



CHAPTER 24
RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS,
ENFORCED SCHOOLING AT
KEAM'S CANYON, AND
THE RESUMPTION OF ALLOTMENT
(1907-1908)

This chapter includes documents from February 1907 to August 1908, principally from Part IV of the "Oraiba Troubles" files, with some additional letters from Keam's Canyon Letterbooks for this period.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
February 8, 1907.

Reuben Perry, Supervisor,
Moqui Reservation,
Keams Canon, Arizona.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, reporting your return to Keam's Canon for the purpose of taking up unfinished matters with the Superintendent and with certain Indians.

As the prisoners in conference with you and Superintendent Miller rejected the proposition to go to the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colorado, there is no occasion to pursue that branch of the subject further. Your statement to them that the Government desires to be kind to them, but that they will be required to keep their children in school, as the Friendlies do, was well advised. I am determined that their children shall go to school, and shall expect you and Superintendent Miller to place this decision in the strongest light possible before those who oppose the program. If they persist in their unfriendly attitude to the best interests of their children they must expect to take the consequences of obstinacy. I intend to deal with them as gently as they will permit, but I shall not countenance any opposition to the plan that has

been formulated for the government of the Reservation, with the essential features of which they are well acquainted.

Your warning to the Friendlies to refrain from making any more statements to the Hostiles that the schools are for the children of Friendlies alone, was timely. They must understand that the Government expects them to live in harmony with the other faction, as far as it is possible to do so.

As you told the Indians, the chief delegated by Ta-wa-quap-ti-wa to act during his absence cannot be recognized, for the present at least, and they must obey the teachers and judges in matters pertaining to village affairs. The old Friendly judge will not be dismissed because of the reasons alleged, for, as you say, these are good reasons why he should be retained. As the Indians promised to govern themselves in accordance with your explanations of the wishes of the Government, you may express to them my appreciation of their recognition of the duty they owe to themselves and their children.

You suggest that it would be well to have some official take one of the Friendly Indians to Riverside to talk over their affairs with Tawaquaptewa and tell him he must not write his band any more foolish letters. These suggestions seem to be judicious, and you are hereby directed to select an Indian and proceed with him to Riverside, California, for the purpose of interviewing Ta-wa-quap-tewa, at the expiration of your visit returning the Indian to his home. You will take proper vouchers for expenditures incurred on behalf of the Indian and submit them to the Office for payment.

You say that the Hostile parties who returned to the village have been very orderly

and have kept their children in school, obeying the teacher and their Indian judge. I hope that the Friendlies because of this, will become reconciled to the situation and treat them properly. You may say to the Friendlies that while the Government recognizes their kindly disposition toward itself, they must not forget that it is interested in the Hostile faction as well; and that, if they wish to merit a continuance of the Government's confidence they must so act toward the other faction as to remove as far as possible any cause for friction, especially as long as the Hostiles obey the instructions heretofore given.

Suggest to Superintendent Miller and Mr. Stauffer that in every way possible they must impress the prisoners with the fact that their chief, Yu-ke-o-ma, cannot return to the reservation; that it is useless to continue in opposition to the well defined policy which has been outlined for the government of the Indians; and that they must recognize it, or it may be necessary to adopt sterner measures than those heretofore taken.

As you say that the Hostiles will return to Hotevilla, where they have already built some fairly good houses, and that no great amount of material will be needed to assist them in providing habitations, you may direct Superintendent Miller to submit an itemized, detailed estimate for the \$20,000 worth of materials which you think will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Hostiles and those Friendlies who wish to move off the mesa. Of course, Superintendent Miller will require the Indians to pay something in labor for what they receive, as you suggest.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Superintendent Miller for his information, and his estimates will receive proper action when received here.

After your return from Riverside, if there is no further occasion for you to remain on the Moqui Reservation, wire the Office and orders will be given you as to your future movements.

Very respectfully,
(signed) F. E. Leupp
Commissioner

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School.
Keams Canon, Arizona.
February 13, 1907.

