FY 1911

ANNUAL REPORT

for the

FISCAL YEAR, 1911,

of the

MOQUI INDIAN SCHOOL

ARIZONA.

KEAMS CANON, JULY 11, 1911.

RG75, BIA, M1011
Annual Narrative + Statistical Rpts
from Field Jurisdictions of the BIA
Roll 58

1 1 I.

INTRODUCTION.

Sir:- Moqui Indian School, July 11,1911.

The writer of this report assumed charge of the Moqui Indian School, November 1, 1910, succeeding Horton H. Miller, transferred to the Superintendency of the Ft. Belknap School, Montana.

The Moqui Reservation is located in Northern Arizona, consists of 2,472,320 acres of land, and is inhabited by 4,000 Indians, approximately, one half of whom are Hopi - sometimes miscalled Moqui - and the other half Navaje.

The Hopis live in villages consisting of houses on the high mesas, constructed of stone, mud and timbers, while the Navajos live on the grazing lands at the lower levels. The Hopis are stationery, and usually spend their lives in the native village, while the Navajos are nomadic - here today perhaps gone elsewhere to-morrow. Some, however, maintain fixed habitations to which they return with frequency. Two peoples so widely dissimilar in character should not be under one Agency jurisdiction. In the interest of the Indians themselves there should be a separation.

During the past year the altitude at the Agency was officially determined to be 6660 feet above sea level. The climate is consequently mild, altitude being tempered by latitude, yet killing frosts occur early and late. There was ice two nights of the first week of June, this year, and the frosts will come in September, rendering the growing season very short.

NARRATIVE.

Section 4 Indians

Annual Report, 1911 Hopi Indian School

The Indians of the Reservation are self-supporting. Not a single ration was issued during the fiscal year,1911. The old and infirm are voluntarily supported by the members of their own family or "clan." Individual poverty is therefore submerged in the prosperity of the clan.

During the fiscal year wagons,implements,tools,etc.,to the cost value of $2943.74 were issued,and in every instance a fair equivalent in labor was given for the article. This work was applied to general improvement work at headquarters and at the day schools.

Until this year the duties of the farmers had been "anything but farming". While they had been diligently employed in the past in general improvement work,no actual crop-raising of any sort was undertaken under School or Agency auspices. There were no implements to speak of,no cattle,no hogs,no poultry,no gardening.

The white farmer,however expert,would not be in a position to teach the Hopi farmer how to farm short of two years experience among them. The white farmer during these two years could absorb wisdom from the Hopi - and then show him how to do his work better.

It is believed the Hopi is the original dry farmer on the American continent. No white man would try farming,for his own livelihood,under the conditions which confront the Hopi. The soil is poor - mostly sand. The Indian seeks moisture in and near the washes - and,strange to say,raises crops - corn,melons,pumpkins, beans,squashes,chili,etc.

The Navajo devotes his time mainly to corn,but likewise raises some vegetables.

Industries

Section 4 Indians, Continued

Farming began in earnest during the past year, with one primary purpose - experiment. Profit was not considered. It was deemed desirable to learn, by actual experiment, what might be done by the Agency farmers, by applying industry and scientific methods to this unpromising soil, so that they might be in a position to be of real service, in the future, to the Indians. About thirty acres of ground, in three locations, was set apart and fenced for experimental work. The ground was prepared during the fall and winter after approved dry-farming methods. Implements and seeds were purchased under authorities. Both arrived exasperatingly late, but not too late.

The following seeds and plants were received in ample quantities for the desired purpose:

Potatoes, Irish; peas, cow; grass, Johnson; alfalfa, fancy American; corn, pure bred seed from Colorado or New Mexico; kafir corn; sorghum seed; onions, yellow danvers; onions, white, mammoth king; beans, string, pole and wax, early and late; peas, early, medium and late; salsify; egg plant; cabbage, early and flat Dutch; cauliflower; beets, red; spinach; dandelion; rape, dwarf essex; turnips, early and late; ruta bagas; squash, hubbard; squash, prolific marrow; squash, crookneck summer; squash white bush, summer; pumpkin, sugar; celery; rhubarb; asparagus seed; watermelon, Georgia, rattlesnake; cantaloupe; peppers, Chinese; peppers, chili; horseradish, sets; radish, long white; radish, round red; tomatoes; lettuce; carrots; parsnips; sweet corn, 2 varieties; strawberries, 1000 plants, 2 varieties; raspberries, red and black, 200 plants, 2 varieties; blackberries, 200 plants, 2 plants; gooseberries, 200 plants, 2 varieties; currants, 200 plants, 2 varieties; grapes, 100 plants, 2 varieties.

