TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: KEAMS CANON, ARIZONA

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
MOQUI INDIAN RESERVATION
HOPI AND NAVAJO INDIANS

1918

Annual Report;
Moqui.

OFFICE OF
LEO CRANE, SUPERINTENDENT

MOQUI AGENCY,
KEAMS CANON, ARIZONA.

March 16, 1919.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Narrative Section of the Annual Report for the Moqui Indian Reservation for the fiscal year 1918, also including statistics and comment incident to the first eight months of the fiscal year 1919. It is believed a record of important events occurring after July 1, 1918 will be of interest to any new superintendent, and to the Indian Office, especially the report on Bond Sales and epidemic of Spanish Influenza.

It is regretted that this section of the Annual Report has not been presented sooner, but I can only state that from July 1, 1918 to October 1, 1918 the Moqui office was not supplied with the sort of help that relieves a superintendent from routine matters to the writing of an Annual Report. That period was largely represented by a complete absence of clerks, and those who came during September and October were untrained as to Service methods. During this time every effort was being made to coordinate property to fit the new accounting system. The routine work of the Agency had to proceed. The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign fell in this period, and Indians are not sold bonds over an agency desk or by telephone. The figures given in the report as to my bond sales, I believe, will justify the time I gave to travel over the reservation. The months of October, November and December 1918 were devoted to saving Indians and white employees from death by Influenza and pneumonia. I am frank to say that I did not think of the Annual Report during that whole period. Fifty out of seventy employees suffered from this disease and had to have hospital treatment. Naturally the office force was not immune. During January and February 1919 my personal attention was largely given to the 1920 Annual Estimates, to the number of six (eighteen copies), because untrained clerks are not capable of considering reservation needs and balancing estimates to fit the apportionment of funds. These are my reasons for not having completed so large and important a report as this one, believing that it should be fairly complete.

Recently a telegram was sent stating that this report would be mailed on March 8. It was later found to be impossible to type-write the matter by that date. There are no expert typists in the Moqui office, and should the next superintendent not be capable of battering the stuff out personally, other reports will likely be delayed.

The Moqui census for the period is being copied and will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Respectfully,

Superintendent.

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
Superintendent
for the

MOQUI INDIAN RESERVATION

Nineteen Eighteen.

including also eight months of
the fiscal year nineteen nineteen.
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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MOQUI INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZONA.
NINETEEN EIGHTEEN.

including statistics and comment incident to the fiscal year 1919, months of July 1918 to February 1919. A change of superintendents having been indicated (correspondence of December 1918 and January 1919) information concerning the epidemic of influenza during October, November and December 1918 has been included in this report.

The Annual Report (Narrative Section) for the fiscal year 1918 has been delayed because of a number of reasons. The fiscal year 1919 began with the Moqui Agency office bare of clerks and it was not until October 1918 that these vacancies were filled, and then with persons who had never performed similar work. The time spent in education of green persons must be considered. The epidemic of Spanish Influenza for three months practically killed the work of the office. The installation of the general accounting system, completion of inventories, disivision of property into fourteen different units and the general education of all persons on the reserve who will have to attend such accounts, could not be accommodated in a short period of time. Necessary work incident to the indicated change of superintendents did not tend to save time in the matter of belated reports. And the 1920 Annual Estimates had to be attended to whether the Annual Report was made or not.

There is yet to make (or rather copy) the Moqui Census. Annotated copies of the Hopi census are kept in the Moqui office and posted to date from the monthly reports of vital statistics. These changes concern a list of 2300 names, and without a stenographer and rapid typist, clean copies for submission to the Indian Office cannot be made as speedily as would seem is expected. There is no census of the Navajo Indians under the Moqui Agency, and, unless orders are received to stop all other routine work and to employ the full force of the Agency on such a census (together with the employment of additional interpreters), it is not likely that a proper Navajo census can be made.

It is believed that the Moqui Reservation has at least 1800 Navajo. Prior to the Spanish Influenza, the Navajo figures were given as 1940 (1918 statistical report); it is known that 140 died of the disease or its complications; therefore for the purposes of the 1919 report, 1800 Navajo will be assumed as sufficient.

The Hopi census is as accurate as one can be made. The 1918 figures in the statistical report gave 2285 Hopi. Influenza deaths

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and from other causes had reduced this number to 2150 by January 1919. A complete copy of the Hopi census will be submitted as soon as clerks may be released from General Accounting to accommodate same.

The Moqui Indian Reservation was established by Executive Order of December 16, 1882. This Order is as follows:

Executive Mansion, December 16, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying and being within the following described boundaries, viz: beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, at a point 36 degrees and 30 minutes north, thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west, thence due south to a point of longitude 35 degrees and 30 minutes north, thence due east to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, and thence due north to place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the MOQUI and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The tract so set aside embraces 2,472,320 acres, or 3863 square miles. The Moqui Indian Reservation forms the center or heart of the great Navajo country. North, it is separated from Utah by the tract known as the "Navajo National Monument; between its eastern boundary and the New Mexico State line stretches the Navajo Reserve proper (Fort Defiance Agency); one fourth of the southern Moqui line (southwest) separates the reserve from the Navajo Extension (Leupp Agency) and the remainder, running east, separates the reserve from the public domain, State lands, railroad lands, and tentative Indian allotments under the Leupp jurisdiction. This southern line is an average sixty miles due north of the Santa Fe Railroad; west, the line separate Moqui from the Western Navajo Reservation---the Colorado River and Grand Canon country.

Roughly the Moqui Reserve measures 56 miles east and west, 69 miles north and south. Its area is larger than those of Rhode Island, Delaware and the District of Columbia combined. It is considerably larger than the island of Porto Rico. Distances between schools and stations on the Moqui Reserve exceed those between Washington and Baltimore, and when business with the

railroad and closest buying points are considered, the travel necessary varies from 100 to several hundreds of miles.

When it is considered that all this must be done by automobile (tin lizards) when possible, and by team when not possible to autos owing to condition of roads in winter months, and that there is no means of prompter communication than a decrepit mail service subject to the mental vageries of a Mormon contractor, the difficulties incident to the management of business is apparent.

The Agency is at an elevation of 6,660 feet above sea level. This produces a charming winter season. The past eight winters have shown records ranging from zero to 24 degrees below zero. The winter of 1918-1919 determined to better this record, and dropped the temperature to 30 degrees below zero at one time, and at most other times it was twittering between zero and 17 below. The tourist will tell you that the Moqui Reservation has a sweet and deliciously beautiful climate, and it HAS, when most empty-headed tourists arrive, in the Snake Dance season, August-September of each year.