The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;—

Referring to your letter of January 18th "Education 6444-1907" I have the honor to report that the Hostile Oraibi prisoners have been employed in working the roads in the vicinity of this agency since early in December. They built a new road out of the Canon in the direction of Holbrook for about 15 miles and which has shortened the distance from here to Holbrook 3 or more miles besides being a much safer road. They have also repaired the roads for 7 or 8 miles up and down the canon.

They are good willing workers and Mr. Tucker, the foreman in charge of the gang, says he has only been able to locate one shirk in the party. They are pleasant fellows and have given no trouble at all. They appear to be perfectly trusty but do not seem inclined to make any promise for supporting the schools. . . .

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
In the Field
March 1, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report my return from Riverside where I went under orders from your Office dated February 8th last "Education 12442-1907".

The interview with Ta-wa-quap-te-wa and the Indian taken down by me was satisfactory and I feel certain that matters at Oraibi

will move sommthly [smoothly] on account of my talks with Ta-wa-quap-te-wa. I will make a report later.

On my return and learning that conditions had not in any way changed, I wired you as follows, under date of the 28th ultimo:

“No change in conditions Moqui reservation requiring me to remain longer. Request instructions”.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry,
Supervisor

As the next sequence of letters shows, the Hostiles imprisoned and working on the roads at Keam’s Canyon were kept longer than the 90-day sentence—which officially began on November 20, 1906, and expired on February 18, 1907—because they refused to give in to allowing their children to go to school. Six prisoners did consent, at least notionally, and were released on March 15th, but the remainder were kept at Keam’s Canyon until April 3rd, after Reuben Perry was directed to return to the Hopi Reservation from Fort Defiance in late March, when they were released even though they still refused to accept the school. Thus most of the prisoners spent almost five months incarcerated or under arrest—from November 9, 1906, to April 3, 1907.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School.
Keams Canon, Arizona.
March 5, 1907.

The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;—

I have the honor to report that Supervisor Perry, General Mechanic Staufer, and myself held a council with the Oraibi prisoners detained here on the 16th and I told them, using Mr. Staufer as an interpreter, the contents of your letter of February 8, “Education 12442-1907” and explained to them that you are determined that their children shall go to school, that their children were now in

school, happy and contented and that if they would state to us that they would not in the future oppose the schools or stand in the way of the Hopi children going to school that we would let them go home, that we would arrange to furnish them some material to help them make houses for themselves they to give a certain amount of labor in return for the material furnished them and that we would do what we could to assist them.

One of the men said they did not want any schools, neither did they want anything to do with the white people. Supervisor Perry then asked if some of the others would not accept the conditions offered but not one would say that he would favor the program or accept the proposal. They all thought they would be allowed to return to Oraibi after the 90 days expired and seemed to think no questions would be asked and no promises required.

We thought it would not be advisable to let them go home without some kind of a promise from them of good behavior in the future.

Since the 15th ultimo the prisoners have been working in the vicinity of the school.

They built a restraining wall in front of the school plant and have done considerable grading and leveling about the grounds.

I have been among them when they were at work and in most cases found them pleasant and working as if they were interested in the work they were doing.

Two or three have asked me when they were going home and I have in each case said you may go when you agree not to stand in the way of the Hopi children attending school.

I have explained to them that it was because they opposed the schools, and would not permit the Hopi children to attend school that they were being detained here. That I did not bring them here, neither did I have authority to let them go unless they agreed to the plan of putting the Hopi children of school age in school, that I was directed to feed them and keep them employed.

Saturday morning, the 2nd instant Hooker Hongoeva, our Judge from the first Mesa asked if he could go and talk to the prisoners stating that he was sorry for them and would like to try to get them to see that it would be to their advantage to agree with the plan.

I told him that any one of them who would state to me that he would not in the future oppose the schools would be allowed to go home.

They all came down to the office prepared to go home and the Judge said they were ready to go and asked me to talk to them.

The Judge stated that they were all anxious to go home, that they would not make any trouble in the future and would not be unfriendly to the whites, and the prisoners with one accord said "Oh yes", signifying their approval of this statement.

I said to them, "that is good", One of them said they wanted to get ready to plant their corn, and they wanted to do many things at home, that they wanted to take their children home to assist them with work.

I told them the smaller children could go if the parents lived near enough to the school at Oraibi and would promise to let them attend the day school there.

