

August 4, 1919

Moqui Indian Reservation

Keams Canon, Arizona.

August 4, 1919.

Dear General Scott:

Your recent letter received, and I thank you for the interest taken in the matter.

It occurs to me that you should be informed as to Hopi-Navajo conditions that have harried Indian Agents established here since 1886 at least, and that were a menace to the peace of the Hopi even before that. The matter was forcibly brought to the attention of the Indian Office in 1918m by the inquiries of the Hon. Carl Hayden, representative for Arizona. He at least secured some attention that Indian Agents had not through all the years of strife. Prior to that time Inspector Traylor, for the Secretary, had investigated but no action. Mr. Malcolm McDowell, secretary for the Board of Indian Commissioners, investigated after Mr. Hayden's inquiries, and it is believed departed filled with information and confirmation of my claims--except, like most others, he believed it meant a local condition only, probably exaggerated. I am not likely to exaggerate much after having faced the thing singlehanded for eight years.

I am enclosing the report made by me at the time of Mr. Hayden's inquiries. I also furnished a copy of this report to Mr. Hayden. Mr. McDowell asked me for a copy of it, but left the agency without it. The report contains nearly everything in brief that other and numerous reports since 1911 carried in detail.

In 1913, after having been held up practically by my own police, I suggested that a show of force here would be a saving in the end. Nothing was done and the Navajo have been more than insolent ever since. They have been threatening at times. Robberies and assaults have multiplied. I have had several quite serious encounters with those men supposed to be subject to my orders.

If a weaker man is sent here, six months will develop serious troubles with both tribes, and between them. A strong man may stave off the troubles for several years, but will eventually be worn down, as I have been. No man can succeed entirely alone. I look for additional trouble with the Oraibi and Hotevilla Hopi, as in 1906 and 1911; and several bad gangs of Navajo will at once begin to test out the new man and his ability to cope with them. I look for the killing of some Agent at no distant time, unless the Office adopts a backbone.

Aside from all this, the injustice suffered by the Hopi since 1850 should be firmly corrected. It is an outrage that has continued through more than fifty years. They are so pitiful and cowardly that it may be said their agent is their only hope. I have tried very hard to correct these conditions, but have failed. No

RG 75, BIA, Gen. Corres., E. 1387
1919-1933
300 Tribes, Schools, & Res'n
Box 19, Hopi Res'n

H.S.

General Scott -

- 2 -

man can correct them without support from Washington.
Appreciating your valued interest and wishing you success in
all matters, I am.

Respectfully,

(signed) Leo Crane,

Superintendent.

August 4, 1919

Copy of Report dated March 13, 1918.
concerning Hopi-Navajo Range
Problem.

Information furnished Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Representative Carl Hayden, etc.

Data contained therein taken from Moqui files
since 1911, and collected from the
Annual Reports of Indian Agents at
Fort Defiance and representatives
at Moqui since 1886. See also vol.
containing history of administration
of J. S. Calhoun, first Indian Agent
at Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1849, etc.

RG75, B1A, Ben Corde,
1919-1933
300 Tribes, Schools, & Res'n
Box 19, Hopi Res'n

Copy of report made to Indian Office, March 12, 1918.
Concerning Hopi-Navajo range question.

Land-Allotments;
H V C

March 12, 1918.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington.

Sir:

Indian Office letter dated January 31, 1918 received, inviting to my attention an excerpt from a report of hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of the House of Representatives, having under consideration the current Indian Appropriation Bill. A full expression of my views is requested.

While the questions of the Honorable Mr. Hayden relate to an item of the Bill requesting an appropriation for the continuance of water development for the so-called "Navajo country," while area centrally includes the Moqui Reservation, it was developed that other matters, strongly affecting the Hopi Indians of the Moqui Reservation, were involved, to wit:

- Range areas available to the Hopi and Navajo Indians occupying in common the Moqui Reservation;
- and
- Water supplies available to these Indians and their stock holdings, etc.

It was developed also that the Hopi Indians of the Moqui country are unreasonably restricted in point of grazing area, in a reserve apparently created for their benefit; and that they have complained relative to the depredations suffered through the encroachment by Navajo neighbors.

