to this agency on Monday June 16th, which he did, accompanied by a Hopi delegation. A proposal was made to him to relinquish the house at Canah Springs, on a reasonable basis of settlement, by which the Navajos were to give him sheep to the approximate value of the material and labor expended by him in its construction. He refused to commit himself at that time as to an acceptance of this offer, and the matter remains in statu[s] quo.

Second -- A group of Navajos were established at Shanto Springs, about 17 miles south of Oraibi. A Hopi moved there. Then others followed, which resulted in the Hopis making numerous representations against the Navajos. The Navajos fearing some of these serious charges, and not wishing to become involved, departed, so that the Hopis accomplished their purpose without serious hinderance. Undoubtedly Vinton Naha and his followers contemplated a similar experience at Canah Springs.

Third -- At Roger's Well located about 7 miles northwest of Shanto, and about 15 miles southwest of Oraibi, a Navajo Indian named Wooty dug a well which had an excellent flow of water. A Hopi named Rogers went to the location of this well, and dug a well in close proximity to the Navajo's well, and in such a position that it entirely drained the Navajo's water supply. This matter was submitted to the stockman and the Navajo, Billy Pete, for adjustment. Pete decided that the Hopi should keep his well but should allow the Navajo to water there. Surely a magnanimous decision by the Navajo in favor of the Hopi.

Fourth -- At a point some 10 miles southeast [illegible] the Pinon Trading Post, a Navajo Indian dug a well and has maintained his hogan and family there, about one quarter of a mile from the well, for some time. A Hopi had planted a field about a mile and a half southeast of this well. He then proceeded to a mesa cliff in the immediate vicinity of the Navajo's well and began to quarry stone from the cliff wall with which to build

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himself a house within a few feet of this well. Had he been permitted to continue his plans uninterrupted, this would undoubtedly have led to the introduction of other Hopis to this location with the confiscation of the Navajo's well.

Fifth -- Stockman Bert N. Simpson in a report dated June 7th, 1930, states: "Many Turquois reported that the Hopi Indians objected to holding his sheep near Wepo between dippings and that they shut the water from the trough so he could not water his sheep there. Also note that some one took the pains to drain the vat so we had to re-charge it, taking 4 gallons of Nicotine Sulphate. Seems these First Mesa Hopi Indians consider that they own the Wepo vat and all the surrounding country".

The Hopis, by such tactics, have kept driving the Navajos out of the Oraibi Wash country until they have almost all left and most have gone over into the Leupp country.

It is believed that the five illustrations just cited are sufficient to evidence the trend of affairs in this connection, and with the normal increase in the number of Navajos whose rights have long been established to certain sections of this reservation, and the increasing tendency of the Hopis to expand from their mesa villages, it is apparent that the points of controversy must be continuously multiplying rather than tending toward any ultimate or definite conclusion.

Similar points of controversy have also presented themselves on the Western Navajo jurisdiction as the activities of the Hopis, occupying the territory adjacent to the Moencopi Wash, have conflicted with the interests of the Navajos. In this connection it should be taken into consideration that while the Hopis claim all of this territory as having been the habitat of their forebears, that it was only in the year 1882 that a Hopi family moved over to Moencopi to establish residence there. Within two years after this time between two and three hundred Hopis, who are said to have been at outs with the Hopis living on the Hopi reservation, moved to Moencopi and took up their residence there. Over $50,000 has been spent on irrigation in connection with the Moencopi settlement. While it may be fairly stated that the Hopis occupying Moencopi had no legal right to adopt this location outside of the boundaries of the reservation set aside for them by executive order of December 16th, 1882, yet it would seem wholly impracticable and entirely unsuitable to contemplate dispossessing them after 48 years of occupancy undisputed by the government. In a consideration of the adjustment of the whole problem, however, this fact should not be lost sight of, and a due evaluation of it should be made in a final adjustment, if such be made.

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Two maps are submitted herewith marked respectively Exhibits A and B. Exhibit A indicates in red ink an approximate territory to which it may be fairly asserted that the Hopis have established unquestioned rights. Exhibit B indicates a tentative suggestion of Supt. E. K. Miller in regard to possible boundaries of a territory to be segregated for the exclusive use of the Hopis. It will be noted that the area inclosed within these red lines in Exhibit A constitutes approximately one-fifth of the so called Hopi Indian Reservation.