Some of them said they did not want their children to attend school and when they got them home at vacation time they would not let them return to school. They were informed that no children would be allowed to go out for vacation under such circumstances, and after talking with them for some minutes I found they were as determined as ever to not agree to anything. They want to return home but they don't want their children to go to school.

Different ones of the party had something to say during this meeting but it all amounted to the same thing.

They said they were going home any way and I told them they could go to work if they were not ready to comply with the conditions to obtain their release. They refused to go to work and did not move until the Police were instructed to start them. After that they went to work with more interest than they had displayed for several days.

The authority contained in office letter of January 29, 1907 "Education 6444-1907-Authority 103407" for the employment of irregular police expired on February 19. We have continued the five police privates on duty, and I respectfully request that the authority be granted for the employment of five irregular police privates at \$20 per month for such time as they may be required.

The Authority for the employment of a white foreman in charge of the prisoners will expire in a short time, and I request that authority be granted for the employment of a white foreman at \$4.00 per day for such time as his services may be required.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School,
Keams Canon, Arizona.
March 22, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The conditions were such that it was absolutely necessary to increase the number of extra policemen in charge of the Oraibi prisoners in order to prevent an outbreak.

Five of the prisoners came to the decision that it was to their interest to comply with the requirements of the Government and have promised to not interfere with the Hopi children attending school. When these five men left the camp those remaining became very sullen and their position seemed to be such that it was thought they might attack [attack] and overpower the foreman and the five policemen guarding them.

Please authorize the employment of the five additional policemen at \$20.00 per month from March 20th. for such time as their services may be needed.

This is in addition to the white foreman at \$4.00 per day and five extra policemen at \$20.00 per month requested in my letter of the 5th. instant.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Fort Defiance, Arizona,
April 5, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm message of yesterday, as follows:

“Hopis were released on the third. Am on way to Blackrock”.

Upon receipt of your message of March 19th, I proceeded to Keam’s Canon and there received your letter of equal date. I then proceeded to Oraibi and took twelve pupils from the day school and enrolled them in the boarding school, these being children of the prisoners held at work.

Upon my return from Oraibi, Superintendent Miller informed me of the message received directing that no decisive measure be taken until your letter was received. Your letter was received by Superintendent Miller on the second, and after going over the matter and the situation, we decided the proper thing to do was to send the men home.

After I left Keam’s Canon for Fort Defiance some two weeks ago, six of the prisoners promised to support schools in the future and were released by the Superintendent. Their going home seemed to make the others more stubborn and necessitated the employment of a larger force of special police, but the men had become quiet and had been working well for some time and we thought it unnecessary to prolong the period of their service so I released them as stated in message.

Before releasing the men, I told them that the Government had hoped to be able to arrange matters so they could have their children with them during the vacation period, but as they had refused to give the Government any assurance that their children would return to the school at the expiration of vacation, we would be compelled to keep all of their children in school during the coming vacation, and in the future unless they changed their attitude. They seemed glad to go home. I told them that we wanted them

to behave themselves and be happy and they said all right.

Little frivolous matters are coming up all the time at Oraibi and to the Indians seem to be of great importance and they have to be settled, but I believe it is the intention of Superintendent Miller to have Mr. Staufer stationed there permanently. He speaks the language well, has the confidence of both factions and I believe will be able to keep all outside affairs in good shape, while Mr. Martin the teacher is a man of good judgement and, I believe, will be able to keep village and school matters under control.

It has occurred to me that Hotevilla (Hostile Camp) is rather a large settlement to be without a Government representative and it seems to me that it would be wise to have a policeman stationed there. If one of the Hostiles would agree to serve in that capacity, I believe his employment would be beneficial.

I believe Superintendent Miller’s good judgement guided by the broad and wise outline furnished in Office letter of December 28th last will enable him to handle the situation, however, the Hopis are the most uncertain people I have ever had anything to do with, and it is impossible to predict what the situation will be in one week from date.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry,
Supervisor

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
April 20, 1907.

Superintendent Moqui School,
Keams Canon, Ariz.

Sir:

A letter has been received from Supervisor Perry, in which he says that the Hopis were released on the 3d instant, which action is approved.