The Moqui Indian Agency is located in Keams Canon, close to the eastern line of the reserve, and about 85 miles directly north of Holbrook, Arizona, a town on the Santa Fe Railway. Holbrook is now the mail, telegraph, and freight-receiving point for all the reservation. Telegrams are received at the Agency by Mail, three times a week, when the contractor referred to above elects. During the winter of 1918-1919 one telegram was fourteen days reaching the Agency from Holbrook. The attention of the Postal Inspector for Arizona and of the Post Office Department at Washington has been invited to this astounding piece of efficiency; but it must be stated that the postal service is being served very cheap, and the fact that all communication has been stopped at times for periods of five to ten days ought not bring too harsh criticism on the head of a man who is seeking to serve his country for nothing.

The exact boundaries of the Moqui Reservation have not been surveyed and therefore are not posted. One consults a map and hopes to be correct. In my report for 1917 it was stated that the south line had been surveyed and was, at one time, marked. This was an error. This line may be estimated as to location from the survey of the most southerly townships on the reservation, and it could be fixed at little expense, and should be.

As stated above, the climate receives its description from those who approach in summer and the early autumn, when it is seldom excessively warm. Extreme temperatures are often experienced, however, in the late autumn, winter and sometimes late in the spring. Trees do not bud here until June. Hail and sleet storms are common to May and there have been damaging freezes as late as May 20. Snowfall in inches formthe last nine years follows:

SNOWFALL RECORDS

1910	27;00"	
1911	21;50"	
1912	52;00"	
1913	39;75"	
1914	54;50"	
1915	44;50"	
1916	39;25"	
1917	47;00"	
1918	29;00"	(this record not complete for 1918 owing to death of Weather Bureau Observer)
January 1919	2:50"	
February 1919	13:50"	

It will thus be seen that the growing season is a very short one. Agriculture and fruit-growing are menaced by cold nights throughout the summer and late spring flarebacks. This winter season, that may begin in October and last until the end of the following May, presents many handicaps to the prompt transportation of Government stores. All supplies must be brought from railroad by Indian teams. The months of December, January and February usually bring transportation problems, and there have been years in which no freight was hauled during this season. If any construction work is planned, it must be handled between May 1 and September 30, as one cannot anticipate good weather for building (especially rock and concrete work) during any other part of the year. And as this is the time when one fiscal year closes and another must be opened, the financial condition of the agency being at its lowest ebb, it is most difficult to accomplish anything, and certainly impossible to hold labor with hopes or promises.

The early summer season is usually dry, and this is the period when terrific wind and sand-storms are experienced. Any attempt to describe an Arizona desert sand-storm is received by those who have not seen one as the effort of a Munchausen. Once an Easterner is caught in such a storm, he promptly sinks below the Arizona level and becomes two Munchausens. The experience weakens one morally. These driving, cutting sand-storms, accompanied by the burning wind, check and often ruin such crops as the Indians hope for. After one such sand-storm, a profitable field may remain a waste, providing it has actually remained in the country. The Indians sometimes go looking for it over in Utah. Water-Supply Paper No.380, entitled "The Navajo Country," by Prof.Herbert E. Gregory, issued by the United States Geological Survey, will confirm the most extravagant statement with respect to soil in place, precipitation, evaporation, etc.

The rainfall for the years 1917 and 1918 is given below:

1917---------- 8:19 inches;
1918---------- 5:32 inches.

In matter of rainfall these last two seasons have been unusually low. Until 1917 the average yearly rainfall, computed by Weather Bureau Observers in Keams Canon, has been 11 inches. It is hoped that the heavy snows of January and February 1919 will restore the range grasses, since during the last two summer seasons the most fruitful range on the reservation had been reduced almost to the condition of the waste areas.

Considering all these phases of the climate, whatever is grown by the Indians of either tribe (Hopi or Navajo) is the result of patient, almost hopeless, struggle with the elembnts. The most optimistic white man would no attempt to maintain himself here through agriculture. These adverse influences, notwithstanding the seeming mildness of the country in summer, have not failed to affect the people. The peculiarly fatalistic and non-progressive attitude of the Hopi people may be directly charged to centuries of such struggle. Thirty-one years of enforced Governmental education, along all lines, has made an impression, but not a tremendous impression. The old Indians are as unchangeable as flint, and while on the reservation the young are dominated by their elders.

The plains of this reservation offer a livestock opportunity to these people. It has been accepted by the Navajo, who, being nomads, have easiest adapted themselves to a shepherd form of life. The Hopi, being village Indians and permanently located, have not generally accepted their opportunities in this respect, and, during the last few years, since good stock has been more easily available, have been restricted, if not actually prevented from so advancing through the Navajo aggression and domination of the best ranges.

The last investigation with view to correcting this matter was made by Mr. Malcolm MacDowell, of the Board of Indian Commissioners. It would seem that all the range will have been worn out thoroughly, and the matter so settled, before action is taken to assure the Hopi a proper share in his own reservation. Various officials have been touching on and appertaining to this question during the last 68 years; and during the last five years the matter has had the serious attention of the present superintendent for the Moqui Reservation. The records of the Indian Office are complete with showing that it is vitally necessary to take some action in this matter.

ADMINISTRATION. Law & Order.

The Moqui Agency list of employees, after a complete revision during 1918, shows fourteen regular positions, paid from "Support of Indians in Arizona & New Mexico," and seven miscellaneous positions, paid from "Industrial Work & Care of Timber." Of these twenty-one positions, two clerks are concerned entirely with accounts, six (physicians, nurses and laundress) concerned specifically with Health, four (field matrons) largely devoted to health and sanitation; two (general mechanic and blacksmith) have work that while it may lead them to the range, has nothing to do with administration; three others are Indian assistants in various departments. It would seem to be clear therefore, that in connection with range administration among Indians, there are exactly two persons, to wit:

The Superintendent; and
The Superintendent of Livestock; assisted by
two interpreters, one Hopi and one Navajo.

Actually the office accounting is become so great that these two interpreters cannot leave the office for any length of time without seriously handicapping the work.

