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ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1872.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

SRP000027

No. 61.

FORT DEFIANCE, NEW MEXICO,
September 20, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report, relative to affairs connected with the Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory, under my charge as United States special agent. Since my last annual report the Moquis have suffered much for want of food to sustain life, owing to their crops of last year being an entire failure. They had old corn to last them up to the 1st of March; from that time until early vegetables matured they suffered much for food, living on goats' milk and occasionally killing a sheep; the result is, their flocks of sheep are much reduced. It affords me, however, much pleasure to state that for the last two months they have been living well. The season has been of the most favorable character for the Moquis to farm. The rainy season was early and protracted; the result is they have raised an abundant crop of corn, pumpkins, melons, and a great variety of vegetables; an abundance for their consumption the coming year.

In my last annual report I earnestly recommended the removal of the Moquis to a more favorable locality for farming, they having no facilities for irrigating their crops, and assigning other reasons for their removal, regarding it a mutual matter to them and the Government.

In view of it not being the pleasure of the Government to remove them, I would respectfully make some suggestions, looking to the interest of these ignorant, superstitious people. Their locality is so remote from civilization, that in order to make much progress in civilization there must be a greater number of schools established among them, there being but one school for at least four hundred children, that should be in school. The population of the Moquis number in the aggregate near seventeen hundred. Most the entire population live in villages, seven in number, and are located from one to fifteen miles apart. The villages are situated on bluffs, from two to five hundred feet high, inaccessible for wagons or vehicles of any character. The three eastern villages are located on one bluff, and are named as follows: Tay-wah, Se-cho-na-we, Jual-pi, the three having a population of 376 adults, 215 children; total 591. Five miles west of the above-named villages, situated on a bluff, is the village of Me-shong-a-na-we, having a population of 133 adults, 92 children; total 225. One mile west of the last-named village, situated on a bluff, is the village of She-powl-a-we; population, adults 81, children 44; total 125. Five miles, in a northwestern direction, from the last-named village is the village of Shung-o-pa-we; population, 124 adults, 72 children; 196 total. Five miles west of the latter named village is the Oreybe village; population, adults 325, children 201; total 526. Grand total 1,663.

I will here state that the census of the Oreybes was not as satisfactorily taken as I should have desired, there being a want of harmony among the chiefs, a portion of the chiefs desiring a count taken, and a portion opposing, not wishing to have anything to do with Americans. I made allusion to this subject in my last annual report. I take pleasure in stating that the opposition to Americans and the Government has much abated in the last year, and I flatter myself that by kind treatment, within the next year, they will entertain the most friendly feelings toward Americans.

I would recommend that there be two schools established at the three first-named villages, with male and female teachers. Also two of same character at the Oreybe village, and one male teacher at each of the other named villages.

Again, I would respectfully recommend the building of a house at one of the villages for an agent to live, at a cost of $1,500; by using Indian labor buildings can be erected cheap; would be rough but comfortable. If it should be the pleasure of the Department to establish schools in these villages, school-buildings would have to be erected at a cost of $700 each: the building would be of stone and mortar, such is the character of the Moqui buildings.

I would earnestly call the attention of the Department to the subject of making presents to the Moquis. Doubtless the object of giving them goods is to stimulate them to industry that they may progress in civilization, and finally cease to be pensioners on the Government. My observation is, that giving goods does not stimulate them to industry, but causes them to feel that they are objects of charity; that the Great Father is rich, and his duty is to feed and clothe them, they having nothing to do but make known their wants to their agent. I would recommend giving them sheep in place of goods, apart from a small amount of such articles as would stimulate and encourage children in their studies in school. This would be very satisfactory to the Indians, and I know much to their interest.

On the 15th day of December last, in the presence of Lieutenant D. R. Burnham, United States Army, I issued to the Moquis their Government goods, which was very

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satisfactory to them. They are now looking with much interest for their next issue, which will be in a few days.

Hoping my suggestions will meet the approval of the Department,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROTHERS.
United States Agent for Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory.

HON. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 62.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.
Camp Date Creek, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular-letter from your office, dated June 15, 1872, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory I temporarily assumed the duties of Indian agent at this agency on the 6th day of July ultimo. Previous to that time the affairs of the agency had been managed by Captain R. F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, from whom I expected to obtain a detailed history of the Indians since their settlement on this reservation, but in consequence of the transfer, shortly thereafter, of that officer, with his company, to the Department of the Columbia, I failed to get the coveted information. I have gathered, however, from official data, an outline of the early phases of the Indian question in this vicinity, which I deem necessary to a full comprehension of the present condition of affairs on this reservation.

It appears, from the official record, that on the 19th day of July, 1870, two Indians, of the Apache Mojave tribe, came into the military post at this place and represented that their tribe was disposed to abstain from acts of hostility and make peace with the whites, and such an arrangement was then entered into on the 31st day of the same month. O-har-che-come-a, chief of the tribe, with 225 of his people, came into the post and entered into a formal treaty with the commanding officer. The terms of this treaty were briefly as follows: Hostilities between the tribe and the whites to cease; Indians who misbehaved or were guilty of crimes to be surrendered to the authorities at the post; the roads to Wickenburgh and Prescott to be kept clear of Indians, and the presence of hostile Indians in the vicinity to be reported to the military; the Indians to be permitted, without molestation, to seek game in the mountains, and the citizens to be notified of the peace established. From that time forward, until the 17th day of June, 1871, the Indians were wholly dependent on their own exertons for subsistence, and such official data as I have been able to glean favors the presumption that they were generally faithful to the obligations of the treaty. On the last-mentioned date issue of subsistence stores to these Indians, in moderate quantities, was authorized by the department commander, and on the 7th day of October, 1871, the commanding officer of the post was directed to issue to them rations of one pound of beef and one pound of corn, per capita, daily. Such issues were to be made every ten days, for the subsequent ten days. It does not appear that the Indians were required to remain in the vicinity of the post, nor was there any muster of them made except on issue-days.

From the 1st day of January of the current year, daily issues of rations to the Indians have been made, and a daily record thereof kept. This record exhibits that the largest number of rations issued at a single issue was as follows: In January, 238; in February, 338; in March, 371; in April, 424; in May, 468, and in June, 548. It also appears, from the marked diversity from day to day in the number of rations recorded as issued, that considerable numbers of the Indians were periodically absent from the issue, and not infrequently remained absent and unaccounted for during several days, and I have been credibly informed that when Indians who had thus absented themselves returned to the reservation, they were received back on equal footing with those who had remained. There does not appear to have been even a pretense at compliance with the requirements of General Orders No. 9, current series, from headquarters, Department of Arizona. That order declares that "no Apache Indian who shall absent himself from his reservation without written permission shall be received back upon or receive rations at such reservation except as prisoner of war." It appears that it was customary, when the chiefs or head-men desired to temporarily absent themselves from the reservation, to obtain permission before leaving, but that no such usage prevailed with others of the tribes. Therefore, an Indian might still be classed as a reservation In-