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SENATE.

} DOCUMENT
No. 68.

ENLARGEMENT OF NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION, IN ARIZONA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WITH ACCOMPANYING PAPERS, EXPRESSING AN URGENT NECESSITY FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION, IN ARIZONA.

JANUARY 10, 1900.—Read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 5th instant, with accompanying papers, expressing an urgent necessity for the enlargement of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, to enable these Indians to support themselves by stock raising within the limits of their reservation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 10, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 5, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT:

For several years past it has been manifest to the Department that the Navajo Reservation is inadequate to supply water and grass for the herds of the Indians, and many of them, perhaps one-third of the tribe, for that reason have been habitually off the reservation on the public domain, where they are in frequent conflict with whites over the grazing of their herds.

Various officials of the Department, within the past year or two, have recommended an enlargement of the reservation by extending it westerly within certain defined boundaries. But the physical characteristics of the proposed extended area were, until recently, unknown

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to the Department, and no action looking to an addition to the reservation was taken until March 14, 1899, when Indian Inspector James McLaughlin was directed to proceed to the reservation and go carefully over the ground and report all information necessary to enable the Department to act intelligently upon the question of enlargement, with such recommendations as in his judgment might best promote the welfare of the Indians, with due regard to the rights and interests of the white settlers of that section.

In his report, dated June 13, 1899, the inspector recommends an extension of the reservation by metes and bounds which he deems essential for the grazing of the Indians' herds without encroaching upon the territory of and coming in contact with the whites, and states that there is no question in his mind that the present reservations of the Navajo and Moqui Indians (the latter being a small reservation adjoining that of the Navajos on the south and west, a part of which it seems is also used by the Navajos) is insufficient for their herds, and consequently a large number of them are frequently off the reservation, ranging their herds as far south as the Santa Fe Railroad, in Coconino and Navajo counties, which is the cause of contention with the whites, whose herds are taxed by the respective counties in which they are ranged and their owners reside, while those of the Indians eat off the grass and exhaust the water supply and go untaxed.

The citizens of Coconino County, as evidenced by a petition presented to Inspector McLaughlin, "are a unit as to the advisability and necessity of making the Little Colorado the western boundary (the boundary of the proposed extension) of the Indian reservation and keeping the Indians on their reservation," and Governor Murphy, of Arizona, commends the extension to the limits above described, "as being better for all concerned and less liable to cause friction between the Indians and the whites."

From the best information obtainable the inspector reports that there are usually from 750 to 800 Indians ranging herds west (off) of the reservation, but that sometimes there are from 1,000 to 1,200, and that it is probable that the actual number will approximate 1,000.

A list or schedule of white settlers on the proposed addition to the reservation, and of their improvements, is submitted by Inspector McLaughlin, from which it appears that there are twenty families whose claims and improvements, at a reasonable estimate, he considers to be worth \$45,000. Two other claims are also reported, at a valuation of \$1,500 each, making an aggregate of \$48,000 as probably necessary to purchase the improvements and rights of the parties in question.

An agreement in writing was made with the settlers whereby they agree to accept the sums stipulated for their respective improvements and to vacate their locations upon payment by the Government. This agreement expires on July 1, 1900, if the property be not purchased by the Government before that date.

Considering the importance to the whites of that locality and to the Indians, for whose herds there seems clearly to be insufficient grazing on the present reservation, together with portions of that set apart for the Moquis, which they also use for the purpose, I have the honor to recommend that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, with your favorable recommendation for the enlargement of the reservation as stated, and for an appropriation of \$48,000 to pay the claims of the settlers referred to.

I also recommend that the inclosed Executive order be made and returned to the Department, reserving for entry and settlement the lands described in the inspector's report, so that further possible locations thereon may be prevented and consequent complications with other settlers avoided pending Congressional action.

Duplicate copies of the correspondence in the case and duplicate drafts of the proposed legislation, which meets with my approval, and of maps showing the present reservation and the proposed addition thereto, are inclosed for submission to the two Houses of Congress.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, March 14, 1899.

Some: For several years it has been represented to the Department that the water and grass on the Navajo Reservation are insufficient to supply the herds of the Indians, and that for that reason perhaps one-third of the tribe are habitually off the reservation on the public domain, where they are in frequent contentions with the whites over water and grass.

Within the past year or two it has been recommended by yourself and other officials of the Department that the reservation be enlarged by extending the line due west from the west boundary line of the Moqui Reservation to the southeast corner of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Indian Reservation. But the Department has had no detailed report as to the number of white settlers or the number of Indians in this territory, nor as to the amount of water and grass, nor as to its desirability as an Indian reservation, nor as to what difficulties might be encountered by the Department if it proposed to add this territory to the reservation.

When you reach that reservation under your orders of January 27, 1899, in reference to the Moqui Wash allotments, I desire you to go over the ground carefully and report to the Department all necessary information to enable it to act intelligently in the matter, with such recommendations as in your judgment might best promote the welfare of the Indians, with due regard to the rights and interests of the white settlers of that section.

If you can make a more careful examination of the country you should find that the addition of any other section would be more desirable than this, or that the lines should be different from those heretofore recommended, you will report that fact, together with your reasons therefor.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,

Acting Secretary.

JAMES M. LACOMBS,
United States Indian Inspector, St. Paul, Minn.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by David Brinkerhoff in Tuba City and Moenupic Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 15 by 30 feet with addition 15 by 16 feet, pine floors, board roof, three rooms, cloth ceiling.
 House, adobe, set-in-house and chapel, 16 by 24 feet, with addition 14 by 18 feet, pine floors, shingle roof, 2 rooms, ceiling with cloth.
 House, adobe 12 by 20 feet, pine floor, earth roof.
 House, adobe, 16 by 28 feet, board roof, windows broken, floor partly taken out.
 Granary, stone, 24 by 34 feet, two-story, basement underneath entire building, two 20-foot bins, pine floors and shingle roof, with a one-story lumber shed attached, 15 by 20 feet.
 Granary, adobe, 12 by 24 feet, 2 bins, shingle roof.
 Chicken house, 8 by 12 feet.
 Stable, log, 16 by 18 feet.
 Pen, 8 by 10 feet.

Hog yard, 60 by 140 feet.
 Stackyard, 144 feet square.
 Calf pen, 24 feet square.
 Corral, poles, 30 by 30 feet.
 Corral, 84 by 84 feet, with shed and manger across one side.
 Two wells of water, each 14 feet deep.
 199 apple trees, bearing.
 116 peach trees, bearing.
 20 apricot trees, bearing.
 106 wild plum trees, bearing.
 8 green gage plum trees, bearing.
 4 pear trees, bearing.
 8 cherry trees, bearing.
 8 almond trees, bearing.
 7 mulberry trees, bearing.
 25 gooseberry bushes, bearing.
 100 gooseberry bushes, two years old.
 175 apple trees, five years old.
 100 apple trees, four years old.
 100 apple trees, two years old.
 20 pear trees, three years old.
 287 grapevines.
 45 shade trees.
 1,237 rods of 2, 3, 4, and 5 wire fence, with posts, 3, 4, 10, and 12 feet apart.
 23 rods, board and pole fence.
 Developing spring and piping water with 2,465 feet of 1/2-inch, 1-inch, and 1 1/2-inch pipe.
 Clearing, leveling, and breaking 190 acres of land.
 30 acres alfalfa.
 400 rods private ditch on farm, 1 foot deep, 3 feet wide.
 \$1,186.69 interest in irrigation system, which system represents 4 1/2 miles of ditch 1 1/2 feet deep and 3 feet wide on bottom and 2 dams across Moencopie Wash and 3 large reservoirs, system valued at \$4,391.63.
 60 rods private ditch in Tuba City.
 54 hours' water right out of every eight days, Tuba City water system.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$9,000.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., June 15, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR: In pursuance of our talk last night, I have drawn and in a couple of hours, all the time I had to spare, circled the petition handed you herewith and secured 120 names thereto. No one to whom the petition was presented refused or hesitated to sign the same. Every citizen of the county would sign the petition if it were presented to them. The people are a unit on the advisability and necessity of making the Little Colorado River the western boundary of the Indian reservation and keeping the Indians on their reservation.

Very truly, yours,

E. S. GOSNEY.

Col. JAR. McLAUGHLIN, *Indian Inspector.*

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., June 15, 1899.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
 (Through Jas. McLaughlin, Indian inspector):

We, the undersigned citizens of Coconino County, Ariz., having been informed that it is the purpose of the Department to extend the present boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation on the west, respectfully but earnestly urge that the Little Colorado River be made the western boundary line and the said Navajo Indians be not allowed to come west thereof with their stock for the following reasons:

First. The territory west of the Little Colorado River is the winter range of a large portion of the stock of the citizens of this county, which will be driven out of the county if the same is not protected for them.

Second. The Little Colorado River is the only natural boundary line available and the only line that can be traced and marked with definiteness and accuracy to both the white settler and the Indian.

Third. It is only by having a natural boundary which can be universally understood and thus keep the flocks and property interests of the whites and Indians sep-

arated that the peace and safety of the settlers can be protected from the rashness of the Indians and unscrupulous of both races upon the borders.

Fourth. For further facts and details of existing conditions we refer to the report of the committee of five citizens of this county, submitted to the Department through Colonel McLaughlin in August, 1898.

Name.	Business.	Name.	Business.
E. S. Gosney	Banker and lawyer.	J. M. Simpson	Commission agent.
C. M. Parsons	Editor Coconino Sun.	F. F. Wayne	Teacher.
Rev. J. M. Baxter	Pastor M. E. Church.	Chas. Sullivan	Lumberman.
George Babbin	Merchant.	G. F. Manning	Doctor of medicine.
E. H. Babbin	Farmer.	W. S. Robinson	Physician.
E. J. Babbin	Attorney.	F. C. Watson	Manager Postal Tel. Co.
Robert Babbin	Merchant.	J. A. Maurer	Jeweler.
John G. Verkamp	Do.	M. Dimmick	Teacher.
J. H. Lind	Do.	P. R. Weatherford & Co.	Merchants.
J. C. Hutchinson	Teacher.	F. E. Weatherford	Salesman.
Lawrence W. Quinlan	Accountant.	L. E. Pettig	Do.
H. A. Sougham	Plumber.	Geo. Horbderfer	Rancher.
F. E. Pulliam	County recorder.	J. L. V. Thomas	Farmer.
A. Spedding	Clerk.	A. A. Fisher	Equitable Life.
John Campbell	Do.	John Woody	City marshal, Flagstaff.
J. A. Marshall	Miner.	Alex. McDermid	Sheep breeder.
E. T. Hillman	Clerk.	Charles V. Miller	Superintendent G. C. S. L.
E. R. Williamson	Attorney.	C. J. Babbitt	Merchant.
James Loy	District attorney.	Edward M. Doe	Attorney.
J. E. Jones	Attorney at law.	Wm. Chitt	Rancher.
E. H. Jones	Editor of Weekly Gem.	F. R. Blusteman	Hotel.
Sam. H. Collins	Merchant.	F. Dilly	Catholic pastor.
J. E. Babbin	Do.	N. G. Layton	Probate judge.
J. H. Wood	Clerk.	Geo. C. Morse	Farmer.
D. E. Jones	Printer.	C. A. Keller	Merchant.
Henry Jacoby	Merchant.	W. D. Black	Rancher.
H. A. Ferguson	Miner.	J. D. Newman	Do.
F. H. Corbin	Steam laundry.	John G. Pulliam	Deputy recorder.
A. Oberholzer	Postmaster.	J. E. Palmer, A. M.	Western Union Telegraph Co.
Henry Shuman	Clerk.	Geo. E. Sullivan	Ag't. Santa Fe Pacific R. R.
David Lovell	Butcher.	H. R. Davis	Clerk.
A. L. Curran	Clerk.	E. S. Clark	Attorney at law.
A. A. Hammett	Do.	R. A. Bronson	Telegraph operator.
J. C. Miller	Harness and saddle.	L. L. Burns	Transfer company.
John C. Church	Clerk.	J. W. Cart	Rancher.
J. C. Mulligan	Contractor.	H. O. Heath	Plasterer.
H. A. Cameron	Clerk.	P. S. Wood	Do.
Joseph Carroll	Mechanics.	A. T. Cornish	Merchant.
V. E. Edwards	Druggist.	D. F. Hooker	Rancher.
Frank LeClair	Barber.	W. J. Gregg	Laborer.
E. E. Bayless	Do.	J. M. Phillips	Barber.
Wm. Travis	Ricksmith.	Willis Cranphill	Laborer.
Frank E. W. Jones	Mechanic.	Jesse Gregg	Rancher.
Martha Marata	Shoemaker.	Theo. Garlin	Do.
J. J. Fisher	Forest ranger.	Ed. Whipple	Undertaker.
H. Thurman	Contractor.	Juan Castillo	Works for wages.
A. C. Waller	Farmer.	Henry Cooper	Rancher.
Charles Crawford	Quarryman.	J. D. Randebaugh	Do.
J. W. Doherty	Clerk.	J. A. Vail	Do.
Marlow Taylor	Sheepman.	A. H. Donahue	Clerk.
V. J. Meyer	Electrician.	A. E. Cowles	Miner.
J. E. Kuhn	Druggist.	C. T. McDonald	Do.
J. P. Amodeo	Jeweler.	T. Edward Priest	Clerk.
A. Georgeret	Steam and dry works.	Frank A. Doherty	Stenographer.
A. Barnes	Merchant tailor.	Francis McCabe	Cook.
A. J. Garrison	Shoemaker.	D. P. Harding	Rancher.
W. P. Powell	Farmer.	J. H. Heatherford	Physician.
D. J. Branson	Physician.	J. Aubman	Liquor dealer.
C. H. Smith	Ranchman.	R. H. Maines	Clerk.
W. K. Koenig	Laborer.		
D. W. Reynolds	Barber.		