It has been previously stated that the recent census shows 3,319 Navajos and 2,172 Hopis occupying this reservation which would indicate an approximate division of three-fifths of the reservation for the Navajos and two-fifths for Hopis; but such a basis of computation would presuppose the total area of the reservation as being equally valuable and desirable for water, grazing, and arable conditions. This is far from the case. As a matter of fact the largest water development has been accomplished within the territory adjacent to the nine Hopi mesa villages. In addition to the amount expended in the development of these wells there are very fine springs known as Burro, Coyote, Awatobi, Talla Hogan, Shanto and others which offer an ample supply of water for the Hopi flocks, and the range conditions within this area, at the time of this inspection, were far more favorable than any of the territory outside the boundaries indicated. The entire Hopi reservation was suffering from prolonged drought, but in spite of this fact there was an easily discernible difference in range conditions between the range used by Hopis and that occupied by Navajos, in favor of the Hopis. It is estimated that about 20% of the Hopi reservation is either non-productive or inaccessible. This would leave four-fifths of the reservation to be divided as between Hopis and Navajos. We may, therefore, regard the approximate one-fifth of the entire reservation, contained within the red lines shown on the map A, as representing approximately one-fourth of the divisible agricultural and grazing territory. It is believed that by virtue of the superiority of the land conditions and the water development within the territory indicated on this map, that these advantages more than offset the slight difference as between the relative proportion of one quarter of the divisible territory of the reservation for the Hopis and their ratio of two-fifths of the total population.

It is not believed practicable, if segregation is accomplished, to follow the lines indicated on Exhibit B for the reason that there is a strip of territory extending northeasterly and southwesterly, approximately 15 miles in width, bounded on the east by the Dinnebito Wash, which has long been occupied by Navajos and to which their rights are unquestionably established. To remove them would work a serious injury. In addition to the rights established by the Navajos to this strip lying

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between the Dinnebito Wash and the Moencopi country, it is important that it be kept open as a means of egress and ingress for the Navajo Indians occupying the Black Mesa country to the north. To exclude these Navajos from this strip would cut off their most practicable exit to the railroad and the country lying to the south and west of the reservation and would necessitate a long, and at times impassable, route by way of Keams Canyon.

It is not the purpose to attempt to indicate the lines to be employed in a segregation of the Hopis occupying the Moencopi country, but the Moencopi Wash for an easterly boundary, taking in the lands now cultivated by them to the west, and confining them within reasonable north and south limitations, would seem a logical division. This would constitute two Hopi reservations which might be administered by a single superintendent. However, the establishment of such lines of demarkation as herein suggested will, it is believed, in large measure eliminate the extreme difficulties with which superintendents have formerly been confronted; i. e., the charge by the representatives of one tribe or the other that favoritism or unfair discrimination has been practiced. Such accusations have arisen by reason of the fact that there have been no definite lines of demarkation and that a superintendent has necessarily been obliged to resort to his own decisions as to an equitable adjustment, when questions have arisen. If lines were established by executive order, (this being an Executive Order Reservation) the possibility of such charges, with any semblance of justification, would be removed. While placing separate Superintendents over the two tribes might possibly obviate the accusation of either Superintendent being guilty or favoring the interests of the opposition, it could hardly go further than this; and while, perhaps, it might transfer the active contentions from individual Indians or groups of Indians to the shoulders of the Superintendents, it would hardly seem to promise removing the casus belli.

In a consideration of the difficulties arising from the joint occupancy of this reservation, both tribes being inherently antagnostic, several factors should be considered; first, there is no other instance within the United States where two tribes have been assigned with equal rights to a given territory.

General Scott in his report dated October 15th, 1921, addressed to Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, appears to take the position that the Navajos had no rights within this reservation and should be removed by force if necessary.

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Supt. R. E. L. Daniel [i. e., Leo Crane], in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of March 12, 1918, on page three, states: "the language of the Executive Order of 1882 practically guarantees to those Navajos or other Indians residing on Moqui at that time, equal rights with the Hopis".

These conclusions of General Scott and of Supt. Daniel do not appear to be well founded in that the Executive Order definitely states that it is "set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon". This wording would seem to dispose of the position taken by General Scott and would negate the clause in the above quotation from Supt. Daniel's letter which reads "and other Indians residing on Moqui at that time". There is nothing in the wording of the Executive Order to indicate that time of residence had anything to do with the question; but that the Secretary of the Interior might introduce such Indians, of tribes other than the Hopis, as he might see fit to do from time to time. Second, the name of the reservation is undoubtedly a strongly contributing factor in the aggressive contentions of the Hopis. Either without knowledge of, or ignoring, the exact verbiage of the Executive Order, they claim that the name of the reservation proves that it belongs to them and that the Navajos are interlopers. Whatever may be done toward an adjustment of these issues it is recommended that the name of this reservation be changed so that it will imply neither the exclusive possession of the Hopi or the Navajo, and that, in the selection of a new name, that care be exercised not to select a name which is equivalent in its significance to the present designation of "Hopi".

With the increasing points of contentions between these two tribes it could hardly be anticipated that conditions will improve but on the contrary it may be reasonably assumed that they will multiply and become more and more seriously complicated and involved; so that their solution will be increasingly difficult if, indeed, possible. It is recognized that segregation in the face of the apparent advisability of assimilation may suggest a step backward; but it must be borne in mind that this is the only Indian reservation on which such a condition exists; that it would have been far more desirable had it never existed; and that to establish a definite segregation at this time may be contemplated as no more than an orderly division of property not dissimilar to the establishment of property rights elsewhere.

