REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING: 5—1100 ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Moqui. WASHINGTON July 10,1916.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS RECEIVED JUL 11 1916 74719

FILED BY M. C. L.

M E M O R A N D U M

Irrigation Division:

For your information and such action as may be deemed advisable, attention is invited to that portion of report of Inspector Traylor, dated June 24, 1916, relating to the Moqui jurisdiction, which reads as follows:

> In my travels I found a large area of the very finest grazing land in Arizona located between Cedar Ridge, west of Oraibi, and Tuba, the Agency of the Western Navajo Reservation. This area includes hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of acres absolutely of no use to anyone, except for a few weeks during the winter when the snow furnishes sufficient water for the sheep. Professor Gregory, who made a careful survey several years ago, has furnished data that there is a reasonable possibility of securing artesian flows in the southern part of the reservation, but I could find nothing from him as to the area mentioned above. Another area of very fine pasture is found in the northern part of the Moqui Reservation. While this has more water than that area between Oraibi and Tuba, it has not anything like the amount necessary to utilize the grass found here. If these regions can be developed as to water, the Department can ask the Navajo to leave the washes and valleys which belong to the Hopi without doing him any injustice, but really for his benefit.

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Chief Education Division.

The answer to this is found in Prof Gregory's report. Underground water is very scarce & the development of this area for pasturage would prevent the flow-work

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Moqui Reservation

Reservation Keams Canon, Arizona.

H. S. Traylor

Inspector.

June 6, 1916.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
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Reservation.

Honorable Carl Hayden in his letter to you, dated April 6th, 1916, charges that the Navajo has deprived the Hopi of much of the Moqui Reservation which is necessary to his prosperity and welfare, and recommends that a certain part be definitely set aside for the exclusive use of the Hopi. In your letter inclosing the Congressman's letter to me, you ask me to give this matter special attention. This was the most difficult work that I had while on the reservation. The Congressman's accusation concerning the Navajo's encroachment upon territory rightfully belonging to the Hopi is true. Unfortunately for one who must make the decision as to just lines between these two Indians, the Executive Order setting aside this reservation states that it was done for the exclusive use of the Hopis and such other Indians as may be residing there. The Navajos were the occupants of at least a part of this territory before the Executive Order was made, and there is no doubt but that they are entitled to a part at this time. It is also true that some of this encroachment has been done in recent years.

There are many reasons, whether just or unjust, why

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the Navajo has taken the Hopi's grass and water away from him. This desert, I understand from travelers who know the world, is a true desert, and approaches in barrenness and lack of water more nearly to the Sahara Desert than do other desert regions in New Mexico and Arizona. The scarcity of water on the Moqui Reservation is a source of much trouble and the cause of many of the worries which come to our employees, and it is a vital reason why no more progress has been made in the past to further the prosperity and happiness of the Hopi people. Practically all the water thus far developed, either in springs or wells, has been found in the so called washes. All the main washes run directly through the Hopi territory, and are adjacent to the Hopi pueblos, a logical cause for the establishment of these villages hundreds of years ago, before our history knew these people. To secure this water to supply his flocks and herds, the bold Navajo has occupied the greater part of these washes and forced the Hopi back to the mesas upon which he has his villages.

Unfortunately the Hopi in his love for company, associations, dances, religious rites, and immoral orgies, has preferred the mesa top with its barrenness and lack of sustenance to the watered and grassy valleys of the washes. Again the Hopi is the most pitiable and contemptible coward who now lives upon the face of the earth. No other man would live where he lives and as he lives. Were he otherwise than

the coward that he is he would prefer to die fighting rather than to surrender the resources of his territory to an enemy. Even now when one is so bold as to think that he has the courage to go to a distant spring and pasture his flock, the Navajo has only to threaten him to cause him to again seek the mesa with all the speed for which he is famous. The Navajo is a good bluffer, and his subject is easily bluffed; hence the encroachment has been no difficult matter, because it has been unquestioned except by our employees at infrequent intervals.

I held councils, which were more largely attended than in the past I was told by old employees, at Polacca, Toreva, Chimopovi, Oraibi, Bacaba, and Hotevilla, besides a two days' council for the Navajos at Keams Canon, attended by several hundred. In the Hopi's councils practically the entire time was spent by the Indians in telling me of the Navajo's unjust encroachments upon their springs and pastures. Another significant thing to the old employees was that the young men for the first time were prominent in the councils and took the discussion into their own hands. This fact bore a splendid significance to those who know the Hopis in that the young and progressive man is now getting ready to throw out of his heart and life the old superstitions and customs which have been fastened upon him by his priests, medicine men, mothers and wives. I had hundreds of assurances that the

young Hopis were now ready and willing to leave the mesa tops to engage in sheep and cattle raising if the Department would recover for them the water and grass lost to the Navajos. While a good many of these young men made me these promises under the inspiration of the council, yet I sincerely believe that a large number will soon leave the mesa and build their homes in other parts of the reservation, away from the iniquities and immoral customs and rites which occupy most of their time while in the villages on the mesas. If they are not ready to do this it is absurd and unjust for the Department to recover for them the water and grass which is now so benificial to the welfare of the Navajo.