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., June 15, 1899.

SIR: As directed by Department letter of March 14, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report with reference to increasing the Navajo Indian Reservation: I arrived at Flagstaff on the 8th ultimo, en route to Tuba City to carry out Indian Office instructions of January 25 last, relative to certain land matters and water privileges at Moencopie, and having in view the report called for regarding extension of Navajo Reservation, and having from my visit to this section last summer learned something of the opposition of the settlers of Coconino County to a southern extension of the reservation, as set forth in a report that I had the honor to submit under date of August 15 last, I concluded to remain over in Flagstaff one day, that I might

ascertain the sentiment now prevailing as to the extension of the Navajo Reservation by extending a line due west from the west boundary line of the Moqui Reservation to the southeast corner of the Grand Canyon Reserve, thence north on the eastern boundary of the said forest reserve to its northeast corner, thence west along said boundary to the Colorado River, thence up that stream to the Indian reservation.

I met a number of business men, including several stockmen, of Coconino County while in Flagstaff, and found them all very much opposed to an extension of the reservation by having the southern boundary above proposed, as such a line would include what is known as the Coconino Basin, which is regarded as the best winter range for stock in Coconino County. The Coconino Basin is appropriated by Coconino County stockmen as winter range for stock that is held in the mountains during the summer seasons, which mountains, owing to deep snow in the higher altitudes, have to be abandoned in winter and herds ranged in the lower country.

After ascertaining the sentiment of the citizens of Flagstaff and its vicinity regarding said extension of the Navajo Reservation I proceeded to Tuba City, a distance of 100 miles by the road I traveled, and was two days making the trip by team, which route was by way of Tanner Crossing of the Little Colorado, Willow Springs, and Moen Ava. I was twenty-two days at Tuba City and vicinity, during which time I traveled over considerable of the country lying southwest and west of the Moqui Reservation; also made a trip from Tuba City to Oraibi Mesa, by way of the Moqui Jay Wash, Blue Canyon, and Denabato Wash, a distance of 80 miles, about one-third of which route was outside the reservation, which, with my return trip of 90 miles from Tuba City to Flagstaff, by a different route from that I traveled when going to the country bordering upon it, which being chiefly a light sandy soil, subject to drifting with every high wind that blows, did not impress me favorably, and twenty days out of the twenty-two that I was at Tuba City and vicinity being almost one continuous sand storm, my earlier impression of the country was not changed. The present season has been unusually dry, there having been no rains of any consequence in the Little Colorado country for several months past, the result of which is that water is very scarce and grazing exceedingly poor throughout the entire tract of country that I traveled over. Grass is at all times very scarce in this sandy desert, and the long drought has dried up the roots to such an extent that a green blade is rarely seen, and were it not for the greasewood, sagebrush, and other shrubs that cattle and sheep can subsist upon there would be great loss of stock from the barrenness of the ranges, caused by the protracted drought.

There is no question but that the present reservation of the Navajo and Moqui Indians is insufficient for the Navajo herds (the Moqui Reservation, all except what is cultivated by the Moquis, being appropriated by the Navajos for grazing their flocks), in consequence of which a large number of the Navajos are frequently off their reservation on the public domain, ranging their herds as far south as the Santa Fe Railroad, in portions of Coconino and Navajo counties, which occasion contentions over ranges, as the untaxed herds of the Indians eat off the grass and exhaust the water supply, to the detriment of the white stockmen, whose herds are taxed by the respective counties in which they reside.

The Navajo Indians are entitled to commendation for their progressiveness in the sheep industry, and as they can not maintain sufficient herds upon the sandy and impoverished ranges within their present boundaries to support themselves, I would strongly recommend enlarging their reservation, so that they would not be obliged to range their untaxed herds in organized counties on the public domain, and by which they could be more reasonably required to remain within their reservation boundaries, which would be much better for the Indians and assure more friendly relations between them and the neighboring whites than is possible under present conditions.

The Navajos have vast herds of ponies that have no commercial value (some few Indians owning over 500 head each), many of them being of little or no use to the owners, and if they could be prevailed upon or some inducement held out to them to reduce their pony herds it would be beneficial to them in many ways, and especially in the saving of grass consumed by these worthless animals, and would insure better pasturage for their cattle, sheep, and goats, and their interests would be greatly advanced thereby.

I endeavored to ascertain the number of Indians off of the reservation, scattered over the country, between the western boundary line of the reservation and the Colorado River, which is a territory of about 40 to 50 miles in extent, but it was impossible to obtain any definite information, some Indians placing the number at 1,500 to 2,000, and others from 2,000 to 3,000, while Mr. Edwin E. Rogers, Navajo

Agency farmer, in charge of the district, estimated the number at about 800, and Bishop Brinkerhoff, of the Mormon Church of Tuba City, who has been in that section of country for the past thirteen years and quite familiar with the number of Indians herds west of the reservation, says that there are usually from 750 to 800 Indians, therefore probable that the number of Indians in the territory referred to will approximate about 1,000.

There are 20 Mormon families at Tuba City and vicinity, who are the only white settlers in the tract of country recommended as an extension to the reservation by (Weston) Williams, U. S. A., formerly acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency, in his letter to the Indian Office dated May 7, 1898, except two Indian traders and two missionaries under the auspices of the Gospel Union of Kansas City, Mo. One of said traders, Mr. C. H. Alger, is located at Tuba City, and the other, Mr. S. S. Preston, is located at Willow Springs, 10 miles west of Tuba City. The two missionaries referred to, Mr. D. E. Brown and Mr. Fred Allen, reside at Moen Ava, about midway between Tuba City and Willow Springs, and occupy a building which they have rented from a man named Herman Lyond, who left the neighborhood in May, 1896, at the time he rented his house and farm to said missionaries for a term of two years, at a rental of \$25 for the first year and \$60 for the second year.

I visited all of said settlers and traders, who are all squatters upon unsurveyed Government lands, but surveys were being made embracing their claims while I was in the neighborhood. I examined their improvements very carefully, anticipating an extension of the lines of Navajo Reservation, and in order that the same might be facilitated I obtained from the said 20 Mormons a written agreement, wherein they each agree to accept a certain sum for their respective improvements, and to vacate their locations upon payment to them by the Government of the stipulated amounts, aggregating \$45,000. The said agreement is transmitted herewith, and to vacate No. 21, and the amounts extended are based upon the respective acreages marked on said agreement.

The said agreement expires July 1, 1900, if the property is not purchased by the Government before that date.

Regarding the Indian traders, Mr. S. S. Preston, who has a very good building at Willow Springs, assured me that should the Indian reservation be extended so as to include his location he was willing to relinquish all claim to the land he occupied to the Government free of cost, provided he be allowed to retain his building and be licensed to continue trading with the Indians. The other trader, Mr. C. H. Alger, his clerk and manager, Mr. J. A. McCune, that Alger would relinquish all claim to his location, if desired by the Government, upon the conditions offered by Alger, Tracer Preston, but that Mr. Alger owned three buildings in Tuba City, apart from his place of business, that he valued at about \$1,500, which he would doubtless expect cooperation for.

Herman Lyond, the owner of the claim occupied by the two missionaries herein before referred to, not being at home (believed to be at Phoenix, Ariz.), I was unable to obtain any written agreement for his property, but I was told by several parties that Mr. Lyond would doubtless accept \$1,500 for his possessory right and improvements, which I would regard a reasonable valuation. I have a memorandum of Mr. Lyond's improvements, and should he accept \$1,500 for his claim and Mr. Alger \$1,500 for his three buildings, other than his store, which as I was informed they are extending the Navajo Reservation can be purchased by the Government at a total of \$45,000, and, as will be seen by the schedules of the 20 Mormon families, there is considerable valuable improvements, including excellent fruit orchards and cultivated lands under irrigation.

Should the reservation be extended so as to include Tuba City, and the claims of the white settlers referred to be purchased by the Government, Tuba City, with its fine orchards and supply of good water, would afford an excellent site for an Indian industrial boarding school, and such a school would be very desirable for the Navajo, Moqui, and Pute Indians of the district. In the erection of such a school at Tuba City there is an abundance of good stone in the near neighborhood for the Navajo, good clay for brick, which could be made near the building site, limestone within a mile of Tuba City from which all lime required could be burned, and the main spring of water which supplies the town is about 80 rods distant and elevated 20 feet above the best building site, which would carry water into the upper story of the building, and there is a gradual slope toward the southeast from the building site for the construction of good sewerage.

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Referring to the country west of the reservation, I desire to state that I made particular inquiry of all persons whom I met who were familiar with the territory embraced in the contemplated extension of reservation as to the amount of water and grass it contained and its desirability as a range for the Indian herds, and I was informed by S. S. Preston, Indian trader at Willow Springs, James Black and F. M. Tackett, prospectors; Ashton Nebeker and Joseph Tanner, of Tuba City, and others, all of whom are familiar with the character of the country and its resources, that grass is very scarce throughout the territory referred to, except in the western portion, where water is scarce, in consequence of which a large tract of good grass land can not be utilized for summer grazing, but affords good winter range when snow is on the ground, and all of them believed that from the nature of the soil water could be secured for use of stock by a system of storage reservoirs at comparatively small expense.

In this connection I submit that, water being very scarce throughout the western portion of the Navajo and Moqui reservations and the country bordering upon same, in consequence of which there are a number of good grazing sections that can not be utilized for want of water, and as it is generally believed that reservoirs to retain flood waters sufficient to meet requirements could be constructed at a moderate cost on the ranges, I would respectfully suggest that Inspector Graves be directed to examine the sections of the country referred to with a view to the establishment of a number of small storage reservoirs, as from his experience and knowledge of such work he would be able to judge whether or not such system would be practical and meet the requirements of the Navajos for watering their herds, which, if supplied, would enable them to utilize the grass of extensive arid tracts of good grazing lands that are at present unused, except in winter when sufficient snow is on the ground to substitute water.

Regarding the lines upon which the Navajo Indian Reservation should be extended, I have the honor to state that while the line recommended by Acting Agent Constant Williams, under date of May 7, 1898, would be desirable and in the interests of the Indians, I at the same time know that it would be very objectionable to the citizens of Coconino County, and having discussed the matter with the leading citizens of said county and obtained their consent to accept the Little Colorado River as the southern boundary line of the proposed extension (see Exhibit No. 22, transmitted herewith), I would respectfully recommend an extension of the reservation to a line due west from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation to the Little Colorado River, thence down the Little Colorado to the eastern boundary line of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, thence north on the boundary of the said forest reserve to its northeast corner, thence west along the north boundary of said forest reserve to the Colorado River, thence up the Colorado River to the Navajo Indian Reservation.

This would add to the Navajo Reservation a tract of country of about 40 by 50 miles, 1,280,000 acres, making the Little Colorado River the southern boundary, which river is considerable of a stream and would give a natural and well-defined boundary, which could be easily recognized by the whites; and, as I am informed, the Little Colorado River was formerly the dividing line between the Navajos and Apaches, and which was thus strictly adhered to and respected by both tribes, the Navajos could therefore be brought to recognize and accept said stream along the extended portion of the reservation as their boundary line, over which they should not graze their herds.

In conclusion I desire to add that I have taken great pains to inform myself regarding the proposed extension of the Navajo Reservation, as herein set forth, which I trust will enable the Department to act understandingly in the premises.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Inspector.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Tucson, June 17, 1899.

SIR: I am informed by the citizens of northern Arizona that an effort is being made to extend the limits of the Navajo Indian Reservation west to the eastern boundary of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve. While I have no official information on the subject, the people of that section seem very much disturbed over the matter. I presume it is the purpose to extend the reservation by executive order, if an extension is made at all, and I understand that a petition has been forwarded, asking that the western limit be fixed at the Little Colorado River, as being better for all con-

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cerned and less liable to cause friction between the Indians and the whites. I earnestly hope that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, for the reason that the Little Colorado could be made a natural dividing line, distinct and well defined, and would extend the grazing territory of the Navajos to a very considerable extent without seriously encroaching upon the interests of white settlers who have their property in that neighborhood.

