



CHAPTER 22

“RETURN TO ORAYVI OR GO TO JAIL” — SPLITTING THE HOSTILES (NOVEMBER 1906)

This chapter's documents are drawn principally from Parts II and III of the “Oraiba Troubles” files.

[Office of the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs]
Washington[, D.C.]
November 3, 1906.

Superintendent,
Sherman Institute,
Riverside, California.

Sir:

Reuben Perry, Supervisor of Indian Schools, is now on the Moqui Reservation for the purpose of settling the troubles which have arisen between the “Hostiles” and “Friendlies”, under my special instructions. A part of the plan I am carrying out contemplates the transfer of Ta-wa-quap-te-wa, the “friendl” [friendly] chief, to a non-reservation school for the purpose of fitting himself for the duties of the position he is filling.

I am now in receipt of a letter from Supervisor Perry, who is at Oraibi, Arizona, in which he says,

“The matter of sending the ‘Friendly’ chief, Ta-wa-quap-te-wa to school has been settled by his consenting to go to Riverside for a term of three years. . . .” [see Perry to C.I.A., 10-25-1906, above, chap. 21]

On receipt of this letter you will communicate with Supervisor Perry at Oraibi, and place transportation for Ta-wa-quap-te-wa and his family as requested. Supervisor Perry will inform you when he is ready to send them to your school for enrollment. Note particularly what is said with reference to the

chief's request to wear his hair long and to dress as he wishes. You will accord him this privilege.

Acknowledge the receipt of this letter and notify me when you place the transportation, and when the party arrives at the school.

From time to time after this enrollment you should make reports with reference to his progress, etc.

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

Department of the Interior.
United States Indian Service,
Oraibi, Arizona,
Nov. 3, 1906.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm message of this date:

“Have consulted with Supt. Murphy relative to Moencopis assisting Friendlys. We recommend that prospective chief, Frank Se-impt-te-wa [Siyamiwa, Piikyas] and family be sent to Riverside school for three years.”

After talking this matter over with Mr. Murphy, I agreed with him that sending Frank Se-impt-te-wa to school would prepare him for citizenship and as a proper leader for his people. He will succeed to the chiefship upon the death of an aged woman [Nasilewnöm, Piikyas] who holds the position at the present time. In fact, Frank does to some

extent exercise authority now and did advise his people to go to Oraibi for the purpose of helping the Friendlys and this against the order of Supt. Murphy. Mr. Murphy believes no further punishment should be given the Moencopis and I concur with him in that opinion.

Relative to sending this and other men to school, I would respectfully suggest that the superintendents where they are sent be instructed to treat them as pupils and not display them as prisoners or chiefs, as the glory of such display would tend to destroy what it is hoped to gain by sending them to school.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry.
Supervisor.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Oraibi, Arizona,
November 5, 1906.

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

Sir:

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

“Returned Shimopovis to village Saturday after taking seven pupils from their number. Collected eighty-two children from Hostile camp Sunday. Am sending all to Keams Canon school. Impossible to board them here. Necessary to use soldiers to return Shimopovis and collect school children. Hostiles still oppose desire of government. One troop will move prisoners to Keams Canon to-day and hold them awaiting orders. It is hoped that Hostiles will accept terms after prisoners leave”.

Yesterday morning, Capt. Holbrook and myself spent an hour or more in explaining your desires to the Hostiles and trying to persuade them to put and keep their children in school and do as the Office desires but all our efforts proved fruitless. The camp was then surrounded and 82 school children taken. They had told us the day before that we would have to take all children and they had prepared for us by sending a large number away.

These people were told that, if they would agree to keep their children in school and

would live peaceably with the Friendlys, they could return to the village and have their children with them and at the day school, otherwise the pupils would be sent to boarding school. Not one was willing to accept the terms, yet all these people are friendly and seem kindly disposed until they are asked to do something the government wants done. Then they say they want to be let alone and to have their own way, do not want to do or live as white people but in the old Hopi way.

The children seemed to welcome the soldiers and did not hesitate to say they were glad to get back into school. Not one of the children cried when being taken from parents.

The Hostiles are a stubborn people and, unless they agree to something in the near future, I fear I shall have to submit recommendations, on account of their harsh nature, may shock the Office.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry
Supervisor.

Telegram

Oraibi, Ariz.
7. Nov
Via Holbrook

Comm. Indian Affairs

Held council with hostiles this morning. Offered permit men to take families and return to village, who would agree to keep children in school, and obey orders of gov't, about 25 accepted, but 53 refused. The latter were placed under arrest & are held by troops. Will move them to Keams Canon 9th. Awaiting orders. Recommend their sentence be 90 days hard labor and longer if they then refuse to accept terms. Work to be done on roads in Navajo country between Fort Defiance and Keams Canon. Request Supt. Keams Canon be granted authority to employ 15 Navajo police to guard men and oversee work, and authority to feed prisoners. If they can be spared from Ft Defiance, request that Whanagana Nez, Captain Belone, Klah and Neda Clowey be ordered to report to me for duty connection this work. Something of the nature necessary to break the rebellious spir-

it, by time order for troops to return Wingate can be issued by War Dept think their further stay will be unnecessary.