As it is utterly impossible to administer the affairs of 4,000 persons, scattered over an area as large as some Eastern States, with two men (one of whom must direct practically every matter on the reservation), it has become necessary to make every possible use of the four field matrons and four day school principals. This has not pleased some of the School Supervisors, who can see nothing beyond the school fence, but has worked out here very effectively.

The weakness in the Moqui Agency organization is that, having found that "farmers" were not suitable to the country, no type of employee to act in an administrative capacity under the direction of the superintendent has been supplied. Inspector H. S. Traylor's recommendation that a corps of intelligent stockmen be supplied, has not been followed. In a recent letter I have recommended the abolishing of one such stockman's position, for the reason that no man capable of supervising stock interests will work for the salary stipulated, and have pointed out that Indians are not benefitted by VACANT positions that act to save money.

In all other respects the Moqui Agency is pretty well supplied, However, should such stockman be furnished at some future time, provision will have to be made for interpreters, since the sign language does not work here, and, as stated above, the two interpreters allowed MUST serve the office first and the general administration of the superintendent.

As has been pointed out in former Annual Reports, the placing of additional employees at the disposal of the superintendent

should be accompanied by a thought as to how and where these employees are to live. A stockman or District farmer cannot maintain himself on the range in a tent. Winter begins on the Moqui Reservation in October or November and continues until the following May. It matters not how many tourists were delighted with the climate in August, the fact remains that bitter winter is experienced here, since the whole reserve is 1½ miles above sea level.

Therefore provision should be made for the housing of these employees whenever furnished.

The section of this report titled "Construction" will have to do with building, etc., but it is believed proper here to point out once again that no superintendent may be expected to maintain order and punish Indians for misdemeanors (and it may be that crimes will be committed---as in the past) without some safe and sanitary GUARDHOUSE in which to place both male and female prisoners. A plan of guardhouse has been submitted to the Indian Office and practically approved; but the moneys have not been forthcoming. Meantime, all the moral affairs of the Hopi continue to be immoral, because there is no place in which to pen Hopi women; and the Navajo continues to leave the Agency regions when he thinks he has served long enough.

During 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, no moneys were assigned for the construction of new buildings. $2500 has been the allotment for general repairs. During this time, and though a slight increase of the repair allotment, the superintendent has been able to build---

A laundry at Polacca Day School;
A garage at the Agency proper;
and to increase the space of other buildings where necessary.

It is believed that materials may be had for the building of a proper Blacksmith Shop during 1919-20. It has been recommended a number of times that, considering the weather conditions of winter, the Moqui Agency should have a proper BARN, as well as sheds to house implements and general equipment of expensive character, such as vehicles, road machinery, etc. from the weather. It may be stated that what has been saved in this way has been spent twice in the condition of equipment that must go through the winter unhoused.

Closely connected with general administration is the Indian Police Force and the Indian Court. Former reports have given at length the history of the Moqui Agency police, both Navajo and Hopi. There is no reason to change the description now. The

native police force has proven ineffective and untrustworthy, insofar as Navajoes are concerned; and the Hopi are little better. Moreover, Hopi police cannot be used against Navajoes, for the reason that the Navajoes do not respect the Hopi and civil war would result; and the Navajo policeman cannot be effectively used against the Hopi, because no one of the Navajo suitable for police purposes speaks either English or Hopi. The Indian Court is a mild little farce that for the sake of appearances it does no harm to continue. LAW & ORDER, however, from the direction to the conclusion thereof, remains to be administered by the superintendent, and if he is not strong enough personally to handle any situation that may arise, God help him.

The administration of the reserve cannot be promptly maintained without transportation facilities. Use of automobiles has saved much time and many lives during the past three years. Use of automobiles and gasoline has also permitted the reduction of the number of teams and saved large forage bills, since the Moqui Reserve produces no forage. However, an automobile of the "tin lizard" variety (and that type is the only dependable one within the reservation's means and orders) DOES NOT last forever. The Moqui Agency now has two much-used cars and a small truck. These two cars have travelled at least 10,000 miles each. Additional motor equipment should be provided every second year. A recent recommendation is to procure two new cars during the fiscal year 1919, which will serve, with proper care, until the fiscal year 1922--used in conjunction with the present outfit.

Next to transportation, and that must be considered before one can be transported, is the means. Wheels and gasoline do not improve the roads. The road situation here is in bad state. There are no longer "farmers" who may be withdrawn from useless tilling of sand to repair roads; and there is no longer an allotment enabling the superintendent to provide implements to Indians through the "issue" method, that formerly enabled him to hire Indians for road work distant from the villages. No provision has been made to supply this "issue" method with funds for money pay. The Reimbursable business has successfully supplanted the "issue" business, and the money is reimbursed to the Treasury and the reservation goes unimproved as to roads, wash crossings, and mesa hills over which mails, sick Indians, prisoners, and Government stores must be transported.

In connection with proper administration too must be mentioned a stable force of employees, particularly clerical help. The work of the Agency office has quadrupled during the past three years. The clerical force has remained stationary. A large part of accounting that Indian Office and Warehouses formerly performed is now being struggled with in Agency offices, without any additional help. Aside from this, when clerks are utterly

wornout, as has been the case here, and procure a rest through the quitting process, there is no assurance that substitutes will be promptly furnished through the regular channel; and it is impossible in this desert to hire temporary clerks. The result is that a large part of regular administration and intelligent direction of range problems also take an enforced rest, while the superintendent (and other employees if available) become quasi-clerks, in order that the grist of reports and never-ending reports be furnished the Indian Office to indicate that something is being done, whereas veryoften nothing progressive and effective is being done.

The boundaries of the reservation have never been surveyed, and are therefore not posted. This affects administration.

The Agency has no communication with the railroad and its freight receiving point, other than a three times weekly mail service that becomes, so soon as snow flies and mud is produced, a three times monthly or yearly mail service. The work of the Agency was practically throttled by this lack of service during November and December 1918, and January, February and March 1919.

Lack of employees incident to the War prevented the building of a telephone line to the mesas (Hopi), the day schools and field stations for matrons and physicians. The equipment is at hand, but this line is quite 50 miles long, and cannot be built in a week. The summer of 1919 should show a satisfactory method of communication to the Hopi locations on the reservation. At relatively slight expense this line can be extended to the sheep dipping plant and one other Navajo location. It will then be necessary to place the Moqui Agency in communication with the outside world. During the epidemic of Spanish Influenza it was not possible to depend on this mail service (or lack of efficient communication called a service) and the Superintendent had to maintain his own communication with autos. So long as there is no road appropriation and no means of prompt communication, the Agency business which concerns the best interests of Indians very closely, will continue to suffer.