The supervisor says that after he left Keams Canon, some two weeks prior to the date of his letter, six prisoners promised to support the schools in the future, and were released by you, and on his recommendation this is approved.

Based on Supervisor Perry's report of March 7, he was on March 19 wired as follows:

"Your plan to keep hostiles at work for definite time, then let them go and inform them that children will positively not be allowed to go home this coming vacation nor in the future unless they change their attitude, is approved".

Taking this order in connection with the report that six of the prisoners promised to support the schools in the future, and were released by you, the question arose in the Office whether, in view of their changed attitude, it would be wise to permit the children of these to go home during vacation. With many other Indians the answer would be simple; but the Hopi's peculiar temperament makes me hesitate; and before taking any action I wish to be better advised. As you are the officer who will be held responsible for carrying out the general lines of policy I have adopted in dealing with these people, your recommendations will be of great weight.

Consult with those persons in your neighborhood who are familiar with the Hopi and are in a position to give you good advice. It might be that if the stubborn majority were to see the children of the more sensible minority returning to their homes for vacation, and the parents enjoying the reunion, the spectacle would have a beneficial moral effect. I would rather reach their reason through their affections than by any species of physical force; and if they can be brought to see that I am making no demand upon them which is not made by every white government upon the white people subject to it, and that it is both pleasanter and more profitable to do right than to be stubborn for mere stubbornness's sake, the exhibition I have suggested may possibly produce a further break in the ranks of the recalcitrant. However, it is on these points I wish your candid judgment.

The Supervisor says that little frivolous matters are coming up all the time at Oraibi, which to the Indians seem to be of great importance and have to be settled, and he believes it is your intention to have Mr. Staufer stationed there permanently. Mr. Staufer is borne on the rolls as general mechanic at \$900 per annum; and while your action in

assigning him to duty temporarily at Oraibi will be approved, please inform me what arrangements are to be made to have the duties of general mechanic performed.

The Supervisor adds that it occurred to him that Hotevilla is a rather large settlement to be without a Government representative and that it would be wise to have a policeman stationed there; and that if one of the hostiles would agree to serve in that capacity he believes it would be beneficial. This idea of the Supervisor appeals to me, and I wish you to take up the matter at an early date and see if you can not get one of the hostiles to act as policeman. If it is necessary to authorize an additional position for this purpose, you may submit your recommendation.

Very respectfully,
Commissioner

Moqui School.
Keams Canon, Arizona.
May 9, 1907.

The Honorable
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Sir;—

Replying to your letter of April 1, 1907, "Land", relative to the allotment of lands to the Indians of the Moqui Reservation, I have the honor to state six townships and a few fractional tracts were surveyed 15 or 16 years ago, few if any of the posts marking the surveys could be found at this time for much of the land is covered with shifting sand which is continually changing from one location to another, piling up several feet deep, in many places. It is upon these shifting fields that the Hopis grow their corn.

There is an area half a mile wide and fifty miles in length along the Oraibi wash about half of which is suitable for cultivation. About the same amount of land along the First Mesa wash is suitable for cultivation. The productiveness of all this land depends largely upon the sand conditions which are very unstable.

I have the honor to suggest that before any action is taken in regard to allotting [sic] this land it would seem advisable to provide a

permanent supply of water sufficient for domestic purposes for the benefit of each location. This could be accomplished by providing wells about half a mile apart along the wash at a cost of \$50 for each well.

The claim of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company to certain lands in the vicinity of the Hopi villages is of great importance in connection with the allotment of lands to the Hopis. The different villages being in possession of and claiming certain tracts of land is worthy of consideration, also the springs and grazing lands are of much importance.

The Navajos have control of the range on every side within a few miles of the Hopi villages and will no doubt figure in any settlement of land that may come up.

The conditions on this reservation are perhaps very different to those prevailing on any other reservation and for this reason I trust may be fully understood before any decided action is taken in the matter of allotments.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School.
Keams Canon, Arizona.
May 14, 1907.

The Honorable,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;—

Referring to your letter of April 20, 1907, "Education 26609-32658-1907", I have the honor to state that the six prisoners who promised to support the schools in the future and were released by me, were told that they would be permitted to take their children to Oraibi, and send them to the day school there. This was done to place them on the same footing as the others who had returned to the village, and under instructions from Supervisor Perry.