In a case of this kind, one cannot help sympathizing with the Navajo. As I said in another part of my report, his character is contradictory to that of the Hopi in all of those virtues which are a part of the Anglo-Saxon's character and life. The Navajo is bold, courageous, aggressive, shrewd, and keen. He is a business man, and knows the value of every resource given him by the desert's nature. He expects nothing except that which he earns, does his own fighting, and makes no complaint when the fates are against him. On the other hand, the Hopi is degenerate in mind and character, a coward mentally and physically, and is so unprogressive that but few of them care if the future holds no more than it has hundreds of years in the past. Cowardice prompted him to seek the inaccessible mesa top hundreds of years ago. The same cowardice, accentuated and strengthened, keeps him

on the mesa top to-day. While our sympathies are with the Navajo, it is easily ascertained and recognized that he has made an unjust encroachment upon the territory set aside for the Hopi by a Department who must protect the weak from the strong.

With a view to ascertaining just how much water was on the reservation I made an extended trip over it. I also had in mind a future development of springs and placing of more wells. As I said above, practically all of the natural springs were found in the large washes, namely:- Nebito, Oraibi, Wepo, and First Mesa. All the wells now operating, sixteen in number, are located near the Hopi villages. These springs and wells furnish only a small part of the grazing area with water. To develop this area to the fullest capacity, it will require many additional wells, estimated by Mr. Womack from the Irrigation Department at Albuquerque, as thirty-five. I am sure that this number and perhaps fifty can be profitably put down.

In my travels I found a large area of the very finest grazing land in Arizona located between Cedar Ridge, west of Oraibi, and Tuba, the Agency of the Western Navajo Reservation. This area includes hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of acres absolutely of no use to anyone, except for a few weeks during the winter when the snow furnishes sufficient water for the sheep. Professor Gregory, who made a careful survey several years ago, has furnished data

that there is a reasonable possibility of securing artesian flows in the southern part of the reservation, but I could find nothing from him as to the area mentioned above. Another area of very fine pasture is found in the northern part of the Moqui Reservation. While this has more water than that area between Oraibi and Tuba, it has not anything like the amount necessary to utilize the grass found here. If these regions can be developed as to water, the Department can ask the Navajo to leave the washes and valleys which belong to the Hopi without doing him any injustice, but really for his benefit.

In getting to the various parts of the Moqui Reservation, I had to go on the Western Navajo, Lupe and Fort Defiance Reservations and also upon the Public Domain which lies south of the Moqui Reservation. Some months ago, I made a very thorough inspection of the San Juan Reservation, seeing a good deal of the Western Navajo Reservation at that time. The resources of the San Juan, Lupe, and Western Navajo as to water and grass will take care of a good many more Indians than are now living there. The Department could perhaps persuade some of the two thousand Navajos now on the Moqui Reservation to occupy this idle territory with benefit to them and with no detriment to others. In fact I do not see why the Navajo voluntarily stays on the Moqui Reservation when he knows of the excellent pas-

ture and splendid water unused in the Black Mountain territory and the country east of there. This man can go anywhere with little cost for movement. He is nomadic and his homes are mere temporary hogans. It is rarely that you see one who has built himself a permanent home of adobe and rock. The Navajo does not have the sentiment for his home, burial ground, and ancestry found among other Indians; hence it seems to me that it would be no difficult matter to get him to leave the territory if it could be shown him that he was going to a better, and that his material progress would be improved. He is such a good business man that I feel the above arguments and inducements would move him.

To ascertain accurately just what development in water could be made upon the Moqui Reservation, I took with me A. H. Womack, who has had charge of this work upon this reservation for five years. He knows the reservation thoroughly and has given much thought and effort to the water situation. His report to me is attached to this report and will give the Department information as to the development that is necessary to be done. Besides those springs which we have already developed in the Moqui territory his report includes ten springs which can be developed for the benefit of the Indians. I saw all of these springs myself and helped to measure them. I indorse his recommendations.

I also visited all of the springs which we have improved in the past. One not familiar with this work does

not realize how much the conservation of water is affected in this country by the use of concrete, piping, and troughs. The Department should readily grant all money possible for this work until all of the natural springs are developed.

There are now, counting those at Moencopi, 2300 Hopis an increase of only 200 since the Department began to keep a record of these people. Probably 600 of these are heads of families and should be engaging in the sheep and cattle industry. Counting 300 sheep to the family, 10 cattle and 4 horses, these people need a territory of about 1,250,000 acres, figuring that 6 acres is needed for each sheep, 10 for a steer, and 10 for a horse. At this time the Hopi is in no sense a stock raiser, but is a dry land farmer. To accumulate anything like the above amount of stock, which is a splendid average among any Indians, will require much industry for the next 10 years. To care for and sustain it the Hopi will need a territory which reaches from Keams Canon to 15 miles west of Oraibi and 20 miles north and south of First Mesa. This will give him a land approximately 45 miles in length and 40 in width, which includes practically all of the valleys of the four main washes, Nebito, Oraibi, Wepo, and First Mesa.