I think great care should be exercised in questions of this nature, because of possible serious friction which may occur if the interests of all concerned are not carefully protected. I am informed that Colonel McLaughlin, an inspector in the Indian service, has filed a report with you on the subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

N. O. MURPHY, Governor.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 24, 1899.

Gen: On the 14th of March last Inspector James McLaughlin was instructed by the Department to proceed to the Navajo Agency and make an examination of the country lying west of the Moqui Reservation, and report to the Department all necessary information to consider the recommendations which had previously been made by himself and Maj. Constant Williams, the then acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency, to enlarge the Navajo Reservation by extending the lines from a point on the west line of the Moqui Reservation to the southeast corner of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; thence north to the northeast corner of said reserve; thence west to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Navajo Reservation.

Inspector McLaughlin has lately performed this service, and herewith I hand you his report, dated the 13th instant, and all accompanying papers. After a careful examination of the country, and considering the interests of both the Indian and the white inhabitants thereof, he recommends that the reservation be enlarged by extending the line from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation due west to the Little Colorado River; thence down that stream to the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; thence north on the line of that reserve to the northeast corner thereof; thence west to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Navajo Reservation.

The report is respectfully transmitted to you for your consideration. If the recommendations of the inspector meet with your approval you will prepare and submit to the Department, at your earliest convenience, a draft of the proper Executive order to carry the same into effect as to the enlargement of the reservation, and at the proper time submit a draft of the necessary legislation to authorize and enable the Department to purchase the improvements and claims of the settlers to be included in the reservation.

For your information and consideration in connection with the inspector's report, I herewith a copy of the instructions which were given him for the work, and also a letter from Governor Murphy, of Arizona, dated the 17th instant, in reference to the matter.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 15, 1899.

SIR: In your communication of June 24, 1899, you state that on the 14th of March last Inspector James McLaughlin was instructed by the Department to proceed to the Navajo Agency for the purpose of making an examination of the country lying west of the Moqui Reservation and reporting to the Department all necessary information to consider the recommendations which had previously been made by himself and Maj. Constant Williams, the then acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency, to enlarge the Navajo Reservation by extending the lines from a point on the west line of the Moqui Reservation to the southeast corner of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, thence north to the northeast corner of said reserve, thence west to the Colorado River, thence up that stream to the Navajo Reservation.

You further state that Inspector McLaughlin has lately performed this service, and transmit his report to this office, dated June 13, 1899, together with all the accompanying papers; that after a careful examination of the country and considering the interests of both the Indians and the white inhabitants thereof, he recommends that the reservation be enlarged by extending the lines from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation due west to the Little Colorado River, thence down that stream to the Grand Canyon Reserve, thence north on the line of that reserve to the northeast corner thereof, thence west to the Colorado River, thence up that stream to the Navajo Reservation.

You transmit his said report to this office for consideration and direct, if the recommendations of the inspector meet with my approval, that I prepare and submit to the Department, at the earliest convenience, a draft of the proper Executive order to carry the same into effect as to the enlargement of the reservation, and at the proper time submit a draft of the necessary legislation to authorize and enable the Department to purchase the improvements and claims of the settlers to be included in the proposed extension of the Navajo Reservation.

The inspector states in his said report that he arrived at Flagstaff, Ariz., on May 8, 1899, en route to Tuba City, to carry out the instructions of this office, dated January 25 last, and approved by the Department, relative to certain land matters and water privileges at Moencopie; that he had in view the report called for regarding the extension of the Navajo Reservation; that from his visit last summer to that section of country he learned something of the opposition of the settlers of Coconino County, Ariz., to a southern extension of the reservation, as set forth in a report submitted by him under date of August 15, 1898, and that he therefore concluded to remain over in Flagstaff one day in order that he might ascertain the sentiment now prevailing as to the extension of the Navajo Reservation by extending the lines in the manner first above indicated.

He states that he met a number of the business men, including several stockmen of said county, while in Flagstaff, and found them all very much opposed to an extension of the reservation by having the southern boundary extended as first above proposed, as such line would include what is known as Coconino Basin, which is regarded as the best winter range for stock in said county; that Coconino Basin is appropriated by Coconino County stockmen as the winter range for stock held in the mountains during the summer, which mountains, owing to deep snow in the higher altitudes, have to be abandoned in the winter and the herds ranged in the lower country; that after ascertaining the sentiment of the citizens of Flagstaff and its vicinity regarding said extension of the Navajo Reservation, he proceeded to Tuba City, a distance of 100 miles by the road he traveled; that he was two days in making this trip by team, which route was by way of Tanner Crossing of the Little Colorado, Willow Springs, and Moen Ava; that he was at Tuba City and vicinity twenty-two days, during which time he traveled over considerable of the country lying southwest and west of the Moqui Reservation; that he also made a trip from Tuba City to Oraibi Mesa, by way of the Togas Jay Wash, Blue Canyon, and Denebato Wash, a distance of 60 miles, about one-third of which route was outside of the reservation; that by this trip and his return of 90 miles by Tuba City to Flagstaff, traveling different routes, he was enabled to see much of the reservation and the character of country bordering upon it; that it is chiefly light sandy soil, subject to drifting with every high wind that blows; that the country did not impress him favorably; that during the entire time he was at Tuba City and in the vicinity thereof there was almost one continuous sand storm, by reason of which fact his earlier impressions of the country were not changed.

Further, the inspector states the present season has been unusually dry, there having been no rains of any consequence in the Little Colorado country for several months past; that the result of this is that water is very scarce and grazing exceedingly poor throughout the entire tract of country over which he traveled; that grass is at all times very scarce in this sandy desert; that long drought has dried up the roots to such an extent that a green blade is rarely seen, and that were it not for the grease wood, sagebrush, and other shrubs upon which the cattle and sheep subsist there would be great loss of stock from the barrenness of the ranges caused by the protracted drought.

He states that there is no question that the present reservation of the Navajo and Moqui Indians is insufficient for the Navajo herds; that in consequence of this fact a large number of Navajos are frequently off their reservation upon the public domain, ranging their herds as far south as the Santa Fe Railroad, in portions of Coconino and Navajo counties, which causes contentions over ranges, as the untaxed herds of the Indians eat off the grass and exhaust the water supply, to the detriment of white stockmen, whose herds are taxed by the respective counties in which they

range; that the Navajos are entitled to commendation for their progressiveness in the sheep industry, and as they can not maintain sufficient herds upon the sandy, impoverished ranges within their present boundaries to support themselves, he strongly recommends enlarging their reservation, so that they will not be obliged to range their untaxed herds in organized counties on the public domain, by which they could be more reasonably required to remain within their reservation boundaries, and that this would be much better for the Indians and assure more friendly relations between them and the neighboring whites than is possible under the present conditions.

The inspector states that the Navajos have vast herds of ponies which have no commercial value, some few Indians having over 500 head; that if they could be prevailed upon or induced to sell their ponies or reduce their herds it would be beneficial to them in many ways and especially in saving grass consumed by these worthless animals, and that better grazing would thus be insured for their cattle, sheep, and goats, and their interests greatly advanced otherwise.

The territory proposed to be added to the Navajo Reservation is about 40 by 50 miles in extent, containing about 1,280,000 acres of land. He endeavored to ascertain the number of Indians within this tract. The number was placed by some at 1,500; by others at 2,000 and 3,000. Mr. Elwin E. Rogers, Navajo farmer in charge of a district adjacent to this territory, estimated the number at 800. The inspector places the number at about 1,000.

He states that there are 20 Mormon families at Tuba City and vicinity who are the only white settlers in the tract of country recommended as an addition to the reservation by Maj. Constant Williams, formerly acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency, except two Indian traders and two missionaries under the auspices of the Gospel Union, of Kansas City, Mo.; that one of these traders, Mr. C. H. Algert, is located at Tuba City, and the other, Mr. S. S. Preston, is located at Willow Springs, 10 miles west of Tuba City; that the two missionaries referred to, D. E. Brown and Fred Allen, reside at Moen Ava, about midway between Tuba City and Willow Springs, and occupy a building which they have rented from a man named Herman Lyond, the latter having left the neighborhood in May, 1898; that he visited all of said settlers and traders, who are all squatters upon unsurveyed lands; that the public surveys were, however, being made in that section of country embracing their claims; that he examined their improvements very carefully, anticipating an extension of the lands of the Navajo Reservation, and in order that the same might be facilitated he obtained from said 20 Mormons a written agreement whereby they agree to accept a certain sum for their respective improvements and to vacate their locations upon payment to them by the Government of the stipulated amounts, aggregating \$45,000; that the building of S. S. Preston, the trader at Willow Springs, is a very good one; that he would be willing to relinquish all claim to the land he occupied to the Government, free of cost, provided he would be allowed to retain his building and be licensed to continue trading with the Indians; that the other trader, Mr. Algert, located at Tuba City, had buildings valued at \$1,500 for which he would doubtless accept compensation; that the buildings occupied by the said missionaries were worth about \$1,500; that the owner thereof, Mr. Lyond, would doubtless accept that sum for his possessory rights and improvements, which the inspector regards as a reasonable valuation, and that the improvements of all the white settlers in the territory required for extending the Navajo Reservation can be purchased by the Government for \$48,000, including not only the buildings, but excellent fruit orchards and cultivated lands under irrigation.

Should the reservation be extended so as to include Tuba City and the claims of the white settlers referred to, the inspector thinks that the location at Tuba City would afford an excellent site for an industrial boarding school, and that such a school is very desirable for the Navajo, Moqui, and Piute Indians in that district. He thinks there is an abundant supply of good stone in the neighborhood suitable for use in erecting such school buildings; that there is also good clay for brick which could be made near the building site; that limestone can be had within 2 miles of Tuba City from which all lime required could be burned, and that there is also an abundant supply of good water which could be piped into the buildings.

The inspector adverts in his report to the character of the country sought to be added to the Navajo Reservation, and states that he was informed by S. S. Preston, the Indian trader at Willow Springs, James Black and E. M. Tackett, prospectors, and Ashton Nelcker and Joseph Tanner, of Tuba City, and others, all of whom are familiar with the character of the country and its resources, that grass is very scarce throughout the territory referred to, except in the western portion where water is scarce, in consequence of which a large tract of good grass can not be utilized for winter grazing; that this tract, however, affords good winter range when snow is on

the ground, and that all of these men believe that, from the nature of the soil, water can be secured for the use of the stock by a system of storage reservoirs at a comparatively small expense.

In this connection he suggests that Inspector Graves be directed to examine the sections of country mentioned with the view to the establishment of a number of small storage reservoirs, as from his experience and knowledge of such work he would be able to judge whether or not such a system would be practicable and meet the requirements of the Navajoes for watering their herds.

He states that while it would be desirable to extend the lines of the reservation as recommended by Acting Indian Agent Williams, under date of May 7, 1898, and himself, he knows at the same time that it would be very objectionable to the citizens of Coconino County, and having discussed the whole matter with the leading citizens of that county and obtained their consent to accept the Little Colorado River as the southern boundary line of the proposed extension, he respectfully recommends that the reservation be extended on a line due west from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation to the Little Colorado River, thence down said river to the eastern boundary line of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, thence north on the boundary of said forest reserve to its northeast corner, thence west along the north boundary of said reserve to the Colorado River, thence up the Colorado River to the Navajo Indian Reservation, embracing, as indicated, a tract of country of about 40 by 50 miles, containing 1,280,000 acres, approximately.

The proposed extension is indicated by heavy blue pencil mark on the map of Arizona, herewith transmitted for convenient reference.

For convenience I submit below, in schedule form, the names of the 20 Mormons who have settled within the proposed extension of the reservation, and the estimated value of their respective improvements:

1. David Brinkerhoff	\$9,000
2. Lydia Brinkerhoff	150
3. Emma E. Fouts and J. L. Fouts	2,550
4. Susan C. Fouts	900
5. W. J. Hunt	2,400
6. Ernest A. Leo	2,700
7. H. W. Despain	1,700
8. Fred Tanner	2,325
9. Seth Tanner	1,775
10. Annie M. Tanner	1,200
11. Joseph Tanner	4,725
12. John Tanner	2,325
13. Stephen Heward	800
14. J. A. Allen	1,850
15. Lehi Heward	1,800
16. Alfred B. Randall	1,800
17. Nettie Allen	1,700
18. James Allen	850
19. R. E. Powell	350
20. Ashton Nebeker	3,100
Total	45,000

I have the honor to state that the Navajo Indian Reservation as it now exists contains 7,098,500 acres of land, or approximately 12,029 square miles. This is an area nearly as large as that embraced in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the former containing a land surface of 8,040 square miles and the latter 4,845, according to the statistical table of Rand-McNally. It is larger than Belgium, nearly as large as Switzerland, about one-third the size of Cuba, and nearly four times as large as Puerto Rico.