So many different and yet correlated phases of the general Moqui Reservation problem arise to color and affect the range situation as between these Indians, that a discussion of the question and its solution should include all the related features, notably:

- (1) the language of the Executive Order creating the reserve;
 - (2) the temperamental, physical and communal characteristics of the peoples involved;
 - (3) the topography of the reserve, and of the country immediately surrounding it;
 - (4) Former attempts to adjust this matter, and the success had, and the methods invoked;
 - (5) the present-day situation;
- AND

- 2 -

(5) the present possible solution, together with the methods that must be adopted to fix it.

I believe it is proper to state that this problem is not NEW. The first reference I have relating to it is dated October 13, 1850, in the report of J.S. Calhoun, Indian Agent at Santa Fe and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico. Calhoun's jurisdiction (on paper!) extended from the country around Santa Fe westward to the Grand Canon. He reported to Washington---

".....the seven Moqui pueblos sent me a deputation.....
They complained bitterly of the depredations of
the Navajo,....."

It is a fact then that Hopi Indians of the country that is now the Moqui Indian Reservation travelled, burro-back perhaps and not improbably on foot, in the year 1850, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to petition a Government official for relief from a situation that they face NOW in 1918 (and that they have been constantly facing through sixty-eight years),--a situation that is no nearer adjustment today than then, and for the same reason,---

It is not especially one of available range areas;
It is not entirely one of water-supplies or the
ability to develop a sufficient supply of water;
BUT IT IS ACTUALLY and FUNDAMENTALLY one concerning
the extension of effective law and order
regulations over that part of the Moqui
Reservation inhabited by and held by the Navajoes.

The matter of equitable range areas can be planned on the basis of those Navajoes who have lived on the reserve since 1862, when the reservation was created by Executive Order. A water supply is being slowly developed, and could be quickly developed if sufficient moneys were made applicable. The water situation is being looked after by an able superintendent of irrigation, who is assisted by able subordinates, but both of whom are handicapped by a yearly appropriation that is pitiful compared to the vastness of the territory to be improved; i. e. \$25,000 to be spent in an area of 30,000 square miles, a territory practically the size of the State of Maine. less than one dollar per square mile. I refer to the entire area covered by this appropriation. This sum of money would be about the amount necessary to promptly readjust conditions on the Moqui Indian Reservation alone.

But aside from these two points, Agent Calhoun could not discipline the roaming Navajoes of his day, nor has any Indian Agent since his time, wherever located, succeeded for any lengthy period in this respect; and no Indian Agent ever will succeed

until the administration of Indian Affairs in Washington brings itself to BELIEVE that the Navajo range problem is not comparable to the land matters of the Five Civilized Tribes. And further than this--no matter what is reported as Navajo conditions at other agencies in adjacent country, where daily affairs are often smoothed and complacently glossed over, and where there is NO HOPI PROBLEM, the situation on the Moqui Indian Reservation is decidedly unique and distinct and important and serious in itself. The five other Navajo agents have troubles of their own, and know practically nothing about the Hopi or about their country, and naturally care less.

First: The language of the Executive Order of 1862 practically guarantees to those Navajoes, or other Indians, residing on Moqui at that time, equal rights with the Hopi.

Since that time the Navajo have increased, whereas the Hopi population has remained practically stationary (owing to the unsanitary methods of living); other Navajoes have no doubt come onto the reserve through marriage or migration; some of the outfits long ago intermarried with the Hopi, or held Hopi women as slaves, and at one point on the reserve at least 50 to 60 persons trace their descent through Navajo-Hopi forebears. Many of the Navajo claim locations within the present admitted Hopi territory, restricted as it is, and a few have documents issued by former Indian Agents (military officers) to back their claims.

The Navajo livestock holdings likewise have increased fivefold, whereas the Hopi (except for cattle) have little more sheep and goats than in 1866.

This point presents the first great bar to any wholesale removal of the Navajo from the Moqui Indian Reservation.

However, in my opinion, it does not affect their recognition of regulations issued through the Moqui Agency, nor should it operate to cover in and protect ALL the Navajo who may be discovered to have migrated onto the reservation, and who should be elsewhere today.

Second: The temperamental, physical and communal characteristics of the peoples themselves.

The dispute as to range areas and depredations is not between two civilized educated parties that can be summoned into a law court, who can be warned by printed posters or threatened by official letters, or affected by any unsupported Act of Congress.