The four children sent to Oraibi with this party have been attending the day school regularly, since their return.

Mr. Stauffer, General Mechanic, has devoted most of his time for several years to the work among the Hopi villages, and while he had a room at the Moqui School, and made headquarters at Keams Canon much of the time he was out at one of the villages, assisting the Hopi in their work, or in charge of the construction of some building or some other Government work, and it was thought that he could perform the duties assigned to him to better advantage if he were stationed at one of the day schools. He can cover the field as easily from Oraibi as from either of the other villages and can come to the agency when his services are more necessary here than elsewhere.

The suggestion of the supervisor that a policeman be stationed at Hotevilla is a good one and an effort is being made to find a suitable man, among the hostiles, who will accept the position, and the matter will be taken up when one is found.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller.
Superintendent

Moqui School and Agency,
Keams Canon, Arizona.
July 18, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Replying to your communication of May 27, 1907, "Land 46383 1907" and of June 27, 1907, "Land", relative to the allotment of lands to the Indians on the Moqui Reservation, I have the honor to state that the land on the reservation which has been surveyed covers about all the land now cultivated by the Hopi Indians and lies within sight of and near to the villages. There is much of the surveyed land that is not adapted to dry land cultivation and for this reason is not used by the Hopis.

A great part of the land upon the reservation that would be suitable for the agricultural purposes is located in the unsurveyed

parts of the reservation entirely in possession of the Navajo Indians, who have their corn-fields along the washes, much as the Hopis do.

Along the Oraibi Wash wells can be put down for about \$50 each and I suggest that 20 to 30 wells be provided before any attempt is made to allot lands to the Oraibis.

It is not known whether water can be acquired in the First Mesa Wash as easily as it can be in the Oraibi Wash and it would be necessary to prospect that part of the country before an estimate could be made as to the cost of constructing wells in that locality.

The people of the First and Second Mesas have their fields along the First Mesa Wash.

The hostile faction have established a village and are constructing permanent houses at Hotevilla, a spring on the edge of the Mesa overlooking the De-neb-i-to Wash, where some lands suitable for agricultural purposes are located.

The Navajos have fields in all the washes named, and use the range within 5 to 10 miles of all of the Hopi Villages, and have had possession of this territory for many years.

The Navajos have located near springs where they make their homes, care for their stock and cultivate their fields.

While this reservation is known as the Moqui Reservation fully two thirds of the area contained in the reservation is in possession of Navajo Indians.

In my opinion the Hopis would make little use of the lands now in possession of the Navajos if they were free to take them, for many fear if any of the Hopis will remain long away from the villages.

I have talked with some of the young men about the probability of the lands being allotted to the Hopis and also to some of the whites on the reservation, but I have not mentioned the subject to the older Indians.

The general opinion is that it would be hard to find a Hopi who would select or accept an allotment.

The control of their fields, orchards and grazing lands is vested in the clans, of which there are a number in each village. No one, not even the best informed Hopi, seems to know the exact status of the minor clans but

the authority of the chief of the ruling clan is supreme in each village, and when he issues some order prohibiting any person from planting a crop that person will make no effort to raise a crop until permission is given by the chief.

The most advanced Hopi believes this clan way of controlling their land is the only right way.

The whites on the reservation who know the Hopis best say if the allotment of land comes upon the Hopis at this time it will probably require strong measures to cause them to occupy the land selected for them or to conform to the rules covering individual ownership.

Mr. Staufer and Miss Abbott who have been long with these Indians say the matter of allotment to the Hopis is one that should be carefully and deliberately considered, for the Hopis have no desire for allotment and do not understand why the control of their lands should be taken away from them.

I am of the opinion that if the lands are to be allotted at this time it would be well to have a special Agent take the matter up with the Indians, for the reason that I have not been on the reservation long enough to gain a personal standing with many of them and I fear several of the friendlies will turn hostile if the allotment issue is forced upon them.

Mr. R. P. Collins of Rocky Ford, Col. understands the conditions, knows the Indians and has as much of their confidence as any one has and would probably be as good a man as could be found to undertake this work.