According to the statistics contained in the last annual report of this office, the Navajo tribe has a population of 20,500 souls; 1,000 of these dress in part in citizen's clothes; 250 of them can read, and 500 use enough English for ordinary conversation. The Navajoes cultivated last year 8,000 acres; they possess 100,500 cattle, 1,200 swine, 1,000,000 sheep, and 250,000 goats. Inspector McLaughlin states in his report that they own, at least some of them, large herds of horses or ponies.

The reservation was set aside by treaty of June 1, 1863 (vol. 15, p. 667), and Executive orders dated October 29, 1878, January 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and one of November 19, 1892; 1,769,600 acres were added in Arizona to the reservation by the Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 967,680 in Utah by that order; 40,080 acres were restored in Mexico to the public domain thereby, but again reserved by Executive order dated April 24, 1880.

This reservation has been the subject of much correspondence. It has been the purpose of the Executive branch of the Government for some years to develop a water supply thereon sufficient to meet the needs and wants of the Indians for stock, agricultural, and domestic purposes. I expressed the opinion in my annual report of 1897 that with a complete system of irrigation and the development of a water supply on that reservation, the self-support and maintenance of the Navajoes would be assured, because they could then engage in the pursuits of gardening and agriculture in connection with their then (and present) business, which is mainly stock raising.

The annual reports of this office for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, together with the correspondence contained in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 68, Fifty-second Congress, second session, give a full and complete history of the matter of irrigation upon this reservation, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Acting Indian Agent Williams, of the Navajo Agency, stated in his annual report for 1897, dated August 27, that under the new superintendent of irrigation, Mr. George Butler, the ditch of Carrizo Creek had been completed and turned over to the agent; that the ditch on Wheatfield Creek and that on Defiance Creek had just been completed, but that they had not been formally turned over; that these ditches were all constructed with suitable dams, head gates, etc., and reflected much credit upon Mr. Butler. The acting agent recommended that a further appropriation be asked for the continuance of this important work. In his annual report to this office for 1898, dated August 27, he stated that the work on the irrigation ditches had been very satisfactory during the year; that the ditches on Wheatfield, Cottonwood, and Defiance creeks had been completed according to the plans and turned over to the agent; that it was greatly to be regretted that the special appropriation asked for continuing this most important work failed of passage by Congress. He recommended that another effort be made to secure an additional appropriation, and stated that no money could be spent to more advantage for the Navajoes than such as might be expended for completing the irrigation system so much needed on their arid reservation.

As the funds for irrigation on this reservation are about exhausted, Superintendent Butler was instructed some time ago to close the work thereon by June 30, 1899, if possible to do so, and to submit a report as to the then necessity and practicability of further irrigation and a plan for the same. Such report has not as yet been received by this office.

Should the reservation be extended as proposed by the inspector, the Territory of Arizona could not be traversed from north to south without passing over Indian lands or a forest reserve until the extreme western portion of the Territory is reached, except at one point, a space of about 6 miles, between the Grand Canyon Reserve and the Hualapai Indian Reservation. Such fact will be observed by reference to the map of the Territory of Arizona herewith transmitted, the proposed increase of the reservation being indicated as above stated, by heavy blue penciling thereon. It hardly seems just and right to separate almost entirely the people living in Utah to the north and in central and middle Arizona by Indian and forest reserves, or at least by a further reservation of lands for Indian purposes.

Moreover, according to the report of the inspector, the tract of country to be included in the extension of the reservation consists chiefly of a light sandy soil, subject to drift with every high wind that blows. As such are frequent in that section of the country, water is scarce and grazing exceedingly poor throughout the same. Grass is at all times very scarce in this sandy desert, and but for the grass wood, sage brush, and other shrubs mentioned by the inspector the cattle and sheep could not be raised. The inspector appears to have drawn attention to these facts in two parts of his report, viz, pages 2 and 6 thereof. In consequence of the dryness of the climate and the scarcity of water he is induced to suggest, as above indicated, that Inspector Graves be directed to examine the sections of country referred to with a view to the establishment of a number of small storage reservoirs, which, if supplied with water, would enable the Indians to utilize what grass there is in that vast and extensive arid region.

It would seem from the statements contained in the inspector's said report that the tract of country is comparatively worthless. Water is scarce. There appears to be no summer grazing thereon; it seems valuable only to some extent for winter grazing. The whites in that section of country are unwilling for the reservation to be extended south or southwest of the Little Colorado River, because such extension would embrace some good grazing land. They appear to be willing, however, for the reservation to be extended as recommended by the inspector, and insist, as shown by their agreement accompanying the inspector's report, that if this is done that the Government shall keep the Indians on the north side of the river last named. It is

deemed proper to state in this connection that some of the officers and citizens of Coconino County, Ariz., in January, 1897, removed 16 Navajo Indian families, who were tending their flocks in a grazing district south or southwest of the Little Colorado River, from that district to the north side of the river. A history of this matter is given in the annual report of this office for the year 1897, pages 63 to 65. Considering all the facts in the case, this office is led to the conclusion that if the lands proposed to be added to the Navajo Reservation were of any value for grazing purposes the whites thereon would be unwilling for the same to be segregated from the public domain and added to the reservation, and that they would resist such action upon the part of the Government.

It will be observed from the inspector's report that it will require an appropriation of \$48,000 to purchase the improvements of settlers within the territory sought to be added to the reservation. These improvements, if purchased, would be useless to the Government. They could not be utilized in any manner, and the Indians, doubtless, would not occupy the buildings or look properly after the orchards and gardens that have been planted. The expenditure, therefore, of this sum would practically be a clear loss to the Government.

In the consideration of this whole matter it has occurred to me that it would be a wiser and better plan to ask Congress to appropriate the sum named, and as much more as may be necessary, for continuing the work of irrigation already begun upon the present reservation and the development of a sufficient water supply thereon. Furthermore, were the territory mentioned added to the reservation, it would be necessary to develop a water supply thereon before the same would become available and useful to the Indians. As above stated the inspector recommends that Inspector Graves be sent there to investigate and make a report upon the question of irrigation and a water supply.

Furthermore, the question of the right, title, and claim of these Indians to this tract of land would arise in case an Executive order is promulgated adding it to the reservation. The Supreme Court held, in the case of *In re Wilson* (140 U. S. Reports p. 575), that the White Mountain Indian Reservation (within the Territory of Arizona), created in the first instance by order of the President in 1871, was a legally constituted Indian reservation, such being the case although no such reservation existed when the Territory of Arizona was organized on February 24, 1863 (12 Stats., 664); that whatever doubts there might have been, if any, as to the validity of such Executive order are put at rest by the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (28 Stats., 388), the first clause of which is:

"That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been or shall hereafter be located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulations or by virtue of an act of Congress or Executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation, or any part thereof, of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon, in quantities as follows."

Such is the doctrine as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, and Congress has in numerous cases recognized the titles of Indians to lands set aside for them by Executive orders by ratifying the agreement made with them and by appropriating money to pay for the lands ceded. This was done in several instances subsequently to the approval of the act of February 8, 1887. The action of that body, however, has not been uniform in such cases. By a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 (26 Stats., 355), Congress recognized the title of the Colville Indians to an Executive order reservation and authorized the President to appoint a commission to negotiate with them for such portion thereof "as said Indians might be willing to dispose of, that the same may be opened to white settlement." That body had previously recognized the title in the act of May 8, 1890 (26 Stats., p. 102), granting a right of way to the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, wherein it was provided that before any lands should be taken by said company the consent of the Indians should be first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. That body, however, repudiated its action recognizing the title of the Colville Indians when the agreement made under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1891, above cited, was presented for ratification.

The Navajo Indians already possess a vast tract of country—really an empire within itself. It is true the land is not very valuable, owing to the scarcity of water and the lack of grass; but if the Government should now attempt to take it from them without their consent serious trouble would doubtless arise. They are a powerful tribe, having a population, as indicated, of 20,500. They believe that the reserva-

tion belongs to them, not only that embraced within the said treaty, but also that covered by the executive orders. Should the reservation be enlarged, as proposed, they would come to believe that the lands were their own; that they were entitled to the use of the same for any purposes whatever, whether for grazing or agriculture, could they be made available for the latter purpose by a system of irrigation, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, above cited, it is doubtful whether the lands could be restored to the public domain without compensating the Indians therefor.

In view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, I am constrained to the opinion that it would be unwise to extend the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation as indicated by the inspector, and have the honor to recommend that they be not so extended.

It is more desirable to further develop the system of irrigation and water supply inaugurated upon the present Navajo Reservation than to enlarge the same by adding thereto the arid tract of country west of the Navajo and Moqui reservations.

Upon receipt of Superintendent Butler's report as to the necessity and practicality of continuing the work of irrigation upon the reservation, the matter will be submitted to you, and an estimate made of the amount required to be appropriated by Congress for such work.

With these remarks I respectfully submit the matter for your consideration and final determination.

The papers in the case are herewith inclosed, and a copy of this report transmitted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner*.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 29, 1899.

SIR: After further consideration of the report of United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin relative to the extension of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, in connection with your report of the 15th ultimo, I am satisfied, taking into consideration the interests of both the Indians and the whites, that the reservation should be enlarged, as recommended by the inspector, provided Congress will appropriate the necessary moneys to purchase the improvements of the settlers living within the tract sought to be added to the reservation. I therefore have to request that copies of Inspector McLaughlin's report and accompanying papers be prepared, together with an estimate of appropriation necessary for the purpose named, for transmission by the Department to Congress.

If the Congress shall appropriate the moneys necessary to pay the settlers, the reservation can then be enlarged by Executive order, as recommended by the inspector.

The inclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 23, 1899.

SIR: On June 24, 1899, you advised this office that Inspector James McLaughlin was instructed on March 14, 1899, by the Department to proceed to the Navajo Agency, Ariz., make an investigation of the country lying west of the Moqui Reservation, and report to the Department all necessary information to consider the recommendations which had previously been made by himself and Maj. Constant Williams, then acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency, to enlarge the Navajo Reservation by extending the lines in certain directions, and that the inspector had lately performed this service.

You transmitted with your said letter his report, dated June 13, 1899, and all the accompanying papers to this office for its consideration and report upon the same.

The inspector recommended that the Navajo Reservation be enlarged by extending the line from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation due west to the Little Colorado River; thence down that stream to the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; thence north on the line of that reserve to the northeast corner thereof; thence west

to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Navajo Reservation, and that the improvements of settlers therein be purchased.

This office under date of July 15, 1899, submitted to the Department a full report upon the recommendations made by the inspector and stated that in view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case it was constrained to the opinion that it would be unwise to extend the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation as indicated by the inspector, and recommended that they be not so extended.

Under date of August 29, 1899, you addressed a second letter to this office stating that after further consideration of the report of United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin relative to the extension of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, in connection with said office report of the 15th of July last, you were satisfied, taking into consideration the interests of both the Indians and the whites, that the reservation should be enlarged as recommended by the inspector, provided Congress will appropriate the necessary money to purchase the improvements of the settlers living within the tract sought to be added to the reservation.

You therefore requested that copies of Inspector McLaughlin's report and the accompanying papers be prepared, together with an estimate of the appropriation necessary for the purpose named for transmission by the Department to Congress, adding that, if Congress shall appropriate the money necessary to pay the settlers, the reservation can then be enlarged by Executive order, as recommended by the inspector.

In connection with this subject, I have the honor to state that it is thought that it would be wise to ask Congress to enlarge the reservation, as proposed by the inspector, at the same time that appropriation is asked for to pay the settlers for their improvements. If this should not be done other parties might go upon the proposed addition between the date of the approval of the act making the appropriation referred to and the date of the issuance of an Executive order for the purpose indicated, thus causing further trouble and confusion in the matter and the necessity for an additional appropriation to purchase their improvements and whatever rights might be acquired by them.

I have therefore caused to be prepared the draft of a bill (transmitted herewith) establishing the boundaries of the addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, and making appropriation for the purchase of the improvements thereon of certain settlers. This draft is in duplicate. I have also caused to be prepared duplicate copies of Inspector McLaughlin's report and the accompanying papers. They are transmitted herewith. I inclose, also, a copy of this report, in duplicate, for your use.

If the action taken by this office upon the matter under consideration meets with your approval, I have the honor to recommend that one copy of the inclosed draft of bill, a copy of the inspector's said report, and the accompanying papers be forwarded to the House and Senate for the consideration of each.

Inspector McLaughlin's report (original), the agreement with the settlers and the papers accompanying the same, are also transmitted herewith. It is thought that copies only should be forwarded to Congress, and that the originals should be returned to this office when the Department shall have given the matter final consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

The President:

For several years past it has been manifest to the Department that the Navajo Reservation is inadequate to supply water and grass for the herds of the Indians, and many of them, perhaps one-third of the tribe, for that reason have been habitually off the reservation on the public domain, where they are in frequent conflict with whites over the grazing of their herds.