Notwithstanding their timid and appealingly peaceful nature, the history of the reserve shows that the Hopi must be strictly ruled. Every step in advancement they have made has been compelled,

- 4 -

from the earliest orders concerning the schooling of their children, down to the recent attempt to conserve their livestock holdings through my regulations of 1913, as approved by the Indian Office. Should the rule be relaxed, the Hopi within a decade would be back where they were in 1850.

The Navajoes of the Moqui Indian Reservation are, together with the Navajoes of the Utah line, for the most part, unaffected by thirty years of contact with whites under agency direction. No matter what the Navajoes elsewhere are reported to be, the Navajoes on Moqui are indifferent to regulations at best, and the younger generations defiant and undisciplined savages. This is not their fault. Thirty years of agency effort has been devoted almost entirely to the Hopi of the reserve. Implements only have been given the Navajo. The Government since 1868 has neither sought to educate or rule them. I can find but few instances where any Indian Agent at Moqui has been supported in his troubles with the Navajo. The indifference during the past seven years has been most marked. See my later reference to troubles of 1911 and 1913.

THIRD: The topography of the reserve as presenting available ranges.

That part of the Moqui Reservation used up and ruined by the Hopi because of years of restriction, (about 600 square miles), is entirely too small for their immediate present-day needs. Of the remaining odd 3200 square miles seemingly at the disposal of the Navajo, not all can be said to be of use. About 300 square miles of the northwest corner, beyond Blue Canon, does not affect this question, as the Navajoes thereof do not actually associate themselves with the Moqui Reservation, are under the Western Navajo Agent, and the Hopi would not use (could not) that section if presented with it. This reduces the Navajo holdings to 2900 square miles.

The entire northern half of the Moqui Reserve, roughly 3,000 square miles, is in Navajo hands, and this area less the 300 square miles referred to above gives (on the map) 1700 square miles of grazing. This is not actually so. About one half of the area is so mountainous that flocks cannot be maintained there in midwinter, because of deep snows and lack of water. Therefore the northern Navajoes are reduced to about 900 square miles of debatable grazing during the winter. The whole area is available to them in late spring, summer, and early autumn.

The south half of the reserve is occupied by Hopi and Navajo an area of approximately 2,000 square miles, of which at least 1,000 square miles are either barren and worthless or held by Hopi.

It would seem that of the entire reservation areas affected by this question, 600 square miles are used by Hopi and 1900 square miles by Navajo. As these sections abut in the valleys between the high mesas occurs the so-called "neutral ground," over which arise the hundreds upon hundreds of disputes, depredations, etc.

FOURTH: Former attempts to adjust or consider this matter.

1887 (Moqui was then a sub-agency under the Indian Agent at Fort Defiance--Navajo Agency. Until 1900 many of the Agents were Army Officers).

S.S. Patterson (Indian Agent) reports that the Hopi are constantly annoyed by Navajo, who drive off their horses and cattle and steal products of fields. Serious cases of this character necessitated his going to the Hopi villages to adjust the troubles.

1888--S.S. Patterson again refers to Navajo trespass.

"As a means of preventing these occurrences it might be better if the Navajoes could be excluded from the Moqui country altogether, but this would be a difficult thing to do. For years a considerable number have lived there with established homes and farm improvements, which they are loath to leave."

1889--C.E. Vandever (Indian Agent) recommends the necessity for a change of boundary lines to prevent the continuance of Navajo depredations, etc.

1890--C.E. Vandever again reports that a constant source of bickering between the Hopi and Navajo are the encroachments of the latter. Says he has warned the Navajo not to approach within specified limits.

1891--Ralph P. Collins (superintendent at Kaasa Canon under David L. Shipley, Agent at Fort Defiance),

States that in December 1890, when troops were sent to enforce school attendance of Hopi at Oraibi, the Navajoes were then removed from claimed Hopi territory by these same troops.

1892--David L. Shipley (Indian Agent) reports that about one year ago he issued an order prohibiting Navajoes from approaching within a fifteen mile radius of the village of Machongnovi on the Second Mesa.

1893--

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONER OF INDEAN AFFAIRS,

D.M. Browning, page 93, states that measures looking to the removal of the Navajoes from Hopi country are now being pushed.