I am perfectly willing to take the matter up with the Indians if you desire it, but before doing so I wanted the Office to understand that it was a subject that would be distasteful to the Indians and would probably cause friction in connection with the attendance at the schools.

Mr. Staufer would be a good man to look over the lands for the Moencopi Indians.

If he is detailed to that work we should have a good mechanic in his place for there is much work at the day schools that we had intended to have Mr. Staufer do.

If there is any further information that I can furnish or any thing that you desire me to do in the matter of arranging for the allotment of this land please advise.

Very respectfully,
Horton H Miller,
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School and Agency,
Keams Canon, Arizona.
August 18, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of July 1st "Education" I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the Oraibi prisoners who were detained at Keams Canon, when I assumed charge of the affairs of this agency on January 1st 1907.

There were 70 Hopi men of the hostile faction of the village of Oraibi in camp near the agency guarded by 15 policemen under the supervision of a white foreman who directed the men in the work of repairing, improving and building roads in the vicinity of the agency.

I frequently went among the men while they were at work and found them good workers, peaceable and seemingly contented, until a council was held with them at which Supervisor Perry, myself and Mr. Staufer talked with them regarding their future attitude towards the Government Schools, and informed them that it was the intention of the Department to keep their children in school somewhere.

The prisoners said they had no use for schools and would not consent for their children to attend school.

When pressed for a reason for their attitude in this matter of schools they said their chief told them not to consent for their children to attend school and they would not do so until his head was cut off.

While Supervisor Perry was gone to Riverside to talk over the situation regarding the

Oraibi fields with Tewaquaptewa, the young judge, Kewanimptewa, came over from Oraibi to visit relatives among the Hopi prisoners. He explained to them how foolish they were in assuming such an attitude towards the Government and advised them to change their attitude and come with him to the Agency and ask to be allowed to return to their families. Six of the men came in and were released on March 15th and were permitted to take 4 small pupils to Oraibi promising to keep them in attendance at the Day School, which they did until the close of school June 30th.

When the remainder of the men were released they went direct to Hotevilla and began to construct homes and arrange for gardens near the new village.

I have visited them in their new village and found them working to improve their homes and surroundings.

A number of the parents have visited their children at the Moqui School but as a rule they are rather timid and shy and do not have much to say to the employees.

They are kindly treated and the policy of the school has been to let them enjoy the visit with the pupils without noticing them any more than seems necessary.

The 70 pupils kept at the Moqui School during the vacation are making satisfactory advancement in the Industrial Departments of the school and are enjoying the special advantage they are receiving.

It is possible to give them much more personal attention than when the other pupils were here and the individual instruction is doing them a great deal of good.

A few of the larger boys have been excused for a short visit to their homes for special reasons and have returned promptly to the school.

I do not anticipate any trouble in keeping the children in school but the hostile faction would continue to oppose school and try to prevent any other children from attending school.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

The next letter indicates the release date for 16 of the 17 imprisoned at Fort Huachuca, as October 18, the day they arrived back at Keam's Canyon (one, Qötsventiwa, had been released earlier, on June 23, 1907, said to be suffering from "nervous dementia"). Of the 16, seven were from Second Mesa, and returned to live in Songòopavi. The nine (or 10 including Qötsventiwa) Orayvis rejoined their families at Hotvela. Thus, despite the repeated insistence of Commissioner Leupp and Supervisor Perry that Yukiwma and Tawahongniwa were to be banished from the Hopi Reservation for life, both returned less than one year after their arrest. The news of their release, however, evidently did not fully register in Washington for more than six months, as subsequent letters show.

Subject: Relative to release of 16 Moqui Prisoners.

Moqui School and Agency.
Keams Canon, Ariz.,
Oct. 19, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 27, 1907, "Land 74682/1907, File 17b, 4" I have the honor to report that sixteen Moqui prisoners were delivered to me on the 17th instant and were on the morning of the 18th given permission to go to their homes.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
May 1, 1908.

Subject
Present status of Oraibi matters.
Report on prisoners, etc.
Superintendent,
Moqui Training School,
Keams Canon, Arizona.