During 1918 the superintendent paid this matter considerable attention when in the East. It has been the subject of many letter reports. When a decent road out of this country is built, it should be built to the town of WINSLOW, Arizona, as that is the shortest and topographically the natural route; the telephone line should go to Winslow, and all Government freight should be received at Winslow. Until this general mixup, incident to freight being split (part to Holbrook and

to Winslow) is settled, the Agency business and the best interests of the Hopi Indians will continue to suffer. If the mail service is continued over this impracticable route, it is likely that at some future time a telephone line will be fixed thereto, thus permanently binding the reservation to this route in all its activities. And a blunder will have been committed for the benefit of a few merchants who do not give a hoot whether or not the Indians have service so long as flour and axlegrease are sold to Indian traders of the reservation through the Holbrook agencies.

As it would appear that this will be the last Annual Report for the Moqui Indian Reservation prepared by the present superintendent, it is thought proper to state that too much consideration has been shown these railroad merchants. Certain of these trade combinations have sought for years to control the traders of the reservation, and all of them are more or less interested in evading, by one means or another, the regulations made to govern the Indian trading business. I am most happy to state that recently these efforts and methods have proven rather expensive for the merchants; and I do not see what they have to do with a mail service created especially for the business interests of the Government and the Indians on the reservation, or what business of theirs it is to urge a freight receiving point for the stores of the Moqui Agency.

It is a pleasure to report that since the State of New Mexico succeeded in ridding itself of the licensed booze evil, there has been less and less trouble with Navajo Indians of the Moqui jurisdiction--- insofar as liquor drinking is concerned. Apparently the Indians are too lazy or ignorant to make the stuff, as do their first-cousins the Apaches, and it is entirely too far to the next white mans station. No peyote or other form of drug-habit has been observed here. The Hopi Indians do not use liquor, and did not when they could get it.

If the present "dry" Navajo condition continues, it will only be necessary to impress of these Indians a respect for other laws and regulations. Their constant depredations in the Hopi districts should be properly punished. It is the experience that outside the reservation officialdom may not be expected to evidence great interest in the seemingly pitiful complaints of the Hopi Indians. Measured by outside interests, these pleas are pitiful. Measured by the need of the Hopi for justice and protection and the right to live and expand on his own reservation, another light is shed on the problem. The present superintendent has done everything in his power to aid the Hopi people in their desire to remove from the hopeless stretches of desert surrounding their pueblos, and to control the insolent Navajo who has been permitted to bar the way. There is considerable evidence that the Hopi are not unappreciative of his efforts, and that they are somewhat puzzled concerning his lack of success, since they know (as do the Navajo residing on the Moqui Reserve) that since 1900 the Moqui Superintendents have been appointed to advise and control each of them.

CONSTRUCTION:

On taking charge of the Moqui Indian Reservation the present superintendent was amazed to note the condition of buildings and the appalling lack of quarters and school and shop space. Beginning with 1912 continued effort was directed toward curing this situation. At this writing (March 1919) the building plans have by no means reached a point where the reservation and its departments may be considered as finished. Under the SCHOOLS Section will be noted those buildings that, in the opinion of Supervisor Lipps, should be erected if the five large day schools are to present efficiency, and if it is ever expected to retain satisfied employees at day school work.

Since 1912 twenty-six buildings have been constructed in the open market, as follows:

LOCATION.	PURPOSE.	Valued at.
Keams Canon; MOQUI AGENCY,	Hospital	$ 14,000
	Garage	1,000
	Cottage	2,100
	Cottage	2,100
	Cottage	2,100
	Cottage	1,200
	Enlargement of superintendent's quarters during 1918-1919 to include guest rooms,----------	1,500
Keams Canon, Moqui Indian School,	Domestic science bldg	2,200
	Cottage	2,100
	Lumber Shed	500
	Septic Tank for school and agency sewage,----------	1,500
Polacca Day School,	School-house	1,800
	Laundry (not quite finished)	
Second Mesa Day School,	School-house	3,000
	Cottage for Physician	1,200
	Laundry	200
Chimopovy,	Laundry for Field Matron,	900
Oraibi Day School,	Barn,	1,200
Hotevilla-Bacabi Day School,	School-house,	5,000
	Cottage	2,000
	Cottage	2,000
	Laundry	1,000
	Barn	1,000
	Pump-house	200

(see next page)

Buildings continued:

Hotevilla Field Matron,	Cottage	$ 1,200;
	Laundry	1,200;
Wepo Springs (sheep dipping plant):		
New trough of concrete and repairs to old plant that through neglect had become useless,----------		1,000;
Small barn,----------		300;

Total values, as given in the 1918 statistical section, $ 53,500.

Considering the immense increase in wages to irregular labor, the high cost of materials, the advance of freight rates and especially that of Indian wagon rates on the reservation, this outfit of buildings could not be duplicated now for double the amount.

During the period of War, the construction and repair work of the reservation was greatly hampered. Several employees were drafted from the work and it was found quite impossible to keep irregular laborers. The General Mechanic endeavored to complete the schedule set for him and employed a number of returned students. This situation still continues. It is not to be expected that returned students will do the work of skilled mechanics, and the schedule of work has suffered.

During 1918-1919 the following named building plans were wholly or partly carried out---

Enlargement of field matron's laundry at Oraibi;
Reconstruction of commissary building at Oraibi;
Laundry at Polacca Day School;
Garage at Moqui Agency;
Enlargement of Superintendent's House at Moqui Agency.

Of the work outlined in my letter of June 24, 1918, a number of repair jobs are to be completed, materials for which have been purchased-----

Reconstruction of purchased building at Second Mesa Day School, to serve as quarters for teachers;
Repairs to one cottage at Keams Canon;
Concrete vault in Moqui Office;

As stated above, in addition to these plans, there will be noted under the SCHOOLS SECTION the recommendation of Supervisor Lipps that at least five new buildings be constructed at the Moqui Day Schools---Polacca (3), Oraibi (1), and Hotevilla (1). Three of such buildings are schoolhouses and of considerable size.