It is believed that the lines of the suggested segregation will deprive the least number of Hopis and Navajos of lands now occupied by them. By reference to Exhibit A it will be noted that there are three

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Hopi families living just north of the suggested northerly boundary within the territory bounded by the Oraibi Wash and the Wepo Wash. There are also two Navajo families living near Talla Hogan who would have to be dispossessed, and also the rights of a few other Navajos, who have an interest in the orchard at Talla Hogan, would have to be adjusted. In addition to these, there are three Navajo families now living approximately three miles southwesterly from Burro Springs. These latter would be very close to the lines of segregation and special adjustment of their rights might be accomplished by a slight deviation of the boundary lines to exclude their present holdings from the Hopi reservation. All of this, of course, is offered merely in the light of tentative suggestions toward an ultimate solution.

Further reference to Exhibit A VIII indicate that the agency and school at Keams Canyon are excluded from the suggested Hopi jurisdiction. The reasons for this are several. In the first place the Keams Canyon school is primarily a Navajo school situated on the edge of distinctly Navajo territory. Last year's enrollment of 172 pupils comprised 168 Navajos and 4 Hopis. The Navajos look upon this school and agency as their own and certainly would not yield it without serious contention in which it would seem that their claims would be well taken. The Hopi day schools are adequate to take care of the Hopi children through the sixth grade at which time it is believed desirable for them to go to non-reservation boarding schools. If a situation arises where the present day schools at the three mesas are insufficient to provide for all the Hopi children slight additions from time to time can be made. It is believed that a better location for a Hopi agency would be at Polacca, if their affairs do not continue to be administered at the present agency.

That more serious troubles have not arisen between the Hopis and Navajos may be attributed to Supt. Miller's ability in dealing with these tribes and the fact that he has been able to retain the friendship and confidence of both tribes to a marked degree. However, this is depending upon a personal equation which may either alter itself or be changed by a successor, and each succeeding change of policy on the part of any given superintendent, who may happen to be impressed with some different viewpoint, will tend to complicate and multiply the many points of controversy which may be anticipated as time goes on.

The Hopis by reason of living within one of the most spectacular parts of the country, which is in the direct path of the tourist, and by reason of retaining sufficient of his ancient customs to vividly illustrate a bygone age; and by reason of his picturesque community life, has a tremendous appeal to the traveling public. He is approachable, and

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recognizes the possible advantages to result from enlisting the sympathetic intervention of outside influences. The traveler listens, is duly impressed, and accepts as conclusive the statements thus prepared for his consumption. He has neither time nor interest to investigate them, but acting upon his unchallenged information he enlists his activities in their behalf. The Navajo does not have these Hopi characteristics. He is somewhat nomadic, self-reliant, neither seeking nor desiring sympathy. He is somewhat imapproachable and quite unresponsive to the advances of the curious. Hence, he is branded by the Hopi as an aggressor, seizing his every opportunity to encroach upon the Hopi, and true to his Navajo characteristics he makes no effort to deny or to counterbalance the outside bathos which is being cleverly capitalized by the Hopi. The foregoing is offered not as an invective against the Hopis but merely as a recognition of the individual characteristics of the two tribes in question whose affairs have so long been an object of controversy and which are still before the government for consideration and disposition.

WATER DEVELOPMENT.

The most vital need of this reservation at the present time appears to be the development of numerous springs in the Navajo sections. It is impressive to contemplate the opportunities for water development in this territory without any large expenditure of money. Seepages of good water are plentiful and the Navajos are eager to contribute their time and labor to their development, only needing direction and some implements with which to work. In addition to the development of these springs there are a number of natural formations which lend themselves to the development of tanks. A remarkable lake has been developed about 12 miles northeast of the Hopi Agency which is 20 to 30 feet deep in places and which impounds enough water to last for approximately two years, without additional rains, after it is full; and this at a cost of only about $500.00. Two things particularly impress themselves in studying the needs of this country. They are as stated first, the development of springs and tanks. Such development spreads out the grazing over a much wider territory than where it is localized by the development of wells. This constitutes a vital factor in range conservation, quite apart from the large saving effected in the negligible cost of spring development by comparison with the development of wells. Second, the conservation of water at wells and springs where it is now being permitted to go to waste, at least, in part. There are wells where there is only one cement trough which would much better have two or three troughs, and in addition to these a storage reservoir to catch overflow water from the troughs. At Taylor's Spring about 12 miles northwest of Keams Canyon there is a flow of artesian water which is practically inexhaustible. At the time of this inspection the troughs were mostly filled with sand and an underground

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lack was permitting the water to flow out to waste. In a country where water may be said to be the very first consideration it seems unfortunate, to say the least, to permit such conditions to exist. Troughs should be kept continuously in repair and should be adequate for the number of stock, which is required to use them, to water with ease; and above all, storage facilities should be installed at such points to conserve water which otherwise goes to waste.