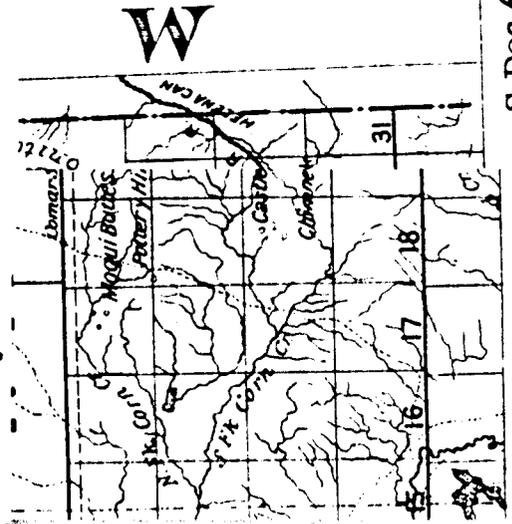
Various officials of the Department within the past year or two have recommended an enlargement of the reservation by extending it westwardly, within certain defined boundaries. But the physical characteristics of the proposed extended area were until recently unknown to the Department, and no action looking to an addition to the reservation was taken until March 14, 1899, when Indian Inspector James McLaughlin was directed to proceed to the reservation, and go carefully over the ground, and report all information necessary to enable the Department to act intelligently upon the question of enlargement, with such recommendations as in his judgment

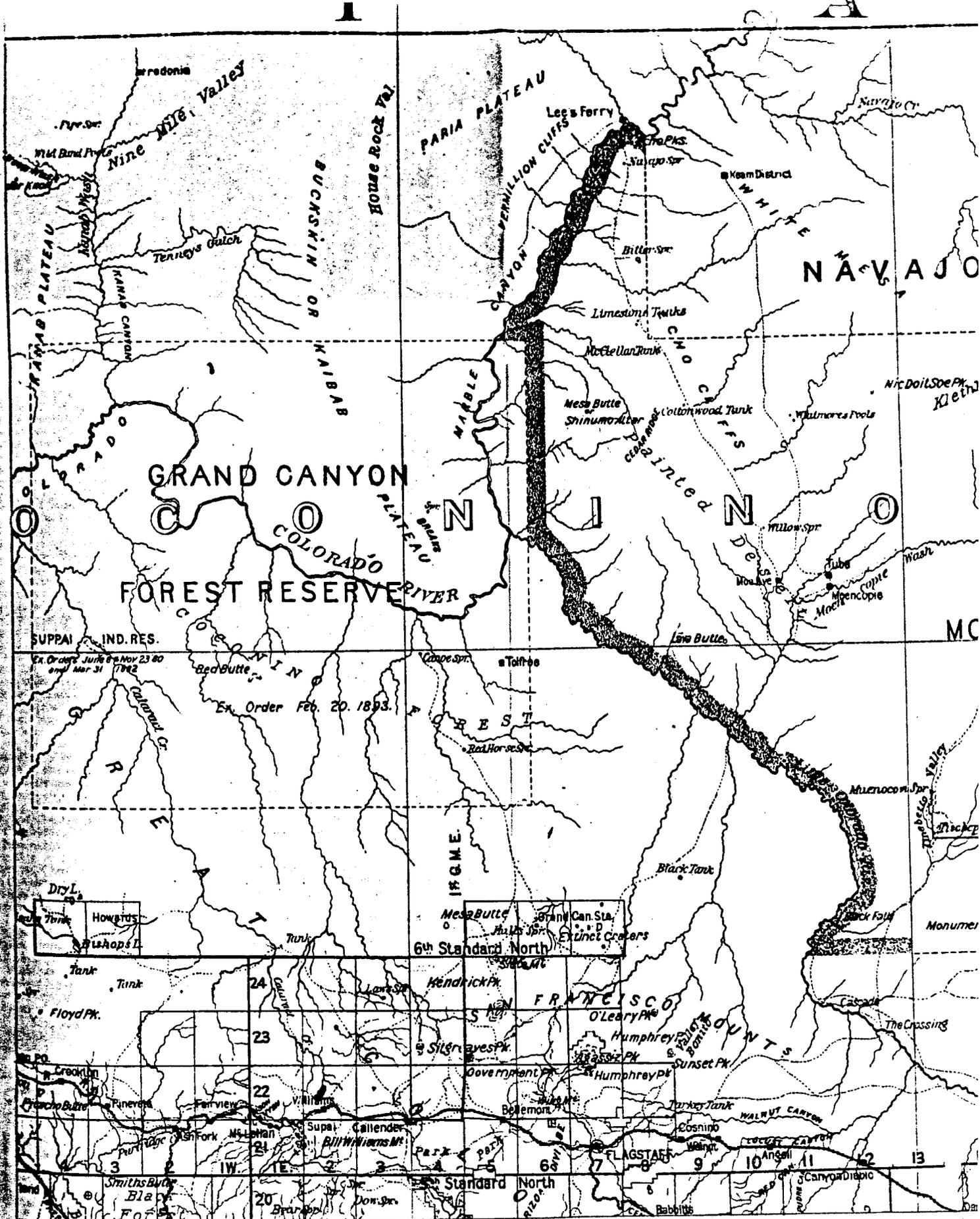
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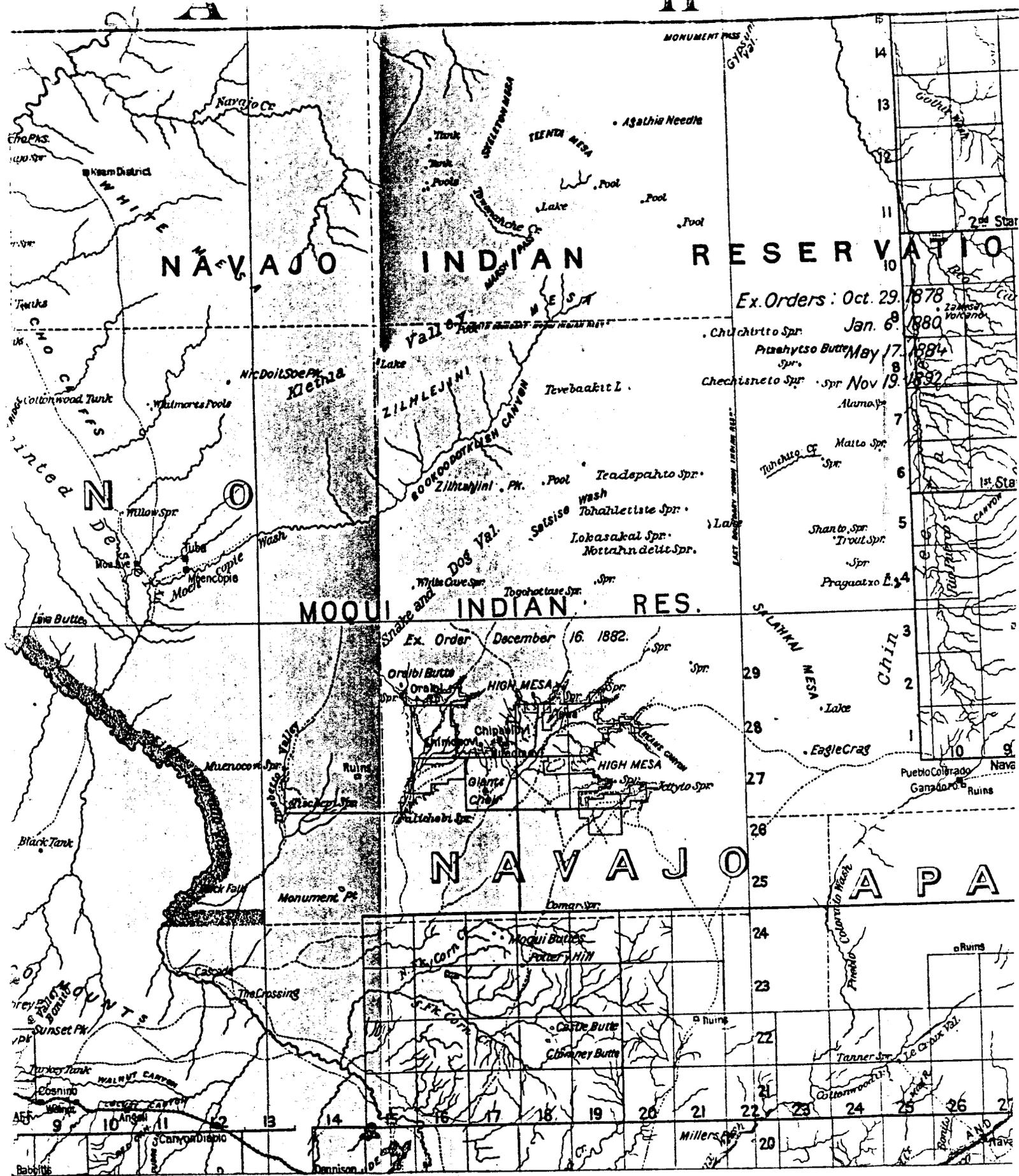
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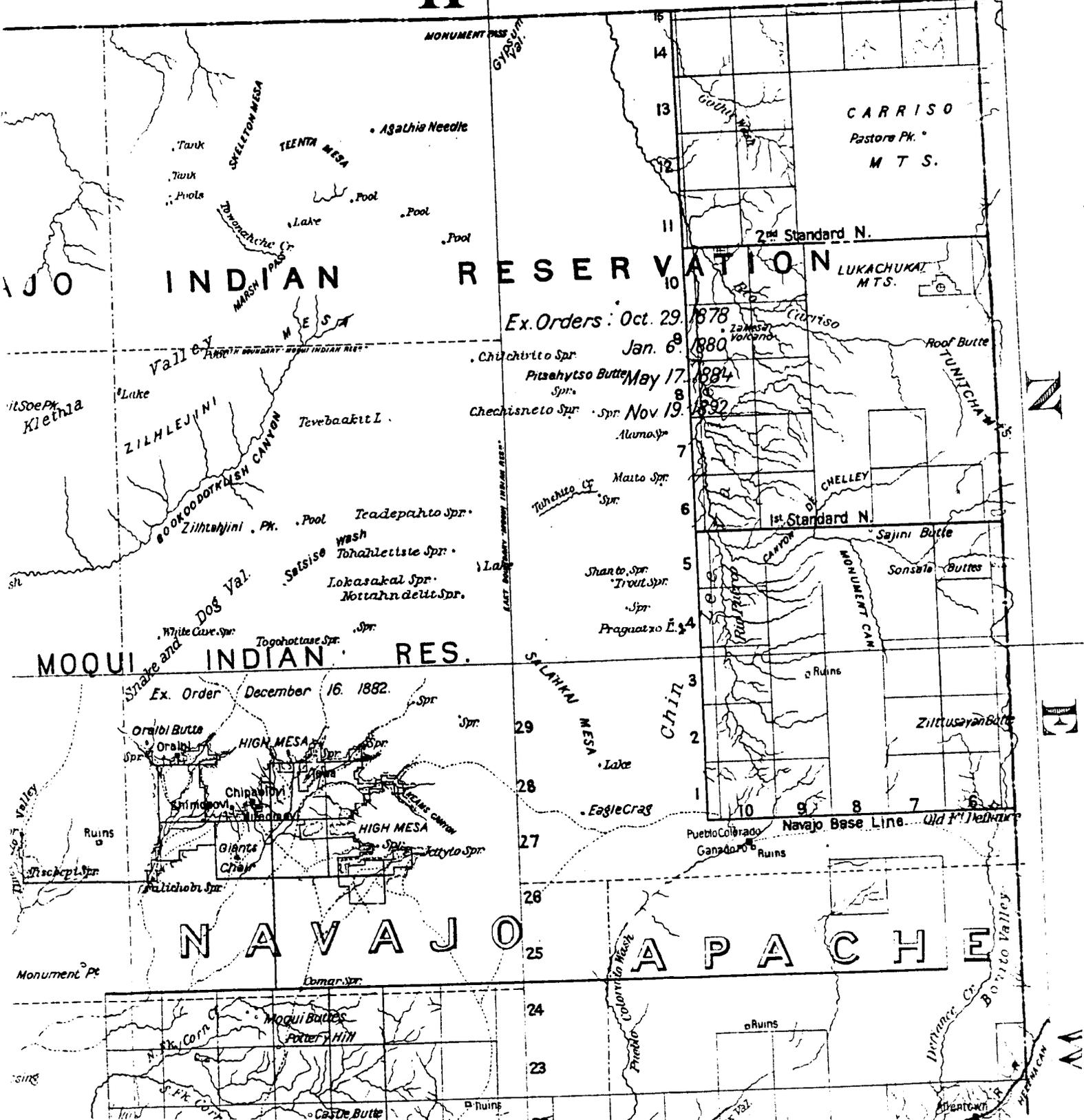
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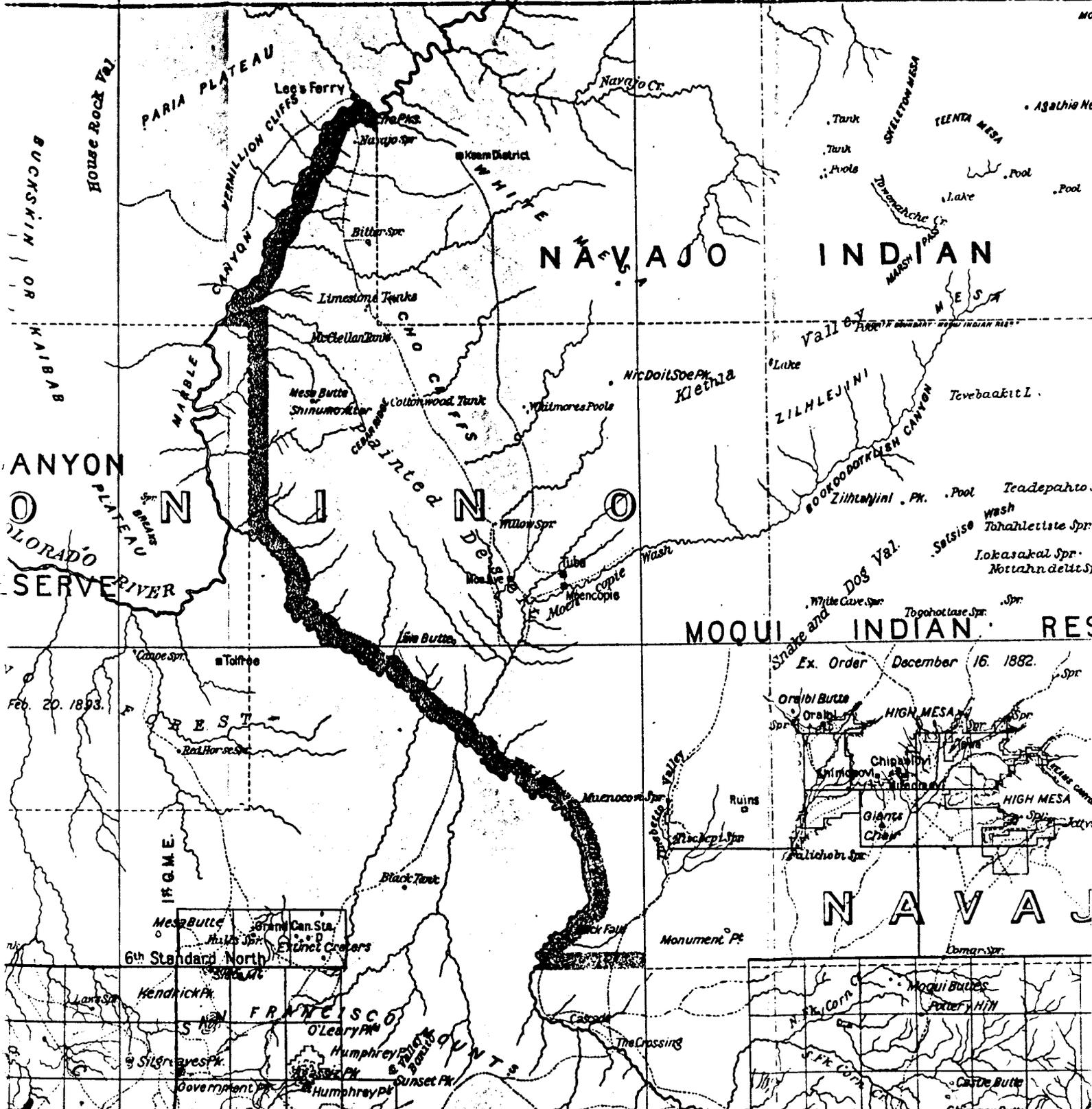
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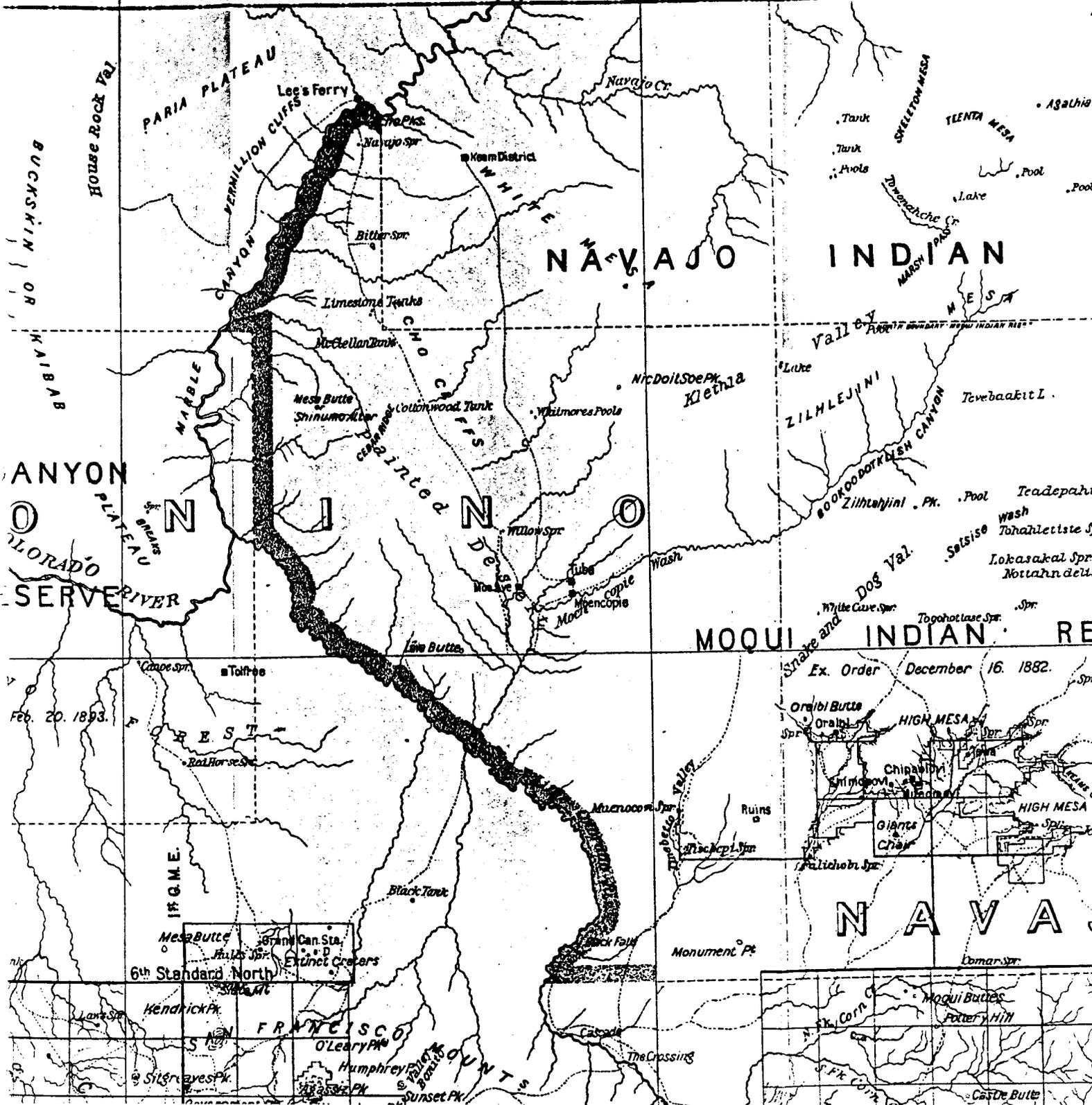