Recommended Construction for the Moqui Indian Agency:

The Superintendent has presented to the Indian Office a number of times during the past several years justifications urging the construction of several buildings at the Moqui Agency, to wit;

GUARDHOUSE, of sufficient size for male and female prisoners---- to supplant the present unsanitary hole in which those prisoners who positively must be confined are confined. There should be a sanitary building in which Navajoes especially could be placed and KEPT. A plan for such building has been presented to the Indian Office and had approval sometime ago.

BARN, sufficient in size to house the stock maintained, and for the proper storage of the quite large and extremely valuable stock of HAY and GRAIN carried. Hay usually costs this Agency $60 per ton, and a proper place should be had for such storage.

FAIR BUILDING, such a pavilion type of building as would house the exhibits invited to Indian Fairs. Navajo blankets worth $2.00 per pound cannot be exhibited in the open desert, nor left over night in loose sheds.

COTTAGE, There should be at the Moqui Agency a cottage of the double type to accommodate additional employees, such as Stockmen that will be assigned whenever it is thought best to begin managing the stock business of the Indians.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. A design for same has been prepared and it is believed this building may be erected during the summer of 1919.

SCHOOL SECTION:

So long as the Moqui Boarding School (capacity 120) was maintained at Keams Canon, Arizona, the HOPI population of the Moqui Indian Reservation had been well supplied in point of school facilities. In 1911 there were this boarding school and four day schools--the Polacca, Second Mesa, Chimopovy and Oraibi schools, while a fifth day School (the Bacabi) had just been completed by former superintendent Lawshe. At this time, however, no provision had been made for the hostile (so-called) Hopis of the Hotevilla village--other than the method of penning their children at the boarding school.

It was soon seen that the life of the Boarding School had decided limitations, for the walls were cracking and settling. This condition had been noted in 1908. It was not until 1911 that the full seriousness of the damage became apparent, and after that it required four years of report-making (accompanied by photographs) and five separate and distinct investigations by travelling engineers, supervisors of construction, etc. to convince the Indian Office that the damage to these buildings could not be cured by paint-brushes and plaster of paris. In 1915 the superintendent brought the matter directly to the attention of Commissioner Sells and the school was closed. At this writing, 1919, it would appear that no plan has engaged attention to restore the school. It may be believed that the Moqui Superintendent has been successful in the transfer of Hopi children to non-reservation schools (and he has, to a considerable extent), but this has not provided for ALL the Hopi children who have outgrown the day schools.

Foreseeing that the close of the boarding school would demand more of the day schools, one---the Polacca Day School was enlarged--- the small and inefficient Bacabi Day School was closed---and a larger day school constructed between the Hotevilla and Bacabi villages, to serve the children of each. This is said to be the largest day school in the service. The combined five day schools of the Moqui Reserve have an enrollment of more than 400 children; but unless these children are transferred to non-reservation schools, and often parents oppose this, they have no provision made for them above the fourth grade.

The close of the Moqui Boarding School brought other things to attention. There was no longer a place in which to protect female pupils who were not receiving protection in their homes. There was no longer a place in which to discipline refractory male pupils who decided to give trouble at day schools. There was no longer a place in which to imprison Hopi women given to the prostitution of their daughters. There was no longer an

outfit of students acting as mechanics' apprentices (carpenters, painters, plasterers, stone-masons, etc) to attend to the thousand and one small details of repair that arise to confront one. And so the close of this school affected and has retarded many of the superintendent's plans and policies for the benefit of the reservation Indians generally, some of which had been working-out to a successful conclusion. Moreover, the Indians prefer that their children be educated "on the reservation," and while it would seem to be carping criticism, the fact remains that experience here shows the reservation boarding school boy and girl to be (generally speaking) more of a polite and efficient success "on the reservation" than his over-polished non-reservation school brother. This is sad, but TRUE.

In the autumn of 1917, Supervisor O. H. Lipps visited this reservation for the sole purpose of examining into the school situation and the making of a report for its general betterment. Accompanied by the superintendent, he visited the day schools, examined the old Boarding School plant, and even journeyed to places on the reserve where Navajo schools might be maintained. He felt that the old buildings of the closed boarding school should be promptly razed in order that material might be salved; and that instead of attempting to maintain in Keams Canon, where the water supply is somewhat limited, a boarding school of average size, one of a capacity of sixty for GIRLS only should be built. This would once again place the superintendent in position to protect those who are married too early (or as the superintendent calls it "Prostituted by their parents for the purpose of defeating the general school system).

Supervisor Lipps considered the needs of the Moqui Day Schools, and recommended that the superintendent submit plans for eight buildings, as follows:

For the Polacca Day School:	(5)	Schoolhouse; Shop-building; Laundry; Principal's Quarters; Teachers Quarters.
For the Second Mesa Day School:	(1)	Shop Building;
For the Oraibi Day School:	(1)	Schoolhouse;
For the Hotevilla-Bacabi Day School:	(1)	combination schoolhouse and shop.

In addition to this he recommended that effort be made to procure a water-system for the Polacca Day School, that is--a pipe-line system from a well drilled in the First Mesa Wash.

In line with this recommendation, the superintendent and his mechanics prepared plans and specifications for these projects, and it was estimated then that the work could be done (providing the superintendent could purchase the material, freight it on railroads promptly, and hire the necessary force of irregular carpenters and stonemasons---and keep them after he had hired them) for $25,000.

Investigation soon showed the superintendent that while materials might be purchased, there was grave doubt if the railroads could transport them on schedule, and that labor could not be maintained to such a schedule of building. It was then war-times. The plans were sent to Washington, and, during the superintendent's last visit to that city in December-January 1917-1918, the construction division approved such plans. It is not believed that the buildings can be erected now (1919-1920) for less than $30,000. The labor situation here is still unsettled, and men want king's ransoms for work without being at all grateful enough to stand by the job until finished.

When these buildings are constructed, however, under no circumstances should the water-system to the Polacca Day School be waived. A first class well has been drilled by the Irrigation Department in the First Mesa Wash. A pump and pipe-line will permit the serving of the Field Matron's station with all water necessary to sanitation for the villagers, furnish the Hopi of First Mesa to the number of 600 odd with good drinking and stock water, and permit the Polacca Day School to have water for laundry and domestic purposes beside fire protection.

The Hotevilla-Bacabi Day School was not built by the Superintendent until investigation showed that a sufficient water supply (pipe-line system) was available. The materials for this feature are on the ground, and considerable development work has been done, enough to permit running the school through hauling of water by team. The war withdrew so many laborers that the pipe-line, tank work and piping to buildings has not been completed. It is hoped to complete same this summer.