At a place known as "Willy and Hale's" 16 miles northwest of Keams Canyon there is an excellent flow of artesian water. At this point there is a single cement trough, inadequate for the stock watering there, and a small three compartment wooden trough together with an earth tank. An additional cement trough should be substituted for the wood trough.

At a point 21½ miles northwest of Keams Canyon there is what is known as Upper Artesian Well. This has not as large a flow of water as the first two just mentioned. It has only one cement trough. At the time of this inspection 6 bands of sheep were watering at this spring and were keeping the water drunk down so that the trough was dry. This could be avoided by the installation of troughs and storage tanks. Two more troughs are needed at this point.

At this time Hopi cattle were remaining largely within recognized Hopi territory, but it is stated that after the rains come and the general range conditions are good that the Hopi cattle are permitted to graze into Navajo territory. The foregoing references to the conditions existing at these three watering places will suffice as an illustration of what is needed at many points, and too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of prompt development of all sources of water supply and conservation of same, particularly in the Navajo country which appears to have received the least consideration in this respect up to the present time. Large sums of money have been expended on well development with windmill equipment in the Hopi country and also some within the Navajo territory. The operation of these wells with windmills, and without the supervision of a mechanic at all times is extremely unsatisfactory. Water is only obtained when the wind blows, and when the pumping equipment is in working order. Lack of wind or interruption to mechanical performance not infrequently results in serious loss of stock.

Shortly before the recent drought was broken by heavy rains it was necessary to keep two gasoline engines running night and day at two wells in the Pinon country; and Supt. Miller felt it necessary to wire for a new engine to place at Rock Crossing. Fortunately the rains came before

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the use of this engine was actually necessary. But for the use of the two engines which were kept going for twenty-four hour periods in the Piñon country there would have been a heavy loss of stock.

While the development of wells is undoubtedly desirable in certain locations where water could not be otherwise obtained, sufficient mechanical supervision should be established to insure that such pumping plants are kept continuously in operation, and gasoline engines should be installed at all wells which are now dependent solely upon windmills. But the development of water by such wells, with its contingent possibilities of failure of supply when most needed, is not comparable to the advantages of the many unfailing springs which evidence themselves through seepages in the Navajo country. In addition to this the cost of developing and operating wells is out of all proportion to the cost of developing the springs, especially when the Navajo is evidencing his eager desire to contribute his services in such development. It should be noted that responsibility for this condition rests upon the Irrigation Division--not upon this agency. It is understood that the Irrigation Division requests insufficient funds to do all this work. It should certainly be developed, however, with proper supervision and sufficient funds.

Recently certain Indians, finding that the wells which they had been using were undependable, have equipped same with engines at their own expense. Hakai Sagan, a Navajo, was the first to do this--since setting the example--George Lorlestewa, a Hopi, and others have followed suit.

CARE OF SHEEP.

A most effective campaign for stamping out disease among the sheep upon this reservation has been conducted by Dr. P. C. Covington with the full co-operation and inspiration of Supt. Miller and the Navajo Indians. This work has been so successfully done that the reservation is practically free of scab. It is believed that a small amount of infection may be introduced from time to time from neighboring reservations but every effort is being made to hold this to a minimum.

The accompanying map, marked Exhibit C, indicates in blue the sites of vats now in use. The red indicates the sites of proposed vats. It is believed that the four new vats, as indicated, are of great importance in maintaining the clean and healthy condition of the sheep on this reservation, as it is only by the complete co-operation of the Indians that the dipping can be successfully carried on. If the distance from a Navajo

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camp to a dip is too great it may result in the Indian holding-out his sheep, or at least a part of them, which means that it will be impossible to keep all herds free from disease. If an Indian does not hold out his sheep, it makes a very long drive, and in his eagerness to cover the distance and return to his camp, he is more than likely to drive the sheep so fast that a portion of them die as a result. Therefore, the importance of vats at points from 20 to 30 miles apart will be obvious. It will require $10,000 for the four vats indicated and there should be a cabin at each which will cost from $150 to $200. In a recognition of the accomplishment of this work, due credit should be allowed for the maintenance of that friendly and co-operative spirit on the part of the Indians which, inspired by their dealings with the government officials here, has made the outstanding results possible.

During the last two weeks very heavy rains have fallen, promising better range conditions than for many years past. This, together with the clean condition of the sheep, and the introduction of 200 head of new bucks, should insure a fine and improved crop of lambs and wool for the coming year.

CATTLE.

The cattle belonging to both Hopis and Navajos appear to be in good condition and are mostly a very good grade of Herefords, but the tendency is to cut down on the number of cattle, while improving their quality, and to substitute sheep which are more profitable to the Indians, more easily salable, and which offer two returns per year in the form of wool and lambs. Most of the complaints of damage to agricultural fields are caused by cattle breaking through fences and tramping down the planted areas. For these several reasons the present policy is to curtail the cattle, encouraging the Indians to keep only a sufficient number to supply beef for the schools, and some for their own consumption.