1895--Samuel L. Hertzog (superintendent at Kaasa Canon under Capt. Constant Williams, Indian Agent at Fort Defiance) reports that Navajo occupy the northern and southern parts of the reserve, and this keeps up strife between them and the Moquis continually.

1898-- Charles E. Burton, (superintendent at Keams Canon under G. H. Hayslett, Indian Agent at Fort Defiance) reports----"Many Navajoes from the Navajo Reservation have settled along the water-courses and at the watering-places on Moqui land. These places taken by the Navajoes are the very best on the reservation and control most of the water-supply. The two tribes are bitter enemies and there is constant friction, stealing of horses, destroying eachother's crops, fighting and murder going on among them. When a difficulty arises and the superintendent tries to settle the matter, the Navajo says the superintendent is not their Agent and refuses to be governed by his decisions."

He recommends that the Navajo be either returned to his own reservation or placed under the control of the Moqui Superintendent.

1900--Charles E. Burton was appointed the first Indian Agent for the Moqui Indian Reservation proper, and thereafter the Moqui territory has been handled as a separate jurisdiction. Burton was succeeded by Thomas G. Lemson, Lemson by Horton N. Miller, Miller by A.L. Lawshe, who was succeeded by the present superintendent in 1911.

All the effort of the present Moqui superintendent to control the Navajo of his jurisdiction, having as an only means a timid, ignorant and graft-seeking native police-force, and without a proper guard-house in which to securely confine prisoners when actually apprehended by whatever means (largely employee arrests), have been abortive, and have only tended to expose the weakness of the system.

The Hopi has been disciplined and advanced and has prospered because he could be reached. He is a village Indian, and his entire range roving does not cover more than 500 square miles. The Navajo may encroach, rob, kill cattle, etc., and then has 3200 square miles of most inhospitable country in which to hide away. From the north, the northeast and east of Keams Canon (the "Black Mountain" country) he has repeatedly defied the Moqui police and Moqui Agency employees. And he has been permitted to get away with it. Insofar as the LAW & ORDER situation on the Moqui Reservation concerns Navajoes, this Agency has had absolutely no support from the Indian Office. An official letter stating that "It is a very perplexing question" is NOT SUPPORT.

If the question is asked: "What has all this law and order to do with extension of range to the Hopi?" I may reply that it has EVERYTHING TO DO WITH IT.

It is idle to consider the re-arranging of a map, if one cannot compel the Navajo to respect the map. It is merely an expose of weakness to order inspections (such as that of H.S.Traylor) when the investigator cannot make his rulings stick. So long as any unruly element of a community is permitted to offend and defy justice, in matters of drunkenness, assault, gambling, stock-killing and stealing, illicit sales of livestock, etc. etc., how effective will an order be to KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

These Navajo Indians are located, most of them, 150 miles from a town, 40 to 75 miles from the Agency, 150 miles from a telegraph, AND THEY KNOW IT. They have never respected anything save one thing--the uniform of the United States Cavalry.

It will make no difference how many producing wells are drilled in the Navajo locations, or how many signs erected in characters that the Navajo cannot read, trespass on the small area remaining to the Hopi will continue just so long as the Navajo is not made to respect his Agent and the orders of the Agency.

It is believed only just to state that many, many reports have been made concerning this matter and its related phases. I propose to give references to the reports made by Colonel (now Major General) Hugh L. Scott in 1911, those of Government Inspectors, and my own, since 1911. These reports should be easily found in the Indian Office files.

Indian Office Circular NO. 554: "Indian Police & Judges."
 dated August 5, 1911 and
 my reply thereto;
 "Indian Offenses."
 dated August 31, 1911 and
 my reply thereto;

My letter dated December 30, 1911, answering Indian Office Circular No. 593, with respect to police.

Indian Office letter dated January 13, 1912, referring to me the recommendations made to the Secretary of the Interior, report dated December 5, 1911, by the then Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., concerning methods to insure effective law and order on this range.

(Col. Scott came to the Moqui Reservation in November 1911, supported by a troop of cavalry, to settle troubles with the Hotevilla band of Hopi Indians. Disturbances among these people, incident to range areas, religious disputes, and necessity for the education of their children, warranted the sending of U.S. troops to the reservation in 1890, 1895, 1907 and 1911. So far the peaceful characteristics of the temperamental snake-dancing Hopi.