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GRAND CANYON
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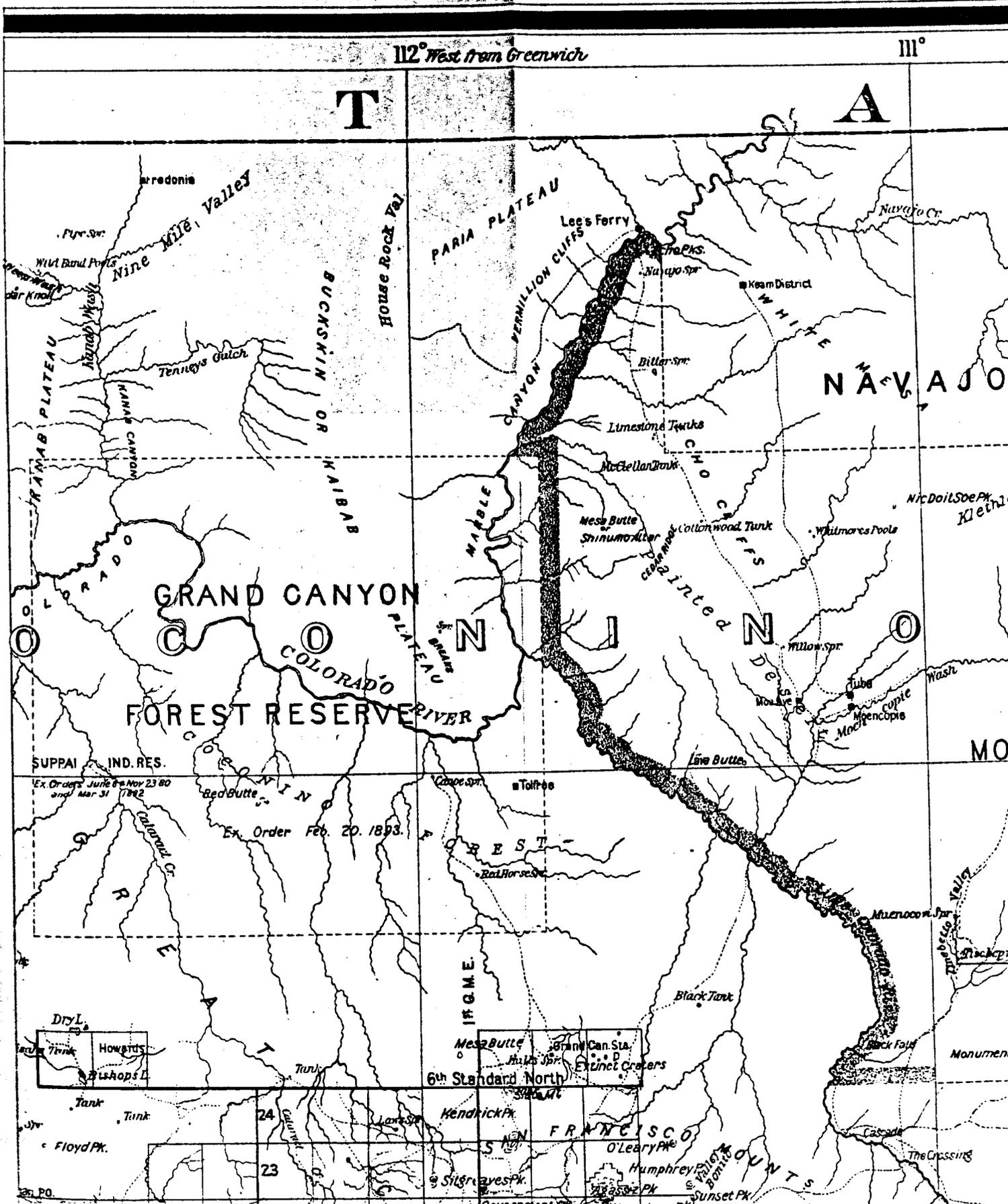
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might best promote the welfare of the Indians, with due regard to the rights and interests of the white settlers of that section.

In E. B. report, dated June 13, 1899, the inspector recommends an extension of the reservation by metes and bounds, which he deems essential for the grazing of the Indians' herds without encroaching upon the territory of and coming in contact with the whites, and states that there is no question in his mind that the present reservation of the Navajo and Moqui Indians (the latter being a small reservation wholly owned by the Navajos on the south and west, a part of which, it seems, is also owned by the Navajos) are insufficient for their herds, and consequently a large number of them are frequently off the reservation, ranging their herds as far south as the Santa Fe Railroad, in Coconino and Navajo counties, which is a cause of contention with the whites, whose herds are taxed by the respective counties in which they are ranged and their owners reside, while those of the Indians eat off the grass and exhaust the water supply and go untaxed.

The citizens of Coconino County, as evidenced by a petition presented to Inspector McLaughlin, "are a unit as to the advisability and necessity of making the Little Colorado the western boundary (the boundary of the proposed extension) of the Indian reservation and keeping the Indians on their reservation," and Governor Murphy, of Arizona, commends the extension to the limits above described "as being better for all concerned and less liable to cause friction between the Indians and the whites."