HORSES.

The supply of horses has been greatly depleted, which is undoubtedly an excellent thing for the country. However, there will always be a need for a certain number of horses for use by the Indians, and with this in mind, it is recommended that some good stallions be introduced to improve the quality of the present stock while controlling the increase so that it will never again exceed the practical needs of the Indians.

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There is only one stockman employed for this large reservation. Mr. Simpson, at Hotevilla, is carried as a "stockman" but is in fact a mechanic who looks after the operation of dipping vats with their pumping plants and is not a practical stockman. It is impossible for one stockman to properly care for the needs of this reservation and it is believed that another position of this kind should be established at the earliest possible moment; or that the position now filled by Mr. Simpson should be filled by a practical stockman, and that a new position be created for Mr. Simpson covering the class of work performed by him, which is very much needed.

EMPLOYEES FOR NAVAJOS.

There is not a single government employee at this agency whose services are devoted exclusively to Navajo work. Stockman Bigham is the only employee of whose services a considerable part is assigned to the Navajos, and his services as well are divided between the Navajos and the Hopis. The Hopis have two field nurses and two field matrons at the three mesas, and a physician at Oraibi when that position is filled. It would seem that the Navajos are in quite as great need of medical assistance as the Hopis, and in every way entitled to the same. While it is not intended to encroach upon the province of the medical division in this report, it is nevertheless deemed within the scope of the activities of Field Representatives to recommend the establishment of health centers at various points. With this in mind it is respectfully recommended that four field nurse positions be authorized with dispensaries and emergency equipment at Pinon, Sand Springs, Cedar Springs and Chet Chizzie. The theory that the Navajos are nomadic, making it impracticable to establish field dispensaries, is not borne out by the facts. Of course the Navajos of a given district do travel about in the handling of their sheep, but they remain within reasonably defined areas, and there would be no season of the year during which dispensaries at the foregoing locations would not receive patronage which would more than justify their establishment.

In this connection it is urgently important that the position of agency physician at Keams Canyon be filled as soon as possible. [Handwritten notation: "Has been done since."]

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Record Group 75. Classified Files, 1907--. File Mark 4108-30-150 Hopi.

HOPIS.

The Hopis express a desire for more money for water development, this would undoubtedly be desirable, but it is recommended that water development within the territory occupied by Navajos be given the preference at this time if funds cannot be made available for both. The reason for this recommendation is that virtually all water development made thus far has been made within Hopi territory so that it would appear unfair to make further water development there until an equal amount has been done for the Navajos.

As long as Hopis remain in the villages on top of the mesas it would be highly desirable, if possible, to raise water to the tops of the mesas. It is not certain that this is practicable, but it is recommended that it be considered and passed upon by the Irrigation Division. It is believed that the greatest incentive in getting the Indians of First Mesa to move from their present villages to the lower country would be the development of ample water at Polacca, and the planting of fruit trees and shade trees in the vicinity. If these Indians are to develop to the best advantage physically, mentally and industrially they will have to discontinue their primitive, unsanitary manner of living in their mesa villages. This will be very difficult, if not impossible. The older Indians will never be induced to desert their ancient homes and traditions. The custom of annually initiating youths into the rites and ceremonies of their numerous dances, tends to link the oncoming generation with the past, and will make the ultimate desertion of these old villages a very remote outcome. Nevertheless the increasing number of those who are establishing homes off the mesas shows that the tide has begun to turn and gradually with increased contact with the outer world, and the natural desire for ease and comfort of living, this tide will increase until the little villages on the mesa tops ultimately become national monuments as memorials to past ages and for the education and interest of the curiosity seekers.

SCHOOLS.

The Hopi day school plants are undoubtedly the best, from a physical standpoint, that have thus far been observed by the Field Representative. Unfortunately they have been closed for the summer during the period of this inspection so that it has been impossible to see them in operation. The orderly, neat and business-like appearance of these plants impresses one as illustrating a prevailing characteristic of the superintendent whose agency is one of the most orderly and attractive thus far seen, and whose entire plant at Keams Canyon evidences systematic regard for cleanliness and orderliness as well as efficient operation.

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Considerable equipment is needed for these schools, however, new seating capacity being one of the most important requirements at this time.

In addition to the equipment needed there are insufficient accomodations for families and single employees at all the schools. A few small cottages at the day schools and at the Hopi Agency are very much needed and it is recommended that funds be made available for this purpose at the earliest practicable time.

NAVAJO BOARDING SCHOOL.

While this school has not been seen in operation there are evidences of its being a very well conducted school. Some new equipment is needed, as in the Hopi day schools. These needs should receive prompt attention as soon as funds can be made available to provide for them.