- 8 -

Immediately prior to the coming of troops in 1911 there arose bitter differences between the Navajo of the southwest corner and the Oraibi Hopi. My letter dated November 30, 1911 requested authority to settle this land dispute (occurring over allotment) when the troops came. I did not get an answer to this letter until two months after the troops and Colonel Scott had left the reserve.

Indian Office letter dated May 4, 1913 replied to my queries under the above named circulars concerning range law and order. It will be noted that NINE MONTHS elapsed between the questions and the answers.

Under date of October 13, 1913, I reported that a band of Navajo actually headed by three Indian Police (2 of the Moqui Agency and 1 from Leupp) had practically held up this Moqui Agency. Another report followed on November 21, 1913. No reply was received until February 13, 1914, FOUR MONTHS LATER. Nothing was done about the matter. Nothing has ever been done about the matter.

May 26, 1914, Superintendent of Irrigation, Herbert F. Robinson, made a report to the Indian Office, inviting attention to the range troubles between Hopi and Navajo. His report is very interesting. Under date of June 22, 1914 I made a further report. The Office reference is 60400--1914, EB.L&O. While I did not agree with all the findings of Superintendent Robinson, each of the reports are valuable because of the reservation data contained therein.

July 7, 1915 I again reported concerning this range matter, and requested that I be authorized to either bring a delegation of Hopi to Washington or that an Inspector of the Interior Department be sent to attempt to adjust these troubles. July 22, 1915 the Office replied that consideration would be given my request for an investigation.

April 1916 Inspector H.S. Traylor came to the Moqui Reservation and remained about six weeks. Together we visited practically every point of controversy, held councils with both Hopi and Navajo of all sections and factions, and Inspector Traylor made a report, dated June 24, 1916, covering general Moqui conditions, including a recommendation relative to the range problem. The Office referred this report to me on August 11, 1916, and under date of September 30, 1916 I replied.

July 1916 I was with Inspector Traylor at the Santa Fe Indian Institute, and made a further report to him outlining Navajo offenses that had occurred immediately after his departure from the reservation. Inspector Traylor immediately made a report to Commissioner Sells, then on the ground. I have heard nothing further in this matter.

January 1917 a Hopi Indian of the Chimopovy village complained direct to the Indian Office. The complaint was referred to me. Under date of January 24, 1917 I reported referring to Traylor's report and his recommendations. The Office replied under date of March 3, 1917, stating that the most careful consideration must be given the matter from all standpoints before coming to a definite conclusion, and adding: "the situation is one of great perplexity."

The last modern reference to the perplexing questions is that of January 31, 1918, called up by the questions of the Hon. Carl Hayden, of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It has taken sixty-eight years to get this matter, affecting the rights of 5,000 Hopi and Navajo people, before Congress.

There is enclosed a map of the Moqui Indian Reservation, showing the reserve within heavy green lines. Practically all the surrounding country is "Indian country" of the Navajo jurisdiction proper--- Fort Defiance, Western Navajo, Leupp. The Moqui Reserve comprises 3853 square miles. The Hopi area is that central section within red-ink lines, not more than 800 square miles. Although water supplies have been conserved to the Hopi through the admirable work of the Irrigation Department, the area is quite barren of grass, owing to the fact that the restricted Hopi stock has grazed out and ruined nearly all the valley areas within these red-ink lines. The general approach of the Navajo is shown by the black line immediately outside the red one. It touches a number of definite Navajo locations of

- 10 -

long standing. The terrain between the red and black lines may be considered "neutral ground" if one wishes, but in seven years I have not found much neutrality.