The other day schools are not so situated as to justify any great expenditure to procure pipe-line systems. At Second Mesa water from the spring might be lifted to a tank, and this at no great expense. The Chimopovy School has no dependable water supply. The Oraibi School is set in a waterless flat, and despite the dreams and theories of certain inspectors there is no water supply closer to the Oraibi School than that fluid now being hauled in wagons from the Oraibi Wash, distant one mile.

The Hopi Day Schools are not working at efficiency, and this is no fault of the employees at hand. The schools are located close to the mesa villages, and are at all times wihtin that zone of native influence. Notwithstanding all attempts to coordinate methods of study, the day school child suffers in his education because of the home influence. A strong effort is being made here to enforce the use of English, and to so regulate the course of study in line with local conditions as to give the children English first coupled with familiar local training. But this is not the gravest disadvantage. Not all the employees at hand are interested, because of poor accommodations, isolation, small salaries, etc., and seldom it is that ALL the NECESSARY employees are at hand. For the last several years the terms of these schools have been curtailed because of one thing or another---and principally because teachers were not at hand to conduct them. The Chimopovy School lost six months of the term 1916-17 and another six months of the term 1917-18. The Second Mesa Day School has not been opened this term (1918-19) at all. The Polacca and Oraibi Schools have been very much retarded for the same reason.

Each new term the superintendent at Moqui faces this same condition. Several employees having been transferred, their places are not filled during the summer, and there is no white population on the reservation from which to recruit temporary teachers. The salaries paid are not large enough--coupled with the expense of getting here and living on the reservation---to entice persons from distant points such as Albuquerque and Phoenix.

A careful compilation of statistics covering the period of the past eight years shows that whoever is superintendent at Moqui may expect to have, each new year, 20 green employees or vacancies out of approximately 40 positions for white persons.

Again referring to the visit and recommendations of Supervisor O. H. Lipps, with reference to school facilities, it should be recorded that one of several available school sites for Navajoes were examined. Inspector H. S. Traylor in 1916 also considered this matter. There are on the Moqui Reservation at least 450 Navajo children for whom the Government has done NOTHING, and it is my experience, based on considerable dealings with Navajoes and encounters that have not always been pleasant or safe, that these children are growing up barbarians and a goodly number of them potential criminals. They are producing longhaired, gun-carrying, thieving and insolent (and of course ignorant) broods, not at all representative of the old dignified and courteous Navajo of the desert narratives. The old Navajoes know this and deplore it equally with the superintendents. I do not know that these young Navajoes are to be blamed much, since the Government teaches them neither trades nor respect.

IRRIGATION.

While the reservation presents no opportunity for the usual irrigation projects, to enable the farming of tracts of land by this method, yet it does present sufficient under-surface water supply to permit stock-water through shallow wells. A large number of these have been developed in the Hopi and Navajo country, permitting a considerable increase in the number of head of stock to these Indians. Too much credit cannot be given to the service directed by Superintendent H. F. Robinson, of the Indian Irrigation Department. The work on the reservation is ably looked after by his Foreman, Mr. A. H. Womack. A larger appropriation for this work---an appropriation made for work entirely within the Moqui borders, would greatly facilitate matters, since it is here that so many of the stock and population questions center.

The restriction of the Hopi Indians to their mesas, a matter for which the Hopi is partly to blame, owing to his clannish religious system, and for which the grasping Navajo is largely to blame, has resulted in the overgrazing of large areas. No amount of well-water can restore these areas to present feeding grounds for increasing herds of stock. The Hopi should be insured wider grazing areas, and the Navajo either removed from these areas or so rigidly disciplined that the Hopi need no longer fear him.

TIMBER: FORESTRY.

There is no timber on the Moqui Reservation worth considering in this section. It should be noted, however, that the Hopi Indian is sadly distressed at times because sufficient quantities of lumber and such home-making materials cannot be furnished. Provision should be made to cover this.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Reservation does not present any hope of successful allotment of Indians, owing to the insufficient water supplies and the curious combination of climate and soil. Twice the Government has determined to allot these Indians, each time without having intelligently considered the feasibility of the project, and twice the matter has been abandoned after the expenditure of considerable sums. Until the deserts of Arizona teem with rivers and fish, it will not be possible to allot these Indians with view to agriculture on such a scale as to assure their independence. The outlook is a stock-raising one. And until far greater water supplies have been developed, it will not be possible to consider anything other than a common-ground grazing area for all resident Indians.

SALES:

There can be no sales of land, since the Indians have not been allotted, etc.

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HEALTH:

The first Annual Report prepared by the present superintendent, that for 1912, gave the HOPI population as 2068 and the NAVAJO as 2000. The population figures for Navajo Indians of the Moqui jurisdiction has always been an estimate. At that time all the Hopi were not listed. There was no census of the Hotevilla Hopi and it was afterward found that the census lists for all the mesa Hopi were very inaccurate. During the next year a complete list of the Hotevilla was made, and not without considerable strife that in former years would have been termed a Hopi war. It was not until 1917 that the census lists for the First Mesa, Second Mesa and Oraibi (including the Chimopovy village) were completely revised. It is believed that the present Hopi census is as accurate as one can be made. That for 1918, figures given in the Statistical Section of the Annual Report for 1918, showed 2285 Hopi (not all residing on the reservation). These figures were considerably revised by the epidemic of Spanish Influenza that began here October 4 and continued until after January 1, 1919. My report of February 1, 1919 (Influenza) showed that 135 Hopi had succumbed to this disease during the three months--Oct.Nov.& Dec.18.

Prior to this severe epidemic, the Hopi had suffered a smallpox visitation---that of January, February and Marhh 1918. A determined effort to stamp out this old dread (which in 1898 had decimated the tribe) resulted in a complete vaccination of all those Hopi present who had not had smallpox.

Prior to this smallpox epidemic, the Hopi during the summer of 1917 had once again been visited by measles, and among these people measles is a disease much worse than smallpox. Rigid quarantine measures, that at times partook of all the phases of a shotgun guard, resulted in confining the disease to the villages of the Second Mesa. Whereas in 1911 several hundreds of children had died of measles (when no quarantine was attempted and no field hospital established), in 1917 not more than 20 children died.