This territory is now badly over pastured by the flocks of the Hopi and the Navajo, largely the latter. This condition is caused by the fact that most of the water is found in this section, and all the development done by the

Department has been done here. This pasture will restore itself, if the Navajos are removed, while the Hopis are increasing and building their flocks and herds. This area is not all which the Hopis claim, and is not the amount of territory to which they think they are entitled, but I seriously doubt if they will be able to use it all for several generations to come. To receive its benefits in full there must be a distinct evolution in their habits and customs.

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I studied the matter with every light given me and it is my earnest recommendation that the above territory be set aside for the use of the Hopis for 10 years; if at the end of 10 years he has not quit the mesa top and built up his sheep and cattle to that extent which would justify him in having this territory, that the Navajo again be permitted to occupy and forever keep it. The Department has made much effort and spent an immense amount of money to make the Hopi a more prosperous Indian, but thus far he has profited little and yet prefers to listen to the dictates of his priests and medicine men, and to the damnable foolishness and gibberings of the thousands of tourists who visit this section. We might plan policies for these people for a hundred years, but no rule could be better than one closing this reservation against all tourists and absolutely prohibiting the Hopi from coming in contact with any more sentimentalists and ethnologists.

Notes E L D
Extract taken for use in Ltr.
JMW

H. T. Traylor
Inspector.

Exhibit A

Polacca, Arizona. May 27, 1916.

Mr. H. S. Traylor, Special Inspector,

Keams Canon, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

After making an extended trip over the Moqui Reservation with a view to developing springs and placing more wells, we find the wells are located near the Hopi villages and think it would be a wise plan to reclaim the outlying area by drilling more wells, locating same farther from the villages.

It has been proven that water can be found in all the extended valleys by locating the wells in such places. It has been demonstrated that wells can be drilled in the following valleys: Nebito Wash, Oraibi Wash, Wepo Wash and First Mesa Wash.

According to data furnished by Professor Gregory, there is a reasonable probability of getting artesian flows on the southern part of the reservation. If artesian flows are developed on the southern part of the reservation, there is good soil in such location for agricultural purposes.

We now have 16 wells and windmills in successful operation on this reservation. These furnish water for only a small part of the grazing area. To develop the grazing area to its full capacity will probably require 35 additional wells. These wells will vary in depth from 40 to 200 feet.

SPRINGS:

There are a limited number of springs on the reservation that should be developed and the water conserved in the usual way by making stone-cement reservoirs. These springs will serve

in their immediate locality and the wells will develop the plains where there are no springs, thus making all grazing area available for stock.

The springs to be developed are as follows:

Lucasacade Spring, located; S-E 1/4 of S-W 1/4 of Sec. 8. Town 23. N of Rg 21, E. It will be necessary to blast all stone away to natural formation, concentrate the water and pipe it out to reservoir and troughs. The flow is two and one half gallons per minute.

Chayse-be-to Spring, located; S-E 1/4 of N.E 1/4 of Sec30 Town 24, Rg 21,E. This spring to be developed practically as the one above. The flow is 1 1/2 gallons per minute.

Cotton-Wood Spring (No. 1) located; N-E 1/4 of N-E 1/4 Sec 24, Town 24, Rg 18 E. This spring is located in malpice rock and the water will have to be concentrated and piped out to troughs. The flow is one gallon per minute.

Cotton-Wood Spring (No. 2) located; Not surveyed. This spring will be developed by concentrating the water and piping out to troughs. The flow is two and two-fifths gallons per minute.

Group Spring, located; Not surveyed. This spring will be developed by concentrating the water and piping it out to troughs located a distance of 200 feet from the spring. The flow is one and one-half gallons per minute.

Wepo Springs, located five miles north of Polacca Day School. These springs are used for irrigating small Hopi gardens at present. By building stone-cement reservoir the water can be conserved to irrigate a greater area of gardens. The flow is twenty-five gallons per minute.

Fringe Spring, located; S-W 1/4 of S-W 1/4 Sec 8, Town 22, N of Rg 20 E. This spring will be developed by excavating the rock and concentrating the water and piping water out to reservoir and troughs. The flow of this spring is two and two-fifths gallons per minute.

Indian John Spring: S-E 1/4 of S-E 1/4, Sec. 24,Town 23, N of Rg. 17 E. This spring is to be developed as the one above. The flow of this spring is three-fourths gallons per minute.

Lucasacade Spring No. 2. located on the north-eastern corner of Hoqui Reservation. This spring is to be developed by concentrati the water to a common point and piping it a distance of 300 feet to a reservoir and troughs. The flow of this spring is one gallon per minute.

Malpice Spring, located; S-W 1/4 of S-W 1/4, Sec.4, Town 22, N of Rg. 21 E; which is about six miles southwest of Indian Wells Post Office. This spring will be developed by blasting away the large bowlders to the original formation and making a concrete reservoir and piping the water out to troughs. The present flow of this spring is four gallons per minute and can be developed to at least twice that amount. This would be an ideal location for a day school, or a boarding school with capacity of 200 to 400 pupils, allowing 30 gallons daily for each pupil.

Respectfully,

Alexander H. Thomas