From the best information obtainable the inspector reports that there are usually from 750 to 800 Indians ranging herds west (off) of the reservation, but that sometimes there are from 1,000 to 1,200, and that it is probable that the actual number still approximate 1,000.

A list or schedule of white settlers on the proposed addition to the reservation and of their improvements is submitted by Inspector McLaughlin, from which it appears that there are twenty families, whose claims and improvements, at a reasonable estimate, he considers to be worth \$45,000. Two other claims are also reported, at a valuation of \$1,500 each, making an aggregate of \$48,000 as probably necessary to purchase the improvements and rights of the parties in question.

An agreement in writing was made with the settlers whereby they agreed to accept the sums stipulated for their respective improvements and to vacate their locations upon payment by the Government. This agreement expires on July 1, 1900, if the property be not purchased by the Government before that date.

Considering the importance to the whites of that locality and to the Indians, for whose herds there seems clearly to be insufficient grazing on the present reservation, together with portions of that set apart for the Moquis, which they also use for the purpose, I have the honor to recommend that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, with your favorable recommendation for the enlargement of the reservation, as stated, and for an appropriation of \$48,000 to pay the claims of the settlers referred to.

I also recommend that the inclosed Executive order be made and returned to the Department, reserving from entry and settlement the lands described in the inspector's report, so that further possible locations thereon may be prevented and consequent encroachments with other settlers avoided pending Congressional action.

Enclosed copies of the correspondence in the case, and duplicate drafts of the proposed legislation, which meet with my approval, and of maps showing the present reservation and the proposed addition thereto, are inclosed for submission to the two Houses of Congress.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

List of names of white persons, heads of families, with squatters' possessory rights, who are located upon lands north of the Little Colorado River in Coconino County, Ariz., together with value of improvements owned by each, as appraised by James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector, May 30, 1899.

1. David Brinkerhoff	\$9,000
2. Lydia Brinkerhoff	150
3. Emma E. Foutz and J. L. Foutz	2,550
4. Susan C. Foutz	500
5. W. J. Hunt	2,100
6. Ernest A. Lee	2,700
7. W. H. Despain	1,700

GRAND CANYON

FOREST RESERVE

INDIAN RESERVATION

8. Fred Tanner	.....	\$2,325
9. Seth Tanner	.....	1,775
10. Annie M. Tanner	.....	1,200
11. Joseph Tanner	.....	4,725
12. John Tanner	.....	2,325
13. Stephen Heward	.....	800
14. J. A. Allen	.....	1,850
15. Lehi Heward	.....	1,800
16. Alfred B. Randall	.....	1,800
17. Nettie Allen	.....	1,700
18. James Allen	.....	850
19. R. E. Powell	.....	350
20. Ashton Nebeker	.....	3,100
		45,000

We, the undersigned, each for himself or herself, hereby agree to accept the amount set opposite our respective names in the foregoing list, numbered from 1 to 20 inclusive, for the improvements upon our respective claims in the vicinity of Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz., as listed in accompanying schedules, and to vacate and surrender the premises to the United States, for such use as it shall deem proper, on the payment to us of the respective sums of money above specified, and to remove from our present locations within six months after receiving said payment, with the proviso that should we, at the expiration of said six months' grace, have any of our farm products of preceding harvest on hand unmarketed, we be allowed the privilege of stacking or storing the same in the vicinity of Tuba City, and to leave one man of our community to care for such property until disposed of. This option to hold good until July 1, 1900.

In witness whereof we herewith subscribe our respective names at Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz., this 30th day of May, 1899.

- D. BRINKERHOFF.
- LYDIA BRINKERHOFF.
- EMMA E. FOUTZ (her x mark.)
- J. L. FOUTZ, husband.
- SUSAN C. FOUTZ.
- W. J. HUNT.
- E. A. LEE.
- H. W. DESPAIN.
- FRED TANNER.
- SETH TANNER.
- ANNIE M. TANNER.
- JOSEPH TANNER.
- JOHN (his x mark) TANNER.
- STEPHEN HEWARD.
- J. A. ALLEN (his x mark.)
- LEHI HEWARD.
- ALFRED B. RANDALL.
- NETTIE ALLEN.
- JAMES ALLEN.
- R. E. POWELL.
- ASHTON NEBEKER.

Witness to all of the above 21 signatures:
 ELWIN F. ROGERS.
 J. A. McCURE.

I hereby certify that I regard the several amounts set opposite the respective names in the foregoing schedule as a just and equitable valuation of the respective claims and improvements of white settlers at Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz., as appraised by me on May 30, 1899, which appraisal was with a view of the purchase thereof by the United States, in order that the extension of the Navajo Indian Reservation, as referred to in Department letter to me of March 14, 1899, may be facilitated, said appraisal and purchase being subject to the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the action and ratification of Congress.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
 United States Indian Inspector.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., June 6, 1899.

A BILL establishing the boundaries of an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, and making appropriation for purchasing the improvements of settlers within the addition.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the tract of land lying west of the Navajo and Moqui Indian reservations, in Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundaries, and the same is hereby, set aside as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, namely: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation and running due west to the Little Colorado River; thence down that stream to the Grand Chavon Forest Reserve; thence north on the line of that reserve to the northeast corner thereof; thence west to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Sec. 2. That the following sum be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment to settlers within the said boundaries for improvements thereon, forty-eight thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall and does, in his discretion, ratify and approve the agreement entered into by United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin with the settlers included within said boundaries and submitted by him to the Secretary with his report dated June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and shall fund upon investigation hereafter to be made that the improvements of the settlers referred to remain intact and in good condition, the said agreement having been entered into by the settlers with said inspector on May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine: Provided further, That the settlers shall remove immediately from the said addition to the reservation upon the payment of the sums named in their joint agreements referred to, if ratified and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Lydia A. Brinkerhoff, present Female Relief Society in Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz.

- 22 rods of 4-wire fence, with posts 10 feet apart.
- 50 wild plum trees, bearing.
- 50 peach trees, bearing.
- 7 apricot trees, bearing.
- 2 apple trees, 4 years old.
- 15 grape vines.
- 3 bears' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City water system.
- Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$150.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Emma E. Fouts and J. L. Fouts, her husband, in Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz.

- 11 acres, adobe, 13 by 20 feet; shingle roof, with frame addition, 10 by 20 feet; lumber and iron roof lined with lumber; 2 rooms, pine floors.
- 11 acres, adobe, 13 by 22 feet, 2 rooms, tiled and floored with pine lumber, earth roof.
- cellar side cellar, 12 by 14 feet, rock wall, earth covered.
- 1 chicken house, lumber, 8 by 10 feet.
- 20 apple trees, bearing.
- 15 apple trees, 5 years old.
- 15 green-gage plum trees, bearing.
- 108 peach trees, bearing.
- 3 walnut trees, bearing.
- 4 cherry trees, bearing.
- 4 apricot trees, bearing.
- 2 almond trees, bearing.
- 20 grapevines, bearing.
- Corral and shed, 16 by 30 feet, covered with poles and straw.
- Well of water, 16 feet deep.
- 20 rods of 4-wire fence, with posts 12 feet apart.
- 100 rods of ditch, with reservoir, covering 25 acres of land; also, storage reservoir, 30 by 500 feet by 4 feet deep.

Clearing, leveling, and breaking 7 acres of land.
2 acres alfalfa.
25 hours' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City water system.
Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$2,550.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Susan C. Foutz, in Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, frame, 12 by 16 feet, 1 1/2 stories, lined with adobe, with kitchen addition 10 by 12 feet, lined and ceiled, shingled roof, three rooms, pine floors.
House, adobe, 14 by 36 feet, three rooms, pine floors, earth covered, with addition 12 by 12 feet.
10 apple trees, bearing.
16 plum trees, bearing.
32 peach trees, bearing.
4 cherry trees, bearing.
14 apricot trees, bearing.
9 large shade trees.
102 rods of 4-wire fence, with posts 4 feet apart.
3 1/2 acres of land under cultivation, including orchard and alfalfa.
1 corral, poles.
15 hours' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City Water System.
Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$900.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Fred Tanner, in Tuba City and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 16 by 24 feet, shingle roof, pine floor, 2 rooms, cloth ceiling, with addition, 10 by 14 feet, ceiled.
Collar, 6 by 8 feet.
Chicken coop, 5 by 6 feet, lumber, and chicken yard, 12 by 17 feet.
Stackyard, 30 by 50 feet.
Corral, 30 by 30 feet.
84 apple trees, bearing.
110 plum trees, three to six years old.
110 peach trees, bearing.
16 apricot trees, bearing.
3 cherry trees, bearing.
4 cherry trees, 3 years old.
30 plum trees, bearing.
2 almond trees, bearing.
3 pear trees, bearing.
2 pear trees, 3 years old.
2 quince trees, bearing.
60 gooseberry bushes, bearing.
80 grapevines, bearing.
50 poplar shade trees.
330 rods of 3 and 5 wire fence, posts 8 and 12 feet apart.
120 rods of ditch, 3 feet wide, 1 1/2 feet deep.
27 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and broken.
7 acres alfalfa.
\$280.70 in Moencopie Wash Water System.
10 hours' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City Water System.
Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$2,325.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by W. J. Hunt in Tuba City and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 14 by 18 feet, lumber roof, earth covered, with log addition 14 by 16 feet, 2 rooms, pine floors, ceiling 9 feet high, 3 doors, 2 windows.
Corral, 35 by 30 feet, with 48 poles 16 feet long, and 66 posts.
Chicken coop, 10 by 10 feet, of iron roofing.
Hog pen, 10 by 12 feet, logs.
Hog pen, 8 by 12 feet, 16 logs.
Hog pasture, 48 rods of 6-wire fence, 380 posts.
Stackyard of 50 rods, 3-wire fence with 66 posts.
Stackyard shed, 21 posts, 12 feet long, covered with 75 poles and hay.
Shed, 27 by 63 feet, with lumber manger full length.
Wharf bin, 6 by 16 feet, 6 feet high, lumber roof.
244 rods of 4-wire fence, 575 posts.
113 apple trees, 6 years old, bearing.
69 apple trees, 4 years old.
35 apple trees, 2 years old.
69 plum trees, bearing.
61 peach trees, bearing.
16 apricot trees, bearing.
65 gooseberry bushes, bearing.
125 grapevines, with cedar stakes, bearing.
35 currant bushes, bearing.
112 large poplar shade trees.
125 rods private ditch, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep.
69 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and broken.
64 acres alfalfa.
Developing water, including 1,500 feet of small ditch, cost \$100.
Reservoir under construction, 50 by 100 feet, with material on hand to complete it.
4 1/2 stock in Moencopie and Reservoir Washes Water System.
4 berry' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City Water System.
Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$2,400.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by H. W. Deppain in Tuba City, Moencopie Wash and Reservoir Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 16 by 20 feet, with addition 16 by 28 feet, 1 1/2 stories, 3 rooms and attic shingle roof, pine floors, lath and plastered, 1 room ceiled.
House, adobe, 16 by 24 feet, 2 rooms, pine floors, earth roof.
Chicken house, 6 by 8 feet, lumber.
Pigpen.
88 rods of 3 and 4 wire fence, with posts.
Corral, 30 by 30 feet, poles 5 feet high.
11 apple trees.
4 plum trees.
51 peach trees.
63 shade trees.
60 currant bushes.
51 gooseberry bushes.
12 grapevines.
12 imported rose bushes.
7 hours' water right out of every eight days, Tuba City Water System.
Total appraised value of the foregoing schedule, \$1,700.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Ernest A. Lee, in Tuba City and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 14 by 15 feet, pine floor, earth covered.
 House, adobe, 16 by 26 feet, 2 rooms, pine floor, earth covered.
 Granary, stone, 14 by 24 feet, shingle roof, 1 bin.
 Cellar, 10 by 10 feet, walled with stone.
 Hogpen, 12 by 14 feet, logs.
 Henhouse, 6 by 8 feet, stone, earth covered.
 Henhouse, 9 by 9 feet, adobe.
 Stable, 26 by 38 feet, stone, covered with poles and hay.
 Cow pen, 30 by 30 feet, lumber.
 Wall of water 10 feet deep.
 Stock yard, 35 rods 4-wire fence, posts 6 feet apart.
 402 rods fence, 3 and 4 wires, posts 10, 12, and 14 feet apart.
 32 rods pole fence, 5 feet high.
 59 rods pole fence, 4 poles per panel.
 120 peach trees, bearing.
 57 apricot trees, bearing.
 125 apple trees, bearing.
 100 apple trees, 5 years old.
 21 red-plum trees, bearing.
 12 green-gage plum trees, bearing.
 1 mulberry tree, bearing.
 3 pear trees, bearing.
 50 currant bushes, bearing.
 385 grape vines, bearing.
 32 large shade trees.
 47 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and broken.
 22 acres alfalfa.
 164 shares of water right in Moencopie and Reservoir Washes Water System, cost, \$782.
 28 hours' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City Water System, which represents ditches through town.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$2,700.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Seth Tanner, in Reservoir Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 16 by 27 feet, with addition 14 by 25 feet, pine floors, lumber roof, earth covered.
 13 apple trees, bearing.
 26 apple trees, 3 years old.
 7 pear trees, bearing.
 10 peach trees, bearing.
 7 plum trees, bearing.
 19 poplar shade trees.
 25 acres of land, grubbed, leveled, and broken.
 300 rods 3-wire fence, posts 9 feet apart.
 407 rods of ditch, from 2 to 12 feet deep.
 90 rods of drain ditch, 50 rods of which is under ground.
 \$30 water right in Reservoir Wash Water System.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,775.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Annie M. Tanner, Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 16 by 26 feet, with lumber addition 10 by 16 feet, shingled roof, 3 rooms, pine floors.
 House, adobe, 11 by 21 feet, earth covered, no floor.
 Chicken coop, 8 by 11 feet.