According to the last census there are approximately 300 Navajo children on this reservation for whom there are no schooling facilities except as some of them may be sent to schools elsewhere. It is, therefore, apparent that it would be desirable to increase the capacity of this school to provide for from four to five hundred Navajo pupils.

OFFICE.

The office at this agency is being satisfactorily operated, but it is believed that this is being accomplished at the expense of a part of the superintendent's time which of necessity has to be devoted to office work where it would be better economy to have him free to attend to reservation matters. One of the poorest so-called economies, which is apparent not infrequently throughout the Service, is the necessity for employees who draw salaries of from twenty-five to thirty-five hundred dollars being obliged to do a considerable amount of their own stenographic work. This is rather expensive stenography. A stenographer is very much needed at this office. Miss Aitah I. McCollum, who is a recent graduate of the California Commercial College, has the ground work for making an excellent stenographer, only lacking practice. She is not eligible for a stenographic position at this time, having passed only the Junior Typist examination, but contemplates taking the stenographer's examination in the near future. She is able, at the present time, to

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satisfactorily do a considerable amount of the stenographic work, but if her time is to be so employed, then an additional clerk is needed to perform the duties at which she has been engaged.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

While conditions in this jurisdiction appear distinctly favorable by comparison with some sections of the Indian country there are, of course, cases arising which must be dealt with. The whole question of law and order on Indian reservations is an ever-apparent and very important problem which should receive careful and prompt consideration toward the enactment of such laws as will make it possible to deal with certain offenses which are difficult of prosecution under state laws and for which there are no federal statutes to cover.

A recent incident offers, perhaps, an interesting illustration of what might have presented a complicated situation with no practical facilities to meet it. While at Pinon on July 1st, several Indians came to the Hubbell Trading Post, apparently much excited over the threats of a Navajo Indian to kill four persons. The urgency of the situation was such that in company with the stockman I went first to the hogan of Tom Claw, an influential man in that district, and one of those whose life had been threatened. We were advised that two Navajo police had come over from Kayenta, a distance of some 50 miles, and had assumed the care of the Indian who had made the threats until such time as he could be turned over to the proper authorities. In anticipation of our arrival at the hogan where this Indian was said to be confined, which was located about 22 miles northwest of the Pinon Trading Post in the Black Mesa country I took the position, in discussing the matter with the stockman, that if this Indian had actually made the alleged threats that, for the protection of all concerned, he should be brought to Kearns Canyon and his case presented to the superintendent and the Indian court. The stockman took the position that if he were brought to Kearns Canyon there was no possible place to confine him and that it would only make bad matters worse.

The foregoing is recited merely to illustrate the difficulties of dealing with a very serious situation which might arise at any time in the absence of any place to hold such individuals.

As a matter of fact, while the Indian in question had threatened the lives of Tom Claw and his wife's grandmother and two children in connection with a division of sheep which had belonged to his recently

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deceased wife, we found that by a two hours meeting with these Indians that it was possible to satisfactorily adjust the division of the sheep. After pointing out to the young man the serious consequences which would result from his committing violence, and after receiving his assurances of satisfaction as to the proposed division of the sheep, and that he did not contemplate any further consideration of violence, the matter was disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned, without the necessity for arrest.

While this incident had a harmless and satisfactory conclusion, it was fraught with the possibility of tragic consequences, and had it appeared necessary to take immediate action against the young man, it would have been difficult to cope with the situation pending his delivery to outside authorities.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Recent torrential rains in this section have offered a vivid illustration of the difficulties presented in maintaining roads in such a country. Keams Canyon has been cut off from the Hopi mesa country for approximately two weeks. There is now some travel between this agency, Polacca and Toreva and it is probable that Oraibi can be reached today or tomorrow if additional rains do not prevent. Last year a bridge was built across the Jeddito Wash which helps materially in keeping the road open to Holbrook. It is very important that bridges be constructed across the Polacca and Oraibi Wash[e]s. Estimates have already been submitted showing a probable cost of $9,603.15 for the Polacca bridge and $12,506.20 for the Oraibi bridge.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

There appears to be a decided difference of opinion as to the proper location for this proposed sanatorium. Supt. Miller takes the position that since it is to be an Indian institution that it should be placed in the Indian country where the largest number of Indians will benefit by its presence and will readily avail themselves of its opportunities. He believes that it will receive less or no patronage if located in the town of Winslow. It is understood that from the viewpoint of the medical fraternity that it is more practical from almost every standpoint of operation to locate such an institution in a town and on a railroad. It is very easy to comprehend the importance of the considerations presented by both sides of the problem. It is not the intention to attempt to

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influence the final decision but it is undoubtedly true that, generally speaking, Indians do not profit from direct association and contact with railroad towns and it is also undoubtedly true that such an institution will receive a lesser patronage if situated off the reservation than on it. This is not offered in opposition to its location at the town of Winslow but merely to call attention to what are believed to be the facts in this connection.