The above comment is made for the reason that some policy should be adopted to control epidemics in these closely crowded villages. Equipment should be placed at the superintendent's command in order that he might promptly check such epidemics. The equipment necessary would be a hospital ward for each of the mesas, in which could be placed cases of contagious or infectious disease at once. These buildings need not be of pretentious style and would not cost an extraordinary sum. They should be so constructed as to have a ward for about ten beds, physicians office and drug-room,

and accommodations for the field matron or nurse who would be summoned to take charge of the cases under the direction of the physician. These buildings might easily be designed to serve two purposes, or even more. The Physician always requires a dispensary and office room (should have same) whereas there is such accommodation at but one of the mesas. The ward of the building could be maintained so as to be always ready for cases of sickness or those of maternity. There is nothing of the sort at present available. And the nurses or matrons quarters, or accommodations, spoken of could easily be arranged to provide a community meeting place or a community bath-house, the last being as much needed as a sick-bay.

All this has been recommended before, and still the matter of facing epidemics among a closely crowded population of 2000 odd people goes on without preparation. It is true that there is a relatively large Hospital at the Moqui Agency, and to it are brought all those cases that may be moved; but it is no easy matter, and seldom a safe one, to move cases of critical illness over the miles and miles of rough roads that connect the mesa home with the hospital. And when such a frightful epidemic as that of influenza visits one of these crowded messs, the task is too great for the transportation means at hand. If the disease is encountered in mid-winter, a time when this delightful climate ceases to delight, when the snow and ice and mud have made roads impassable to mule teams, it is impossible.

As recently reported the Moqui Indian Hospital rendered valuable service during the epidemic of Influenza. It worked at capacity all the time. Out of seventy employees (white and Indian) fifty came down with the influenza, and several contracted pneumonias also. No one of the employees died, and it is a pleasure to report that this desert contains today a number of Indians and white persons (some of whom had serious pneumonias) who would not have been expecting the springtime of 1919 but for the Moqui Indian Hospital and its faithful corps of workers.

IN close connection with this hospital and its activities must be mentioned the field matrons of the reservation. My efficiency reports indicate that these women may always be depended on to give valuable service. I can especially praise Miss Mary Y. Rodger and Miss Sarah E. Abbott for their work during the last seven years under my superintendency, and each of these women are worth considerable promotions in salary.

WAR:

The attitude of the Hopi Indians of the Reservation during the Great War was, after they had absorbed some conception of it through the expositions made by employees and the Superintendent, one of astonishing lowalty and patriotism. The literature, blanks, etc. necessary to a proper consideration of the First Liberty Loan were not received in time to make an impression---in fact too late to enable the superintendent to open subscription lists and place orders with banks. The matter of these bond sales required a period of education, and propaganda of this sort cannot reach the Indian through printed circulars. He has to be interested and educated through harangues. After the First Loan, the first indication of their loyalty was manifested through the deluge of contributions of basketry, pottery, etc. for the Interior Department Bazaar. At least $700 worth of curios, ranging from the ten cent piece to that valued at several dollars, went forward in the mails to Washington. All during the War this was followed by rather extraordinary contributions to charities and especially the RED CROSS. One drive for the Red Cross netted from Indians and whites, as per districts, the following:

Keams Canon,	$ 117.00	
Polacca,	147.81	
Oraibi and Bacabi,	188.61	
		$ 453.42

Complete data as to their subscriptions to charities conducted through the missions is not at hand.

The Thrift Stamp campaign showed that for a number of months post-offices at Hopi mesas were selling stamps at the rate of one hundred and more dollars monthly.

The Registration of the Hopi, which was thorough and not opposed in the least degree, was a pleasure when contrasted with the same effort (made once and once only) among the Navajo.

These various war activities gave frequent opportunity to expound the sales of War Bonds; and after the flat failure of the First Loan, owing to lack of information and time, the superintendent conducted a bond selling campaign at each Hopi mesa for each loan. The results follow:

SECOND LOAN:	Indian subscribers,	38 No.	$ 2,700.	
THIRD LOAN:	" "	49 No.	3,450.	
FOURTH LOAN:	" "	38 No.	4,100.	
	Total Indian subscribers	125		$ 10,250.

Of these Indians 121 were HOPI and 4 Navajo.

These subscribers included a number of Indian employees.

The white employees of the Reservation subscribed as follows:

FIRST LOAN,	figures incomplete, as all subscriptions were made direct to banks.			
SECOND LOAN,	14 subscribers,	---------	$ 1,300	
THIRD LOAN,	18	"	1,950	
FOURTH LOAN,	20	"	6,200	
	52	"		$ 9,450.

Others on the Reservation, traders, missionaries, etc. subscribed during the four loans more than $6,000. The figures are incomplete as many of these were private subscriptions.

RECAPITULATION:	ALL LOANS,	Indians, 125-------$	10,250;
		Employees 52-------	9,450;
		Others	6,000;
		GRAND TOTAL---------$	25,700.

For the Fourth Liberty Loan the Keams Canon District (Moqui Reservation) was allotted $6,600 by the Chairman of the Navajo County District. The Moqui Reservation was the banner district for the County, having sold more than $15,000 of Bonds, and was given an honor flag entitled to two stars.

Aside from these matters of cash, the Food Conservation campaign, especially in matter of flour substitutes, caused some little uneasiness to be felt and this from the Navajo quarter. There was evidence of bitter grumbling and covert threatening, all of which finally simmered down to the usual Navajo tactics--- a studied effort to evade and defeat these regulations. It is not thought, however, that they succeeded in any great degree. As stated above, the first effort to register the Navajo was abortive, and very nearly projected trouble. The orders to do so were issued without any consideration of the possible means for doing so; the effort was made carefully as a test, and, on finding that it would not work out without fighting, and that to procure the registration of a savage who would have been of no use whatever to the Army (other than to consume large quantities of food), the matter was dropped in good judgment.

One effort was made by the Moqui Superintendent to conserve on a large scale the food supplies in the hands of Indian owners-- for the direct benefit of the Army; (see direct correspondence of April 1917, telegrams and reports to Commissioner Sells); but as the Commissioner did not direct the forming of the necessary committee of superintendents to handle this matter over the whole

Navajo country, stating that this affair should be left largely to the local superintendents in their discretion, the complete conservation of all foodstuffs remained largely in the usual channels. On the Moqui Reservation, however, livestock sales were discouraged and restricted solely to the resident licensed traders, where all sales could be supervised; so that the Indian holdings were not depleted to the benefit of outside stock speculators.