About 500 Navajo Indians hold and jealously dispute the area indicated by radiating pencil-lines immediately over the word "reservation." This is the point of greatest friction, although in the summer season there is trouble enough west of Oraibi, in the Dennibito Wash, and south of the Giant's Chair, and at Tallyhogan Springs. The country of the east, south and west lines are wholly within Navajo hands. The Navajo of the section indicated by the radiating pencil-lines are the so-called "Black Mountain" Indians. They are generally speaking a source of trouble and defiance; east of the Agency is another such faction, headed by a family of brothers (all giants) who have committed nearly every disturbance imaginable. The Navajo of the southern section and of the southwest corner and of the far western line, are not especially troublesome; yet they would dispute any effort made toward removing them from definite locations where they have all the best of range conditions. It has been suggested that the Navajo of the west line could be sent onto the Western Navajo Reservation if water were there developed; that many of those who have drifted into the north and north-central sections should be located completely beyond the Black Mountains (shown in yellow on the map--really an ascending plateau); that those of the east line should be thrust onto the Navajo Reservation

- 11 -

proper (Fort Defiance) especially as many of them are quick to claim that Agency as their authority for resisting Moqui Orders; and that a portion of the Navajo of the southern line, from White Cone to Garcia Mesa, could be settled in the Leupp, Moqui Butte and Bidahoché sections--immediately south of the Moqui south line. The Government would first have to purchase all the springs of that section to insure a water supply to the Navajo. This purchase of springs in the Bidahoché (or Indian Wells) country has been pondered over for years. Actually the Moqui south line should be moved farther south, to include all of townships 24, 25 and 26 in Navajo County. This would bring five troublesome Indian traders under license, surround all the water for the Indians, and present jurisdiction in a section where there is little jurisdiction today.

The recommendation of Inspector Traylor that a block of 1,250,000 acres of the reserve as it stands should be marked off definitely and insured to the Hopi, presents one method of expansion (for the Hopi), but it also presents the difficulty of shoving back the Navajo and fixing some definite locations. Any such area should be marked by concrete monuments, too large and heavy for Navajo removal or destruction. And there should be such a force of range men, of determined character, as to insure Navajo respect for this marked area. I refer also to a recommendation of Colonel (now Major General) Scott's in 1911, that the lines of the Moqui Reservation as a whole be definitely located and marked, in order that the Navajo and all

- 13 -

others may be informed as to what constitutes the Moqui Indian Reserve. This has never been done, notwithstanding that maps show lines.

If the Traylor recommendation is carried out, the Moqui Agent should be directed to see that the Hopi USE the additional range. He should not be permitted to eject an industrious (if disobedient) neighbor, and then allow the land to waste and his sheep to decline in filthy mess corrals while he indulges in snake-dances, basket-dances, cow-dances, buffalo-dances, butterfly-dances, and the ten thousand other displays that he uses as an excuse why he should not be on the range.

I believe too that an inquiry should be held to demonstrate how many of the Navajo actually have rights on the Moqui Reservation; and that thereafter those who have drifted in since 1882 should be compelled to seek their former homes outside the Moqui lines. This could be done by enforcing a census. It will not be accomplished by inviting the Navajo to a council at the Agency, because out of every ten men five are afraid of the guardhouse, and will not come. A census would be expensive, but it is the only method by which we can arrive at the just claims of the Moqui-Navajo.

And finally law and order on the Moqui range generally, from the Butte country south to the north line, and from the east line to the farthest western line, should be enforced through competent means, and the Moqui Agency supported in its efforts to make Navajoes

- 13 -

copy both Federal Law and Agency regulations. This is not the case today, and my references will prove that it seldom, if ever, has been the case. The present situation is weak and deplorable, and the Indian Court docket is loaded with complaints against thieves and drunkards who have boldly defied punishment during the last three years at least, and who (in the few instances when apprehended) have promptly broken jail from the semblance of a guardhouse that is provided.

Indian Office letter dated February 6, 1918 once again refused my application for moneys with which to construct a guardhouse. As to a force determined enough and competent to regulate affairs on the range, as between Navajo and Hopi, this cannot be summoned from natives of the country. The Hopi does not make a policeman. So many uniformed jack-rabbits would be as effective against Navajoes. The Navajoes are non-English speaking, ignorant of law, disputive as to justice, graft-seeking and superstitious. They will not operate against fellow clansmen. One thief protects the other. All drink when the booze is obtainable, and perjury is an eccentricity common to all. Actual discipline, the Navajo of this jurisdiction has never been acquainted with.

All of which is respectfully submitted. If these things are done, the Hopi range troubles will disappear. If they are not done, time will not accomplish the reform automatically and the griefs and impotent petitions of the Hopi will continue, as they have since 1850.

Respectfully,

(signed) Leo Crane,
Superintendent.