TRADERS.

An examination of trading posts on this reservation leads to the following conclusions: There are thirty native trading stores--all operated by Hopis. These are as follows:

Polacca - Tom Pavatea, general merchandise.

Sitchumovi - Robert Satalla, general merchandise.

Charles Naha, general merchandise.

Irving Pabanella, general merchandise. Note, it is believed that Tom Pavatea is backing the last two named stores though this would be difficult to establish.

Walpi - Robert Satalla, groceries.

Tewa - Irving Pabanella, groceries and dry goods. Note, probably backed by Pavatea.

Collins Angah, groceries and dry goods.

Nine miles northwest of Dev Mountain, Tom Pavatea Branch Store, operated by Vinton Polacca, general merchandise (note; it is alleged that this store carries on a considerable illicit trade in sheep out of season, profiting by the Indian's necessity, to buy sheep far below the market. While no absolute evidence has been obtained to this effect the storeman is positive as to the accuracy of the statement and alleges that he can obtain such evidence when and if desired.

Mashongnovi - Store owned and run by Mathew Kewanvema, who lives at Chimopovy. Sells groceries and dress goods. Trades in plaques and baskets.

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At Foot of Mashongnovi Village - Store owned and run by Roscoe Polewytewa. Sells groceries and some dress goods. Trades in plaques and baskets.

Sunshine Mission - About half a mile east of Toreva. Store owned by Carl Sowahoema, born at Mashongnovi but living at Hotevilla, run by his brother Lloyd Sequama of Mashongnovi. He sells groceries and trades in baskets and plaques. Carl Sowahoema owns a truck and does some trucking.

Toreva - Store owned by Tom Pavatoa of Polacca, run by Henry Niphi of Chepaulovi. Sells groceries, meat (at times) and dress goods. Trades in plaques and baskets. Best store at Second Mesa.

Chepaulovi - One store owned and run by David Talewiftewa. Sells groceries and dress goods. Trades in plaques and baskets. One store owned by Archie Quamalestewa, who is living at present at Chimopovy but who usually resides at Coyote Springs. This store is run by Waldo Sakeva of Chepaulovi. Sells groceries and dress materials and trades in baskets and plaques. This store is seldom open. Waldo Sakeva also runs a truck which is said to belong to Archie Quamalestewa.

At Foot of Chepaulovi Village - Store run by Vance of Chepaulovi and said to be financed by Myron (son of an Oraibi chief). Sells groceries and trades in baskets and plaques.

Chimopovy - Store owned and run by Peter Nuvamsa. Sells groceries and dress goods. Trades in baskets and plaques, also owns and runs a truck.

Store run by Washington Talayumptewa who is said to be in partnership with Homer who is employed in Mr. Lorenzo Hubbell's store at Oraibi. He sells groceries. Trades in baskets and plaques and does a little silversmithing. Store owned by Archie Quamalestewa who is now building a new store. He is living at Chimopovy and running the store although his usual home is Coyote Springs. When he is at Coyote Springs the Chimopovy store is usually run by George Bakyoyo of Chepaulovi. He sells groceries and dress goods and trades in baskets and plaques.

Store owned and run by Clyde Hoomanifka. Sells groceries, some dress goods and curios also baskets, plaques, rugs some silverwork and turquoise. He is now building a new store.

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Store run and said to be owned by Cassie Kilkalnena there is a rumor that this store is financed by Babbitt Bros. of Winslow but there is no positive evidence to establish this. He sells groceries and dress goods and trades in baskets and plaques.

Burro Springs - Store owned and run by Archie Cummiestewa of Chimopovy who lives at Burro Springs the greater part of the year, trading with Navajos. He sells groceries and dress goods and trades in baskets and plaques.

Oraibi - Otto Lomavita, general merchandise.

James Bros., general merchandise.

Cecilia Roger, store at old Oraibi village operated by Tawakwaptewa.

Hotevilla - Jacob Sunatzauku, general merchandise.

George Nasewesveoma, general merchandise.

Guy Mocktima, general merchandise.

Perry Sehongeva, general merchandise.

Bacabi - Webster Talashoema, general merchandise.

Robert Satalla, general merchandise.

A consideration of the number of stores at some of these little villages will make it apparent that the petty trading store is being greatly overdone by the Indians. The theory of competition is all very well but it can be done to excess making it impossible for any of the individuals to make a living at it.

It is believed that a much healthier condition would exist if the number of trading stores were limited to one for each village. It will be noted that there are three stores at Sitchumovi, five stores at Chimopovy and four stores at Hotevilla. Tewa and Toreva each have two stores counting the Sunshine Mission Store, and Shipaulovi has three stores counting the store at the foot of the village.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES [illegible] of Indian Affairs. Record Group 75.
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In addition to the fact that there are too many of these little stores the alleged illicit trade in sheep by the Pavatea Branch Store near Low Mountain and the possibility of similar transactions at the Burro Springs store emphasizes the importance of bringing all these Indian traders under the same regulations which govern the white traders requiring them to secure permits, placing them under bond and thus making it possible for the agency to control the number and dealings of these stores.