Perry.
Supervisor.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Oraibi, Arizona,
Nov. 8, 1906.

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

Sir:

... Nine children in addition to the 87 heretofore reported as having been sent to Keams Canyon and who are still there have entered the day school, and I believe more will be in to-day and to-morrow. It appears that the "backbone" of the trouble is broken, and if the measures recommended in dealing with the prisoners are carried out, I believe the future course of these people will be along progressive lines. The sentimentalists and those who desire to prevent or retard progress for the sake of art should have but little or nothing to do with these people in the future. Such people get but one side of the Indian character and are liable to do much harm while honestly believing they are helping the poor down-trodden Indian.

I inclose herewith copy of what I have required Indians to sign before permitting them to return to the village. I will file the original with signatures in the Office at Keams Canyon as the same may be needed for future use. It seems that the Hopi Indian does not attach much solemnity to his promise over signature even though made to the government. In this respect he seems to differ from other tribes.

Since coming to this place, I have had a number of conversations with Rev. Epp, resident missionary, concerning the trouble and the relation of missionaries to the government and the loyalty they owe the government and its representatives. Mr. Epp seems to think that if asked by an Indian as to whether an employee is a good person, that he cannot answer in the affirmative unless

the person in question is a professing Christian and says that, in all such cases, he has told the Indians what the bible requirements for a good man are and allowed the Indian to draw his own conclusions. I suggested that, if a man is moral in the narrow sense, is not profane or vulgar, he should tell the Indians, he is a good man. Mr. Epp did not exactly agree with me but I think he will be more careful in the future about making derogatory remarks about employees, and will probably support the government institutions in the future, which he has not done in the past.

Recommendations:

1. That the Office let resident missionaries and all visiting people understand that they are not to discuss employees or institutions with the Indians nor hold investigations without authority from the Office;

2. That any man who has signed and agreed to requirements as shown on paper inclosed herewith and who violates same or any part thereof be severely dealt [dealt] with. Such a lesson is necessary to teach these people the solemnity of a promise made to the government.

3. That the police force for this reservation be increased to six men and the superintendent in charge be directed to pay especial attention to the keeping of order at this village and that he see to it that all children of school age be kept in regular attendance.

I shall report later relative to the manner in which your program for this place has been carried out.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry,
Supervisor.

[Agreement signed by the Hostiles returning to Orayvi, not dated, but probably November 8, 1906]

We, the Oraibi men and heads of families of the faction usually called Hostiles, each for himself and family, hereby agree and promise, as follows, to-wit:

1st. That, if all families are allowed to return to the Oraibi village for the winter, we will live in peace and harmony with the fac-

tion known as Friendlys, during the time our families are allowed to remain in the village;

2nd. That we will place all of our children of school age in school and keep them in school until they reach the age of 20 years unless excused from attendance by order of the Superintendent of the Reservation;

3rd. That we will go to work, when directed so to do by the Superintendent or other representative of the government, and build houses for our families at such place or places as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative may direct;

4th. That, in the future, we will obey any and all orders of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his representative;

5th. That we will submit to and obey the orders of the parties named by the Superintendent or Inspecting Official to control and govern the village during our temporary stay and to any orders of the superintendent of the reservation;

6th. That our new homes, villages and conduct shall be governed in accordance with the desire of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

7th. That we agree, each for himself and family, to do whatever work may be required by the field matron toward keeping the village and houses in a clean and healthful condition.

8th. That we agree to accept, hold and cultivate whatever lands may be given us by the allotting agent who may allot the Hopi lands at some future time;

9th. That we agree to assist in carrying out the foregoing and in apprehending the bringing to justice any Hopi who does not obey the same.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
November 9, 1906.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the plan recently adopted, with the approval of the President, in dealing with the

Oraibi situation in Arizona, I have the honor to repeat for your information a telegram received late yesterday afternoon, from Supervisor Perry, dated Oraibi, Arizona (via Holbrook), November 6, as follows:

Returned Shimopovis to Village Saturday after taking seven pupils from their number . . . [see Perry to C.I.A., 11-5-1906, above]

A previous letter from Supervisor Perry (dated October 29), announced the arrest, with the aid of the military, of some twenty-nine (29) Indians, eighteen (18) of whom he recommended be sent to prison, the eleven (11) remaining to be sent to school.

Referring again to his telegram, above quoted, the only question demanding immediate attention is as to the proper disposition to be made of hostile prisoners (some 18) taken to Keams Canon under military escort, where they are to be held to await orders from Washington.