But very little in the way of irrigation could be hoped for.

The percentage of survivals among the plants,at this writing, is good.

The general outlook on the dry-farms is excellent at this time. Real results can be known only after this report is closed. It is hoped that after successful experiment,the Agency farmers may be in position to teach these Indians how to make more out of their situation,which at best can not be called good.

Stock hogs were purchased to consume the school garbage,afford fresh meat for the pupils,and,by example,to inspire the Indians to greater effort along similar lines. They raise few hogs.

The Agency should be prepared to issue,for labor,a greater variety of farming tools and implements. The tools of the Indians are of the crudest sort. Few of them use the plow or cultivate at all. More wire for fences should be supplied,and the Indians encouraged to fence their small fields against the grazing stock. One dificulty,in this respect,presents itself. What may have been a good field one year,may be a poor one next year,because of the sand shifted by the winds.

The water resources of the Reservation are poor indeed. There is not a single flowing stream large enough to justify any effort at irrigation.

Section 4 Indians

Much was done during the past year under the supervision of Superintendent of Irrigation H. F. Robinson, of Albuquerque, toward developing springs and wells. One foreman was employed the last half of the year in developing and improving various springs, and a well drilling outfit under the same supervision, put down a number of test wells. The Indians have been much encouraged by these demonstrations but are impatient that the work of getting water does not proceed more rapidly. More drilling outfits should be provided.

The grazing capacity of the Reservation could be more than doubled, possibly two and a half times, with more water from wells and reservoirs within reasonable distances. Investigation has led to an increase over previous estimates as to the amount of live stock on the reservation. The present estimate is as follows:

Horses:		Cattle:		Sheep:	
Navajo	3400	Navajo	1900	Navajo	70000
Hopi	600	Hopi	1100	Hopi	12000
	4000		3000		82000

There are on the Reservation, in round figures, 2,470,000 acres of of which approximately 720,000 are non-grazing. At least thirty acres of grazing land is required for each horse or cow and six acres for each sheep or goat.

There are no grazing permits, on the reservation, and no stock of consequence, other than that of Indians. The provisions of circular No. 463 restricting sales of stock, do not apply to the Moqui Reservation, and the three white traders are permitted to graze free for a limited time cattle bought by them from Indians. The difficulty on the Hopi Reservation is not to prevent sales of cattle and

live stock by the Indians,but to induce buyers to come in and purchase. As all of the Indian live stock on the Reservation is the product of their own thrift the Indian Office wisely imposes no restrictions on the free management of their property.

Something material should be done toward improving the Indian stock. A higher grade of cattle,horses and sheep should be the object sought. The introduction of so-called pure bred,improved sheep is not advocated among the Navajos,on account of possible injury to their blanket industry. It is conservatively estimated that $400,000 worth of Navajo blankets are made and sold annually within a radius of 100 miles of Keams Canon. This sum represents the amount realized by the Indians. Wool worth,ordinarily,10 cents a pound is made to bring possibly one dollar or more a pound woven into blankets,and the weaver's time counts practically as nothing. The best blankets are woven in natural colors - white,black,brown and gray. Improved wool means greasy blankets in artificial colors- and as a result the industry would rapidly decline.

Besides the weaving,mainly by Navajos,the Hopi Indians realize considerable revenue from basket weaving and potery making. All the curio seekers of the country know of Nampeyo,the pottery maker of Polacca.

It is estimated that the Indians raised last year nearly 5,000,000 pounds of corn on approximately 4,000 acres of land,in small,usually separate,tracts. This corn marketed would have brought 2/ per pound or $30,000,but it was almost all used locally for food. For statistical purposes the acreage and product may be distributed equally between the two tribes Hopi and Navajo. Possibly $15,000 was realized from

the sale of wool not made into blankets.