There are six trading posts within the reservation operated by whites as follows:

At Pinon owned by Lorenzo Hubbell and operated by George Hubbell.

At Craibi owned and operated by Lorenzo Hubbell.

At Sand Springs owned by Lorenzo Hubbell and Epimenio Armijo and operated by Charles E. Rubi.

At Low Mountain (Chet Chizzi) owned by E. F. Halderman and operated by E. J. P. Sharp.

At Keams Canyon owned and operated by E. F. Halderman.

At Jeddito owned by Babbitt Bros. and Wilmer C. Roberts, operated by Mr. Roberts.

White Cone owned by William Dickel and operated by M. P. Gallagher.

An examination of the conduct of the business of these posts leads to the conclusion that excessive prices are not being charged to the Indians by reservation traders. The methods of arriving at the selling prices at these stores is approximately the same and, generally speaking, prices are about the same. Differences in freight rate for hauling from Holbrook or from Gallup are in proportion to the varying distances covered to the several posts and introduces a slightly differing element of cost at the various posts. Even at this, staple articles such as flour, sugar and Arbuckle's coffee sell for approximately the same prices at the different locations. A common practice is to add from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent gross on clothing, boots and shoes. Hats costing $60.00 per dozen sell for from $6.50 to $7.50, those costing $96.00 per dozen sell for $12.00 each. A common practice is to add approximately twenty-five per cent gross on hardware. Heiser and Frazier saddles costing $44.00 are sold by different traders from $55.00 to $65.00. These are frequently sold on time. Some traders figure from twelve to fifty percent gross on canned goods depending upon the particular articles

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involved. At White Cone tomatoes costing 16¼¢ (without freight) sell for 25¢ or an approximate fifty percent gross. Peaches costing 25¢ sell for 35¢.

It is not believed necessary to submit the itemized list of commodities and prices prepared in this examination but that the foregoing generalities will indicate a usual trade practice by the trading stores on this reservation.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear individuals who probably have had no opportunity to investigate, state that the traders take unfair advantages of the Indians in their dealings with them. Undoubtedly this has happened in the past, and may continue to happen, occasionally, in the future; but many factors have entered in to the Indian trading business which have radically changed it from the early days before automobiles, when reservation posts were extremely isolated, few in number and official supervision slight. Under those conditions a trader controlled the entire business of a large section without competition, and with virtually complete freedom in his transactions.

Now posts have been established at very frequent intervals throughout most of the reservations; many Indians have automobiles and can travel distances of a hundred miles or more in a few hours to make their purchases in the larger centers if they wish to do so and by so doing keep in touch with outside prices. The trader is limited by certain prescribed regulations as to the manner of his dealing and the amount of profit allowed. He is under substantial bond which gives the government a practical control of his activities. He has many unattractive and undesirable factors entering into his trade with Indians. The average trader has to keep several thousand dollars tied-up continuously in pawn for which he receives no specific interest but only as the profit which he may make on the goods which he sells to the individual Indians may cover the interest item on loans advanced with pawn as security. There appears to be an idea that it is a general practice among traders to close out pawn at a large profit to themselves and to the heavy loss and discomfiture of the Indians. A study of this allegation leads to the conclusion that it is not well founded. In the first place a reputable trader, who contemplates continuing in that business, can prosper only in proportion to the prosperity of the Indians whom he serves, and through the retention of the Indians' good will. He sacrifices both when he quickly forecloses on the Indians' pawn (which is the Indians' only collateral). The average trader is fully aware of this. Some traders practically never sell pawn. This is true of Mr. Lorenzo Hubbell at Oraibi. Other traders only sell it when they feel that it is impossible to collect and that they cannot afford to carry

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it longer; and as a practical business policy all are most reluctant to foreclose on this security. All traders at times feel the necessity for contributing supplies to Indians where they know that they can never collect.

The traders who make a practice of locating their stores just outside the boundaries of reservations are, in very many instances, most undesirable. They select their locations with the very object of avoiding control, and conducting their trade with the Indians as they may see fit and for the purpose of securing the largest and quickest returns. They are frequently unscrupulous--sometimes bootleggers, where inclination and quick returns indicate that illicit traffic, and are not so much concerned in remaining in a given locality and establishing an honorable record there. It is quite possible that this class of traders has given rise to careless and uninvestigated statements in regard to all traders.

The several white traders doing business in this jurisdiction are excellent types, undoubtedly an actual benefit to the Indians, and it is not believed that in any instance they are making unusual net profits over their entire cost of operation, and such profit entails constant application--early and late.

Very respectfully,

H. H. FISKE

H. H. Fiske,
Field Representative.

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