69 rods 4 and 5 wire fence, posts 7 and 8 feet apart.
 3 rods picket fence.
 26 rods pole fence, 4 poles high.
 Corral, 50 feet square, 5 poles high.
 Well, 15 feet deep, rock walled.
 34 apricot trees, bearing.
 90 peach trees, bearing.
 2 apple trees, bearing.
 1 walnut tree, bearing.
 1 pear tree, bearing.
 40 grapevines, bearing.
 13 shade trees.
 4 acres alfalfa.
 Reservoir, 35 by 72 by 2 feet deep.
 17 hours' water right out of every eight days in Tuba City water system.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,200.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Joseph Tanner in Tuba City and Reservoir Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, hewn log, 16 by 32 feet, 1½ story, shingle roof, pine floors and ceiling, 3 rooms.
 House, stone, 20 by 50 feet, under construction, with basement 18 by 46 feet, to be finished and ceiled.
 House, log, 12 by 14 feet, pine floor, earth covered.
 Chicken house, stone, 16 by 16 feet, earth covered.
 Cellar, 10 by 12 feet.
 Cow corral, poles, calfpen and pigpen of lumber.
 Shed, 16 by 45 feet, under construction.
 2 stackyards, 14 by 60 and 50 by 100 feet, respectively.
 Storage reservoir, capable of supplying water for 70 acres of land, 30 acres under said reservoir cultivated.
 Reservoir covering about 90 acres of land, 30 acres covered by it under cultivation.
 60 acres of meadow land, red-top clover, timothy, and other grasses.
 30 acres of land grubbed, leveled, and cultivated.
 7 acres alfalfa.
 200 rods of ditch, leading from two reservoirs to different parts of farm land.
 Water right, independent system, absolute owner.
 Developing spring, walled with rock 8 by 16 feet, 10 feet high, piped with 1-inch pipe 400 feet into house.
 640 rods of ditch, head of reservoir water system, averaging 18 inches wide by 12 inches deep.
 134 feet 3-inch iron pipe, weighing 7 pounds to the foot, with 3-inch piston pump.
 964 rods of 3, 4, and 6 wire fence, with posts 6, 10, and 11 feet apart.
 134 apple and pear trees, 3 to 12 years old.
 24 plum and cherry trees, 5 to 10 years old.
 4 apricot, 8 to 10 years old.
 63 peach trees, 7 to 10 years old.
 67 grapevines, 8 to 10 years old.
 A large number of currant and gooseberry bushes.
 200 poplar and cottonwood shade trees, 3 to 10 years old.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$4,752.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by John Tanner in Tuba City and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 16 by 22 feet, with addition 14 by 15 feet, 2 rooms, pine floors, earth covered.
 House, lumber, 12 by 14 feet, shingle roof, pine floors, sides ceiled with 4 and 6 inch 2x4s, rough lumber overhead.

Chicken house, lumber, and one adobe, 5 by 7 and 6 by 8 feet, respectively, earth covered.

Corral, 3 rods square.

Cellar, 12 by 12 feet, rock wall.

Well, 14 feet deep, rock wall.

40 acres of land, grubbed, leveled, and broken.

10 acres alfalfa.

25 rods head ditch, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep.

200 rods of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 wire fence, with 413 posts; 60 acres of land inclosed by fence.

Stackyard, 16 rods of 6-wire fence with 40 posts.

10 rods pole fence.

1,600 feet of pipe conducting water from spring, 160 feet of which is 1-inch and 1,530 feet one-half inch.

63 peach trees, from 8 to 10 years old.

5 apricot trees, 3 to 10 years old.

122 apple, 2 to 12 years old.

3 cherry trees, 2 years old.

1 pear tree, 12 years old.

86 plum trees, 10 years old.

9 Halm of Gilcaud.

2 locust.

4 mulberry.

6 grapevines.

12 hop vines.

2 sage roots.

\$396.61 interest in Moencopie Wash and Reservoir Wash water systems.

8 hours water right out of every eight days in Tuba City water system.

Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$2,325.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Stephen L. Howard, in Tuba City, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 18 by 18 feet, 1 room, pine floor, cloth ceiling, earth cover.

Corral and shed of poles, 3 rods square.

Henhouse, 10 by 12 feet.

Hogpen, 6 by 8 feet.

Developing spring, with reservoir about 75 by 75 feet, 6 feet deep.

60 rods 4-wire fence, posts 3 feet apart.

8 apple trees, 6 to 10 years old, bearing.

60 peach trees, bearing.

1 apricot, bearing.

1 almond, bearing.

3 pear trees, 4 years old.

29 gooseberry bushes, bearing.

32 currant bushes, bearing.

35 wild plum trees, bearing.

190 shade trees.

8 hours out of every eight days in Tuba City water system.

Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$800.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Ashton Nelder in Reservoir Wash and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 20 by 78 feet, 14 feet high, 4 partition walls, rock and adobe 7 rooms, 4 rooms pine floors, 3 rooms no floors.

House, log, 18 by 18 feet, cellars under both buildings.

Building, stone (old woolen mill), 24 by 74 feet, 14 feet high, 2 concrete partitions through building dividing it into 3 rooms.

Corral, poles.

Reservoir, circular, 75 feet diameter, 10 feet deep, and 75 rods irrigation ditches.

125 peach trees, 20 years old, bearing.

20-40 peach trees, 20 years old, bearing.

20 plum trees, 20 years old, bearing.

20 peach trees, 8 years old, bearing.

20 apple trees, 2 years old.

4 pear trees, 8 cherry trees, and 20 peach trees set out this spring.

3-4 rows work of 80 cherry, 80 pear, 3,000 apples, about 500 apricots, peaches, and

plums, and a number of currant bushes.

100 rods of wire fence, with 325 posts.

8,500 water right in Reservoir Wash Irrigation System.

Prorogatory right to 160 acres of land, 60 acres of which is under irrigation and culti-

vated.

Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$3,100.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by R. E. Powell in Moencopie Wash and Reservoir Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone walls completed, ready for roof, 17 by 23 feet.

200 rods 3-wire fence, posts averaging 18 feet apart, inclosing cow and horse pasture

of about 25 acres.

60 acres of land under irrigation system, 40 acres of which is grubbed and leveled;

never to crop this year.

Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$350.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by James Allen in Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

45 rods of 3-wire fence, posts 10 feet apart.

20 rods of 3-wire fence, posts 6 feet apart.

40 rods of ditch, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep.

42 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and under cultivation.

12 acres alfalfa.

8,500 water right in Moencopie Wash Irrigation System.

Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$850.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.

Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Nettie Allen, Morn Allen, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 17 by 49 feet, 3 rooms, pine floor in 1 room, rock floors in 2 rooms,

ready to roof.

House, stone, 10 by 18 feet, pine floor, with 2 additions, 1 adobe, 10 by 18 feet, and 1

5-12 by 13 feet; these latter are additions to the main building first mentioned.

2-3 rooms in all; all are earth covered.

2-3 rooms, 9 by 12, logs and stone.

2-3 rooms, 10 by 14, willows.

2-3 rooms, 12 by 18 feet, willow.

2-3 rooms, 12 by 24 feet, willow.

2-3 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and under cultivation.

2-3 acres alfalfa.

2-3 rods of 3 and 4 wire fence, 2 posts to the rod.

2-3 rods of 3 and 4 wire fence, which irrigate about 60 acres of land.

4 rods of ditch, 14 feet wide by 1 foot deep.

40 acres alfalfa.

2-3 acres alfalfa, bearing.

2-3 acres alfalfa, 3 years old.

1 ashberry tree, bearing.
 285 grapevines.
 20 gooseberry bushes.
 40 currant bushes.
 1 cedar shade tree, very fine.
 150 fence poles.
 24 poplar trees and 6 cottonwood trees.
 \$173 interest in Moencopie Wash Irrigation System.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,800.

160 peach trees, bearing.
 40 apricot trees, bearing.
 40 plum trees, bearing.
 160 grapevines, bearing.
 17 poplar and 25 cottonwood shade trees.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,700.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by J. A. Allen in Tuba City and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Alfred B. Randall, in Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, adobe, 24 by 27 feet, 4 rooms, 1 room pine floored, 3 rooms no floor, earth-covered.
 House, adobe, 19 by 27 feet, 3 rooms, lumber partitions, flooring overhead, double lumber roof.
 Chicken house, 10 by 16 feet, stone, earth-covered.
 Shed, 12 by 26 feet, with feed mangers.
 Pipers, 10 by 30 feet, poles.
 1,500 feet of 1-inch pipe and 160 feet of 1-inch pipe, from spring to reservoir.
 Reservoir, 40 by 50 feet.
 46 rods 3-wire fence, stackyard, orchard, and corral, posts 10 feet apart.
 234 rods of fence, posts 10 feet apart.
 22 rods pasture fence.
 48 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and under cultivation.
 13 acres alfalfa.
 244 rods ditches, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep, and 70 rods 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep.
 84 apple trees, from 2 to 4 years old.
 3 peach trees, 2 years old.
 2 ashberry trees, 2 years old.
 29 gooseberry bushes.
 24 poplar trees, 4 years old.
 7 cottonwood trees.
 \$141.25 interest in Moencopie Wash and Reservoir Wash water systems.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,850.

House, adobe, 12 by 20 feet, 2 rooms, lumber partition, pine floor, and earth covered.
 Henhouse, log, 10 by 12 feet, lined with adobe, and pine floor, earth covered.
 Cellar, 10 by 14 feet.
 Calf pen, 18 by 20 feet.
 Pigpen, 10 by 16 feet.
 Corral, 40 by 50 feet.
 Stackyard, 70 by 84 feet.
 980 rods of 3 and 4 wire fence, posts averaging 12 feet apart.
 50 rods of ditch, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep.
 80 rods of ditch, 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep.
 50 rods of ditch, 2 feet wide, 6 inches deep.
 80 rods levees, 24 feet wide on bottom, 1 foot on top, 1 1/2 feet high.
 54 acres land, cleared, leveled, and under cultivation.
 6 acres alfalfa.
 One-fourth interest in 4 reservoirs, which irrigate about 60 acres of land.
 112 apple trees, from 2 to 8 years old.
 16 plum trees, 5 to 6 years old.
 1 pear tree, 8 years old.
 2 cherry trees, 7 years old.
 1 apricot tree, 7 years old.
 16 peach trees, 6 and 7 years old.
 20 cottonwood and 5 poplar shade trees.
 \$173 interest in Moencopie Wash Irrigation System.
 Total appraised value of foregoing schedule, \$1,800.

TUBA CITY, ARIZ., May 30, 1899.
Schedule of improvements on lands occupied and cultivated by Levi Howard, in Moen Ara and Moencopie Wash, Coconino County, Ariz.

House, stone, 15 by 23 feet, 2 rooms, pine floors, lumber partition, earth covered.
 Stone foundation for new building of 2 rooms, 18 by 30 feet and 16 by 30 feet, respectively.
 Root cellar, 10 by 14 feet.
 Chicken coop, 10 by 13 feet, stone.
 Pigpen, 14 by 19 feet, log.
 Shed, 18 by 21 feet.
 2 corrals, 40 by 45 feet and 45 by 45 feet, respectively.
 840 rods of 3-wire fence, posts 12 feet apart.
 52 acres of land, cleared, leveled, and under cultivation.
 10 acres alfalfa.
 One-fourth interest in 4 reservoirs for storage of water obtained from 8 springs, developed, which irrigates about 60 acres of land.
 Reservoir, 150 by 300 feet, by 5 feet deep.
 100 rods of ditch, 3 feet wide by 1 foot deep.
 1 stackyard, 70 by 100 feet.
 7 apple trees, bearing.
 3 pear trees, bearing.
 210 plum trees, bearing.
 40 peach trees, bearing.
 1 cherry tree, bearing.

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