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REPORT OF JOE H. NORRIS, INSPECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AT THE MOQUI AGENCY SCHOOLS AND INDIAN RESERVATION UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AT KEAMS CANON, ARIZONA.

May 19, 1910.

Section #. 2

LAND - WATER.

As heretofore stated in the preceding section, much of the land is in the mountains and on top of the rocky Mesas, with valleys or basins between and lying at a high altitude where killing frosts are frequent.

Little has been done here in the way of developing a water supply for any purpose, the Hopis depending for their water supply for domestic uses on the springs at the foot of the Mesas.

The Hopi Bands are, in a small way, doing some farming and fruit raising,- that is, raising a small quantity of corn on the sandy lands and in the basins, and a few peaches at and near the foot of the Mesas, all of which work is conducted in a desolatory sort of way.

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ago turned their attention to the range and sheep industry, using the water, wherever it was to be found in streams, springs or lakes, and moving their herds, as the scarcity of water became apparent, from one range to another, making but little or no effort whatever to increase the water supply in the lakes or springs by throwing up embankments to increase the capacity of the lakes or by keeping the springs open. In but few instances have they made any effort to even preserve the natural supply of water from the springs. On the other hand, as the springs became clogged and filled in with dirt and rock and finally entirely obliterated, they would be abandoned and new water holes sought.

In view of these facts, and of the present existing conditions, there are, in my opinion, two things which should have the immediate and close personal attention of the Office, namely, the improvement of the breed of their flocks both as to the increased size and value of the sheep for mutton, and as to the improved quality of the wool, the separation of the goats from the sheep, and discouragement, as far as practicable, of the raising of goats. At the same time, the question of the increasing and preserving of the water supply on the range for stock purposes should be taken up. In doing this, I suggest, in view of the fact that the Indians are great imitators, but slow to change their old ways, manners and customs until they have for themselves seen a practical demonstration of a thing, that in the beginning the more progressive Indians be encouraged, assisted and shown how, by a little labor, to increase the water supply in the lakes; that they be encouraged and assisted to preserve and increase the water supply from the springs already in use, by the Department furnishing the material, (cement, etc.) to properly construct cement tanks at all springs, so constructed as to prevent the springs filling up, and so as to obtain all the water available. When this is done, by some effort many new springs can be developed. At the same time many wells on the flats, in the valleys and in the basins could be sunk and placed in operation at small cost. The water will be secured at various depths of from 10 to 90 feet. With this work once fully started along practical lines, the other Indians will gradually see in it the many

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