The licensed trader is a necessity on an Indian Reservation like this. That the traders of Moqui are fair is attested by the long distances from which the Indians come to trade with them.

The Reservation is frequently visited by collectors of curios for museum purposes and private collections. Writers also visit Hopiland seeking material and inspiration for fact and fiction, mostly the latter. Interest centers upon old Oraibi, a rival of St. Augustine and Santa Fe for antiquity. Some effort is being made to preserve old Oraibi as a National Monument, but it will require patient negotiation to induce the Indians to give up the old village and make homes elsewhere.

The Hopi Indians, as is well known to all students of the race, live on the cliffs or mesas, several hundred feet above the surrounding country. They patiently carry practically all the food and water used by them up the steep trail on their backs. Industrious efforts made in the past to induce them to live down at the lower levels have been futile. Such is the strength of tradition among them.

The Indians of this Reservation having plenty to do at home under adverse conditions, do not seek outside employment to any great extent.

There are no forests on the Reservation, and no timber land to protect. The timber consists mainly of pine, pinion, and oak, all of the "scrub" variety. It is sufficient in quantity to supply the Indians' needs for fuel and material for huts and hogans. Fuel for the schools must be hauled long distances and is sold at from four dollars to eight dollars per cord, according to the distance

it must be hauled.

During the year the industrial employes were engaged almost exclusively in general improvement work enumerated elsewhere, and there was little fabrication of shop-articles for sale or use.

Approximately 2000 cars of coal were mined, at a cost for miners and miners' supplies, of $2995.10. This product amounting approximately to 2000 tons, was worth at the Gallup, New Mexico, mine price, $6,000. This coal was consumed entirely in heating and lighting the School and Agency buildings. Some was used at the Day Schools.

The Power House is located at an elevation somewhat above the buildings which are supplied with steam therefrom. While the expense would be considerable, it would be in the interest of economy to remove it to a position below the other buildings. Steam will go up but must be forced down. With the power house changed to a lower level the steam, after condensation, could be made to return to the Power House and used again, a factor to be considered where water is not plentyful.

NARRATIVE.

19

Section 5
Annual Report,1911

Field - Forestry
Hopi Indian School

(Does not apply)

NARRATIVE.

Section 6. Field Irrigation.

Annual Report, 1911 Hopi Indian School

There is no irrigation worth of the name. A few more progressive Indians have conserved the water from springs, and have very small irrigated gardens, notably at the Tallyhogan and Polacca Springs. At the latter various kinds of fruits are grown, the trees having been planted by Tom Polacca, a progressive Indian, recently deceased. Peach trees thrive without irrigation in the sand about the high bluffs.

NARRATIVE.

Section 7 Allotments

Annual Report,1911 Moqui Indian School.

Several futile attempts have been made to allot the lands on the Moqui Reservation. The latest attempt,begun some three years ago, was abandoned January 12,of this year. In the opinion of the writer no greater injury could be done these Indians than to allot them the lands.

The white does not want,does not need and would not use the surplus lands,if any. The Indians are supporting themselves under the communal system and until there has been a much greater development of water there should be no further thought about allotting.

It is believed that the Indians as time passes depend less and less upon the advice and counsel and counsel of the so-called head-men and chiefs. Independence and individuality are being shown more and more,and therein is hope for the future.

The hostile attitude of one chief,however,is cause for great concern. Chief Yukeoma,head of possibly one hundred families,located at Hotaville about two miles from old Oraibi,opposes the white man's way with all the energy of his soul. He is against progress in any form, - especially education. He will not allow the children of his tribe to attend the schools,and will not allow a census of his people to be taken.