Sir:

I hereby confirm Office telegram to you of yesterday, as follows:

Wire immediately number of Hopi and Shimopovi prisoners now confined in military prison. Advise by letter names of all placed in prison, and terms, and names of any who may have been discharged.

Make full report promptly on present status of Oraibi matters.

What the Office wishes is a full, clear statement concerning the Hopi and Shimopovi Indians who were placed in the military prison at Fort Huachuca in the fall of 1906 on account of resistance to the Government in the recent Oraibi trouble. Give the name and tribe of each of the 15 prisoners placed there, being careful to have the names exact; the term of imprisonment of each; record of each as a prisoner, and present health. If any have been discharged, give the names and date of discharge, and what their behavior has been since release. Tell also whether the whereabouts of Yu-ke-o-ma and Tawahongniwa is known.

In addition I should like a general resume of conditions on the reservation during the past year as regards the attitude of the former Hostile party on the question of school attendance. A prompt response is desired.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. F. Larrabee.
Acting Commissioner

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui Agency,
Keams Canon Arizona.
May 25, 1908.

Subject: Present status of Oraibi matters, report on Hopi prisoners, etc.

The Honorable,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in your telegram of April 30th and your letter of May 1st, "Education", I have the honor to offer the following report:

On May 6th, I wired:

"Replying to yours of thirtieth ultimo, just received, no Hopi or Shimopovy Indians are now confined in military prison. Report will follow in mail as soon as data can be obtained".

There is no record in this office of the names of the men sent to Fort Huachuca, nor the date upon which they were placed there.

On June 23rd, 1907, Kooch-ven-ti-wa, a Moqui prisoner, was returned to the reservation from Fort Huachuca and went to his home. This man was said to be suffering from nervous dementia, but appeared to be sane enough when he reached this agency.

On October 17, 1907, the sixteen Moqui prisoners, named below, were delivered to me at Keams Canon, by a military escort from Fort Huachuca, Viz.:

Bo-shi-ma [Lolma'iwma, 2M].
 Ma-sa-hong-ie [Masahongi].
 Gosh-hong-wa [Kyarhongva, 2M].
 Na-qua-wey-ma [Nakwave'yma].
 Lo-mi-wi-na [Lomawuna, 2M].
 O-ma-na-qua [Sikyayamtiwa, 2M].
 Lo-mi-es-ti-wa [Lomayestiwa].
 Pa-cush-ia [Talawisiwma, 2M].
 Ma-qua-lets-ti-wa [Nakwaletstiwa].
 Quo-ya-ho-es-ni-wa [Qöyahoyniwa].
 Ta-lang-ai-ni-wa [Talangayniwa].
 Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa [Tawahongniwa, 2M].
 Ta-lash-mang-e-wa [Talashongniwa].
 Yo-ke-o-ma [Yukiwma].
 Ta-lash-wang-e-ni-wa [Talaswungwniwa].
 Yo-ye-ti-wi-wa [Yoywaytiwa, 2M].

and were on October 18th, permitted to go to their homes. The men seemed to be in good health at the time of their release, and the escort informed me that they had been a well behaved lot while at the Fort and had not given any trouble on their trip home.

The only disturbance among the Hopis since the return of the prisoners has been the usual disputes regarding the ownership of fields, and these are among the friendlies themselves as well as between the two factions.

Yo-ke-o-ma, named in the list above, is Yu-ke-o-ma, the Chief, and he is living at Hotevilla, the new village established by the hostile faction after they were driven from Oraibi.

Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa and the other Chimo-povy men went to their village upon their return from Huachuca, and are living there. Very little has been said by the other people of the Chimopovy village regarding the return of Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa, but some of the

men at Chipaluvy, a village on the same mesa, claim fields that Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa has planted, and of course they would prefer that he and his crowd should move to Hotevilla where the other Hostiles reside.

The seventeen men, who have returned to this reservation from Fort Huachuca, are all of the Hopi tribe, and are now and have been since their return in good health.

The hostile faction are still opposed to schools, but the children of this faction, enrolled in the Moqui Boarding School, have been permitted to visit their homes during the present year for a few days at a time, and have usually returned promptly at the time they promised to, and in the few cases where they were late in returning, usually had some reasonable excuse.

