

54
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December 22, 1909.
[Redacted]

The following work is being done, under consideration or lately completed, by the U. S. Indian Irrigation Service, under my supervision.

ZUNI.

During the past year work on the canal system, to distribute water from the Blackrock Reservoir, has been prosecuted, and by the opening of the irrigation season this spring, water can be put on about 2000 acres of land, and a comparatively small additional amount of work will put 3200 acres under water.

NAVAJO.

This reservation, lying in Northern Arizona and New Mexico, at an elevation of 4500 to 8000 feet above sea level, covers an area of 9,586,323 acres, much larger than many of the Eastern states, and is inhabited by some 27000 to 30000 nomads. This area includes all of the Painted Desert region and is almost destitute of water, there being practically no flowing streams. The San Juan in the North and the Little Colorado, on the South, being the only streams of any size, and the latter one is dry several months each year.

In the western part of the reservation, at Tuba,

57

several reservoirs have been constructed and a new heading, with concrete headgates and stone dam, is being constructed across the Moencopi Wash to diver the flow, during a portion of the year, on to about 900 acres of land. The Hopi Indians irrigate a couple of Hundred acres from the reservoirs.

In the North, a canal is being constructed to take water from the San Juan. This spring it will be finished far enough to irrigate about 600 acres of land. When completed it will cover nearly 5000 acres. The canal is being constructed in the most substantial manner with concrete headgates and waste gates, concrete turnouts and steel flumes. The land covered lies between the east line of the reservation and Shiprock.

There are a number of minor projects, -some finished, some under construction and some proposed, -taking advantage of all the water wherever found. There are many areas of several hundred square miles absolutely devoid of any surface water, but with sufficient grass to make fine pasture, but the sheep and cattle cannot use it for lack of drinking water.

During the past summer, Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, professor of Geology at Yale, and connected with the Geological Survey, spent the summer investigating the possibilities of developing underground waters by either artesian or pump wells, and his report is so encouraging that the Department expects to put in a well drilling rig at an early date and put down a number of wells. Should they prove as successful as anticipated, wells will be put down at various points over the entire reservation.

SOUTHERN UTE.

On the land of the allotted Southern Utes near Ignacio, Colorado, surveys are being now made to put most of the allotted lands under canal, there being sufficient water in Pine River and other streams to allow this. On the reservation of the unallotted Utes, a project is now being considered for some irrigation along the Mancos River.

JICARILLA APACHE.

These Apache Indians are very anxious to have water for irrigation and are using all that is available, cultivating some 400 to 500 acres of land. Surveys will be begun in the next few days to ascertain the feasibility of developing more water for farming purposes.

PUEBLOS.

There are 19 Indian Pueblos in New Mexico, each one occupying a grant of land originally from the Spanish Crown.

During the past year four diversion dams have been built for the Laguna and Acoma Indians, and a short canal for the Taos Indians, and the canal at Santa Clara was rebuilt and protective work built along the river.

The only work planned for the immediate future is another short ditch at Taos, and a topographical survey of their grant.

HOPÍ.

There seems to be no hope of irrigation for these Indians as they occupy the most arid part of America, but

54

certain work in cleaning and cementing springs, and well drilling, is contemplated to improve and increase their domestic and stock water supply.