The Hotaville children have never been voluntarily placed in school. In the past the troops have entered the village and carried them off. No real force was used,and no real resistance was made. It was the only method to be employed,however. At the close of school in June,1910,the children who had,for several years been kept at the boarding school during the vacation season,were

allowed to go home under the solemn promise of their parents that they would be brought back in September. They were not brought back, and were still out when the writer took charge of the school in November last. The usual method of procedure was recommended but not applied. The Indians of the other villages and the Navajos on the Reservation as well, are mindful of this. They can not see why Yukeoma's children should be allowed to remain at home while their own are kept in school. Many have been known to say that they will not send their children to school next year if Yukeoma's children are permitted to remain at home. This situation and the further fact that there was much sickness among the children last year will operate to reduce the opening attendance in September.

Early in February Yukeoma asked to be taken to Washington, to see the "Great Chief". His request was granted, and with an interpreter he was conducted to Washington in March, by the Superintendent, in the hope that what he might see and learn would prove beneficial. He saw the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the President and told both that he was opposed to the white man's way and that he wanted to be let alone; that his children should not go to school, etc. He was told by both the Commissioner and the Preisdent that while the old people of his tribe were at liberty to follow their old ways, with their children it was different. They must go to school.

The children of Yukeoma's village should be placed in school by force if necessary. Otherwise the damage to other children will be great.

The Indians of this Reservation are making progress, and nothing preventable should be allowed to impede that progress. They are

This report was prepared at the San Carlos, Arizona, Agency, to which the writer was transferred July 1st, from insufficient data. It was not known until the end of the fiscal year that much of the statistical information asked for would be wanted. To collect and compile accurate statistics of the scope covered would require the services of several clerks for a considerable period of time. Nearly all statistics appended are estimates, but they are substantially correct.

Respectfully submitted,

Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Section 7 Allottments, Continued

gradually discarding their Indian dress, but still shew a remarkable fondness for silver and turquoise ornaments.

CROP REPORT. LOWER FIELD.

Keams Canon, Arizona, September 4, 1911.

Cow peas; variety, black eyed; sown May 22nd, in drills twelve inches apart, with plants on an average of twelve inches apart in rows. Owing to the dry weather some failed to appear above ground before June 20th, but a good stand resulted, and while no great bush development was made the crop has not suffered during the drouth. While some blossoms may yet be seen there are also ripe pods, and many green pods in different stages of growth. Bushes containing ten to fifteen pods with as many peas in each pod are about an average; will produce well. Weeds were eradicated with hoes. Roots of plants examined contained no nodules, indicating that soil is lacking in the proper bacteria for the production of the same, and plant would therefore not be valuable as a fertilizer.

Kafir corn; sown May 22nd, in drills, two feet apart. Because of lack of moisture a full stand was not visible until June 20th. Plants too thick in row, and as much time for thinning would be required this was not done and crop suffered some for lack of moisture. Average height two to four feet, but still growing; but few heads now visible. Weeds eradicated with hoe.

Sugar cane; sown May 22nd, in drills two feet apart. The above crop was slow in showing full stand and for same reasons, but made good stand; made a growth about the same as the Kafir corn but is farther advanced in heading and has not stood the drouth so well. Plenty of seed can be procured and both these

S-1142

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

San Carlos Agency,

San Carlos, Arizona, September 26, 1911.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I enclose herewith a supplement to my annual report for the Moqui Indian School, covering the results of the experimental farming inaugurated on the Moqui Reservation this year. This farm report was prepared for me by Mr. Samuel J. Stienstra, Additional Farmer, in charge of the experimental work.

The "lower field" comprises about twenty five acres situated about two miles below the Agency. The small fruits were put in at the Agency headquarters, and the gardens are located for the most part at the old school plant site, nearly two miles above the Agency.

As this is the first effort at experimental farming under School and Agency auspices on the Moqui Reservation, at an altitude of 6660 feet, the results are important.

Respectfully,

A. L. Lawrence

Superintendent.

crops will make fine forage. Weeds eradicated with hoe, was all the attention it received.

Indian corn; variety, yellow, (from seed house) planted May 23rd, in rows four feet apart, and plants five to six feet apart in the row, was planted six to eight inches deep and visible on 10th day after planting. Was thinned out to two stocks in the hill and was cultivated five times. After each cultivation a leveling device was dragged through rows to create a dust mulch. Corn attained a height of from two to seven feet and of this variety less than one per cent suffered from drouth, despite sloping soil on which it was planted. Ear is of medium size and as a rule well filled; not yet mature; will yield fairly well.