In closing this section, as superintendent I think it only just and fair to state that, while in the past the Hopi Indian has evidenced himself as a peculiar, refractory and reactionary person generally, the War enabled a manifestation of his better qualities, and he should be given great credit. It may be that in recent years he has observed more of prompt square dealing, and has appreciated it. He is not unmindful of reservation changes, largely for the benefit of his children, the increase of water, stock, and intelligent guidance along feasible paths to prosperity, as opposed to do-nothing-ism coupled with abortive efforts to force his interest in matters such as agriculture according to white man's Kansas methods. Moreover, he has found that friendly or hostile, Christian or Snake-dancer, he has been given a fair deal. There has been no effort to make either a white man or a Christian of him. With these two old and bloodsheding efforts shelved, he has responded to the plan of considering him humanly as an Indian.

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INDUSTRIES, including Livestock:

The minor industries of the Moqui Reservation are the making of baskets (confined to the six villages of the Second and Third Mesas), pottery (confined the the First Mesa people), and some small matter of weaving. Not a great deal of the Hopi weaving gets into the hands of traders, since most of it has to do with ceremonial objects, and is so used.

Wood cutting and coal mining afford employment to a relatively small number of Indians. Freighting of Government stores from railroad points (Holbrook and Winslow) and between points and stations on the reservation, gives a larger number employment in the good seasons. The greatest need along this line is equipment. The "issue" method no longer provides wagons and harness. It is not every Indian who can purchase from traders or from the Agent on the "reimbursable" plan. So the equipment is running down. As stated elsewhere in this report, the improvement of the roads and washes, etc. also has been reduced to quite nothing because of this change. The Agency has nothing to issue and nothing to spend on these necessary activities. Horse stock, while not the worst of the Navajo country, should be intelligently improved. It has been demonstrated that the Agency can raise good horses, and it is believed that a demonstration should be sought along the lines of horse and mule raising under the supervision of the Stockman. This has been the subject of correspondence, and the subject has not thrived because the matter of forage to maintain a herd of mares in paddock is such an important point. It has been proven that the heaviest type of stallion will not do here. The Superintendent's suggestion has been to attempt a moderate cross at first and thereafter seek to develop the heavier-boned animal.

A consideration of the Indian method of agriculture, that of small patch planting in favorable locations--moving with the years, and the appreciation that the Indian knows more of this than any white man who has lived, tends to throw the intelligent effort toward cooperation rather than direction. Great help can be extended the Indian by the extermination of the pests, such as field rats, prairie dogs, badgers, skunks, etc., and a splendid showing was made last season. It is hoped that the Bureau of Animal Industry will be able to lend advice and supplies again this coming season. Another effort to exterminate coyotes proceeded with great success.

As with agriculture, dairying and fad-stock-raising are not feasible here, because the reserve does not produce forage, and

all such activities present expenses and losses rather than helps toward prosperity and independence. The Superintendent has steadily turned against the introduction of foreign, and therefore unfamiliar, activities, believing that in minor industries and native arts these people are well developed, and that time, money and above all INTEREST and COOPERATION are lost through failures. Therefore remains to these people, both Hopi and Navajo, the STOCK future, the success of which rests largely on the continued development of range water and the proper use of range areas. Fullblood Hereford Bulls and both Cotswold and Rambouillet Rams have been introduced. Additional purchases of bulls should be made, and a number of animals acquired for Indian benefit from Agency allotment of funds, so that such animals may be issued for labor. Not all of the Indians are able to BUY, even through the easy-payment method of reimbursable funds. The Navajo especially endeavors to evade these debts. One might suggest that the most prosperous Indians should buy the expensive animals and thereafter sell bulls and rams to poorer individuals. Very little of this works out among the Indians of these deserts. He is not a good salesman, and it is even difficult to get them to exchange breeding stock. During 1918 the superintendent bought in a number of ram lambs showing the Cotswold cross and thereafter issued them to distant Indians in the hope of assisting this matter. Such efforts have not been entirely successful because there is at hand no force of men to follow up the effort. The Hopi especially is a poor stockman, and should have daily attention. This corps of employees (there should be at least four) could be districted, and one of the first great benefits would be the establishment of a proper branding system. Having competent men assigned to districts would enable also a more complete supervision of stock sales in the selling season, and the thorough dipping of ALL flocks in the season. The Moqui Dip has been operated regularly each year, but it cannot be said that ALL flocks on the reserve have been dipped. Generally speaking, and among the Hopi especially, there has been great improvement of livestock here during the past seven years. The matter could be speeded up considerably however. At present there is not complete and regular supervision, there is not an intelligent branding system, and there is no follow up system possible to protect the new stock introduced.

Whoever is superintendent on the Moqui Reservation may procure success in all these matters once he is given additional range employees to assist the livestock superintendent.

One other industry of the reservation presents the Navajo

with occasional monies,--the Navajo Blanket. In 1911 it was estimated that the traders of the Moqui Reservation, and those close to the Moqui lines (unlicensed) purchased yearly about $100,000 worth of Navajo Indian rugs. This estimate was too high. After the introduction of the tagging system, the reports indicated that the first guess should have been $60,000. During 1918 the licensed traders of the reserve bought only $21,000. The very high prices for wool have during the past three years strongly affected blanket weaving. An Indian who can procure from 40 to 50 cents a pound for his raw wool, cannot afford to weave the stock into rugs for sale at 90 cents. Of course, for the best types of blankets, the price per pound averages higher than ninety cents, and some are sold as high as $2.00 per pound. However, it requires very nearly two pounds of raw wool to produce one pound of blanket, and this plus dyestuffs and labor (to say nothing for invention and workmanship) does not invite great production, and will not while wool brings the high prices for raw stock. It is believed that so long as the Indian trading business on reservations is regulated and supervised, so that cheapening processes cannot enter into the matter, the Navajo Indian blanket will remain a source of profit to the weavers, because it presents a method of earning money when other activities are at their lowest ebb. There should be a means devised for the protection of the Government guaranty tag. This also has been a matter of correspondence without developing the method.

Again referring to the improvement of horse stock, mention should be made of the Dourine work under the direction of officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which began at Moqui during the summer of 1918 and continued until January 1, 1919. It is understood that this work will be continued in the spring of 1919.

It is believed that this Report covers all the important phases of the Moqui Indian Reservation, for the period June 30, 1918 to February 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted.

Superintendent.

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