These people have had the same consideration shown them, that has been shown the other patrons of the school, and this year have consented for ten of the larger boys to go to Rocky Ford to work in the beet fields. Last year they would not consent for any to go.

I think, if the parents agree to return their children at the beginning of school next fall, that we would have no trouble in securing their attendance at the boarding school, but there are some younger children in the village of Hotevilla, that should go to school some where next year, and it is thought they will protest against enrolling them, but I am of the opinion these can be enrolled without any serious trouble.

Very respectfully,
 Horton H. Miller
 Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
 United States Indian Service,
 Moqui Agency,
 Keams Canon, Arizona.
 July, 16, 1908.

Subject:
 Children of Hostiles remain at school.

The Honorable,
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my letter of May 25, 1908, relative to the attitude of the Hostile Oraibi

towards schools, I have the honor to report that previous to the close of schools for summer vacation, notice was sent out from this office that the pupils in the Moqui Boarding School would be allowed to go home on June 27th, for a two month vacation.

A number of the parents and relatives of the pupils were present on the morning of that day to take charge of the pupils.

I had the Hopi interpreter explain to a few of the Hostiles that the children would be excused to go home for a two month vacation, to return on September 1st when school would open again. No promise was exacted of pupil or parent or any one, but after the pupils had been lined up and excused, one of the hostile men came and said to me "if they took their children home, they would keep them and not return them again". I told him that all of the children could go home for two months, but when school opened in the fall all of the children would have to return. He said they would take their children home if they could keep them, but they would not bring them back to school. I told him that all of the children would have to return September 1st, when school opens again. The representative then returned to the Hostile delegation where they counceled [sic] for an hour.

At the close of the council, several of the pupils who had made ready for the trip home came back to the school. In some cases a good deal of persuasion on the part of the parent or relative seemed necessary before the child would return. Some of the children pled with their parents to be allowed to go home, but the delegation had evidently decided to not take any of the children home, under the circumstances, and the pleading of the children was of no avail.

A few of the children of the Hostile party went home before the council, and one of this number, a girl ten years of age, a general favorite at the school, returned in a day or two.

On July 1st, the matron and disciplinarian reported 31 girls and 29 boys, a total of 60 pupils, present at the school.

Since then several of the relatives of these children have visited at the school, and four of the larger boys have gone home and returned at the expiration of their leave.

I understand the ultra Hostiles say they will never put their children in school, nor give a promise to do so, but all of the hostile children in the Moqui School, except two or three small girls, have gone home during the year for one or more visits, and have generally returned at the time promised, usually four days from the time of leaving the school.

Some of the hostile men told me a few weeks ago that food was rather scarce with them now, and said that they had only small patches of corn planted this season, because it was hard to clean the fields in time for planting.

The children in school are well and appear to be happy.

Very respectfully,
Horton H. Miller
Superintendent

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
August 21, 1908.

Subject:

Unchanged attitude of Hostile Hopis with regard to attendance of their children at the Government schools.

Superintendent,
Moqui Training School,
Keams Canon, Arizona.

Sir:

Referring to your report of the 16th ultimo, concerning the attitude of the Hostile Hopi parents concerning school enrolments and attendance, it is noted that they refused to take their children home from the Moqui Training School for the vacation months because permission to do so was conditioned on their return to the school in the fall, and that 60 of the children remained at school on July 1st.

It seems also, that, although "the ultra Hostiles say they will never put their children in school, nor give a promise to do so", the children who were allowed to go to their parents at any time during the year were sent back to the school without protest when the time had expired.

In your report of May 25th you say:

These people have had the same consideration shown them that has been shown the other patrons of the school . . . [see Miller to C.I.A., 5-25-1908, above].

Although from your report very little change in the attitude of these Indians can be detected, there is encouraging evidence, in their prompt compliance with the rules in the matter of returning their visiting children to the school, of a growing respect for the Government's authority over them. For this rea-

son I do not anticipate any concerted resistance to your efforts to place the smaller children in school. I should not insist upon taking any whom you judge to be under seven or eight years old.

You should keep the Office advised as to conditions, among these Hostiles particularly, and report the results of your efforts to get the children into school.

Very respectfully,
F. E. Leupp.
Commissioner