Corn bought of Hopis was planted between May 24th and 30th, received the same treatment; persisted in throwing out suckers, which were pulled off twice but appeared again. Height two and one half to six feet with an abundant production of ears, some stocks containing four ears have been found. Crop is nearly matured and will yield well. Did not stand drouth as well as variety first mentioned.

Grasses; variety, brome; sown June 21st, became visible about one month after the time of seeding; stand lacks 50 per cent of being full. It is possible that it will show up later when fall rains have thoroughly moistened the soil.

Canadian blue grass sown at the same time has failed to make any appreciable showing as yet, but as grasses often take

much time in getting started it is possible that with favorable weather it will yet be in parts successful.

Grass seed sown at office with nurse crop was a failure and after oats were cut the plot was fertilized with barnyard manure and seeded to Kentucky blue grass which is now coming up nicely.

The plot at office sown without a nurse crop has finally made a fair stand.

Small fruits: Of the 200 currants planted May 3rd, approximately 85% have survived and are in a healthy condition.

Of the 100 gooseberries less than 25% are now living, but appear to be thrifty.

Of the 165 blackberries there are about 20% now alive, these being fair.

Of the 200 raspberries I judge 30% are now living and bid fair to make good.

Of the 100 grapes planted 90% are living and have made a wonderful growth this summer.

Of the 1000 strawberries, but two remained alive, but these have started runners from which several new plants have sprung.

Garden. All varieties beans did well; have been bearing for two months.

Of the two varieties of sweet corn planted, but one came up and it did not make a good stand, it is making ears but seems to be too late a variety for this altitude and may not mature.

All squash has been blooming for some time but the squirrels, which are numerous in this vicinity, have prevented any of them from attaining a size for use. Poisons tried up to date have

failed to have effect on the pest.

Turnips grew quite large but as they grow slowly here, they appear to get strong and become unpalatable.

Cabbage, both early and late, are very healthy and are heading nicely.

Onions made a good stand but do not grow rapidly, soil is evidently lacking in fertility.

Spinach was not a success.

Peas were not heavy producers.

Parsnips did not come up well; what did come up is doing fairly well.

Salsify proved about as successful.

Egg plants just blooming will be a failure if frost should come soon.

Celery was a total failure as seed never came up.

A variety of Soja bean from Wisconsin did not make much of a growth but is bearing fairly well.

Barley from Wisconsin did well but crop was destroyed by squirrels before it was fit to harvest.

Potatoes planted early are still somewhat green and are quite productive bearing from 3 to 10 in a hill and varying in size from pigeon to goose eggs. The late planted ones are blooming, have good vines and many small potatoes on roots and may make good.

Dwarf Essex Rape did well while there was plenty of moisture in soil and produced good forage, but recent drouth has nearly killed it.

Water melons have good vines and melons have been developing on them for some time but these have been prevented from maturing by the squirrels.

Pumpkins have been suffering from the same cause.

Cantaloups were slow in developing but will probably make good.

Cauliflower is now heading and I think will be a success.

Carrots are plentiful but are growing slowly.

Beets have proven good producers and do well here.

Peppers are just blooming but will be a success. Chili much the same. Dandelions never came up. Rhubarb and horse radish never came up.

Radishes did well and is being saved.

Lettuce proved almost a failure.

Alfalfa : Seed obtained from the Department of Agriculture and seeded on July 5th, made a 50% stand, but is in an healthy condition.

The seed obtained from the seed house made a better stand, especially where ground contained more moisture, it is now about 12 inches high and is beginning to bloom, it will be clipped this week. Supt. Crane purchased 100 lbs. of alfalfa seed which was sown on August 2nd and 3rd, but owing to the dry weather this has not come up yet.

Small quantities of fall grain, namely, oats, barley, wheat, and rye have been purchased and will be given a trial. From present indications I think it is entirely possible to raise the forage for horses and also the potatoes and beans for the school kitchen

much cheaper than they can be purchased.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Samuel J. Stienstra

Additional Farmer.