I should not have favored proceeding to this length with the more troublesome element in the Oraibi pueblo, had not every ordinary means been exhausted to convince them of the folly of their course. They have had a good sized day school placed convenient for their use at the foot of the mesa on which they make their home, so as to avoid as far as practicable the separation of children from parents and give the elders themselves a chance to come daily within the sphere of civilized influences. It has been carefully explained and patiently repeated to them that the Government, in insisting that the children of the pueblo must be permitted to acquire the rudiments of an education, is only taking kind measures for their protection when they have to mix with the white people who are moving continually nearer to them, and that the same thing is demanded of the white children themselves as a preparation for citizenship. They have had impressed upon them the fact that under the civil laws of Arizona, a parent is liable to fine and imprisonment if he persists in refusing to let his children attend school. To all of this the sole response of the Hostile Indians has been a contemptuous demand that the Government and all the white people shall go away, so that the Hopi children may

not be ruined by learning anything of white civilization.

When matters came to a final issue and force had to be used to compel obedience to the righteous and humane demands of the Government troops were called in only to assist the local representatives of the Indian School Service in preventing the shedding of blood. The commanding officer appears to have acted with the greatest consideration, and to have aided Supervisor Perry with discreet counsels, sharing the Supervisor's pity for the unfortunate victims of their own superstitious blindness. Only the ringleaders in the long Hostile agitation and the final struggle have been arrested; and it is hoped that their separation from their followers may have the effect of breaking the spell which has bound the recalcitrant element for years and of restoring normal conditions to the pueblo. It will be a case of the few being confined for the sake of emancipating the many. The prisoners will have their fate in their own hands; and by abandoning a resistance which they will soon discover to be not only ineffective but foolish, most of them can earn their return to freedom and home.

Meanwhile, all the children and not a few of the adults of both sexes, will be provided for in our schools—those of their own choice as far as practicable. The education of the Friendly leaders will be undertaken also, to the end of bringing both factions to a sensible state of mind when they are allowed to come together again. The discipline to which all will be subjected will be made as kindly as is consistent with firmness and the cultivation in them of a wholesome respect for the supremacy of our great Government which belongs to the red man as well as the white. There will be no interference with the religious beliefs of the Indians, or with their innocent ceremonies and customs; the sole purpose underlying the Government's intervention is to improve their condition by preparing them to hold their own amid the social changes which the steady advance of Caucasian civilization is bringing upon them.

It is contemplated, as a part of the progress to which I have referred, that the prisoners should be "imprisoned in a military prison or prisons, on prison fare, and at hard labor,

for such terms, not under one year, as their respective bad conduct seems to justify".

It is perhaps needless to say that while I wish these prisoners to receive, and believe that the military establishment will give them, the very best of treatment, I do wish to emphasize to their minds the fact that imprisonment for wrongdoing is not a mere holiday excursion. Previous experience has shown that Indians of this same tribe when confined at a distance from home, but lightly worked and highly fed, have returned with a sense of having simply had a good time, assured their friends that it was a fine thing to be imprisoned, and advised others to seek arrest. In fact, while I was personally visiting the pueblo of Oraibi, I came across one man who boasted that he had been a prisoner and enjoyed it; and his contemptuous reference to any association of punishment with such an adventure as he had satisfied me of the utter futility of going through an empty form of chastisement in the case of persons as ignorant as the Oraibi Hopi. This will explain my desire that the prisoners should not be specially favored as to table fare or allowed any laxity of discipline as regards their compulsory labor while under sentence.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that the War Department be requested to give the necessary orders for the accomplishment of the plan proposed, and that the place or places of confinement of the Indians shall be as far distant from their present homes as it is possible to take them without seriously endangering their health by an extreme change of climate, and that strict orders be given that they be kept at hard labor and on prison fare during the period of their confinement.

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

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Oraibi, Ariz. Nov 12, 1906.

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

Sir;

I have the honor to confirm message of equal date as follows:

“Visited hostile camp with troop yesterday captured twenty-eight school children and took twenty-one men who defy Government orders. Recommend men for week [work] on roads. As soon as disposition can be made of all prisoners troops’ work will be done, and they should be returned to Fort Wingate”.

Every effort possible has been put forth to cause these people to see that they are in the wrong and to persuade them to cease their opposition to the Government, but they are stubborn and absolutely refuse to make any terms. If the Government expects obedience in the future it will be necessary to complete this work by carrying out all the punishments recommended.

Quite a number of the hostiles have accepted propositions made by the Government, returned to the village and placed their pupils in school. They seem happy over their decision and all the children are pleased to be in school and do not hesitate to say so.

On yesterday morning all of the women were taken from the hostile camp down to the school, but after the children and men who would not sign were taken from the group, the women were sent back to the camp and told that they would have to spend the winter there unless they would agree to obey the orders of the Government. They have built a number of good houses and will be comfortable until spring.

Referring to my recommendation that the hostiles be employed for ninety days to work the roads in the Navajo country, I have to advise the Office that Superintendent Lemmon informs me that the roads between his school and Holbrook are in a bad condition, and these are the roads over which the freight for the Agency and School is transported, and that he has asked for three hundred dollars to make some badly needed repairs. I, therefore, recommend thatthes [that these] men be employed to put this road in good condition.

Very respectfully
Reuben Perry,
Supervisor.

Telegram
Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.,
November 13, 1906.

To
Perry, Supervisor,
Oraibi (via Holbrook), Arizona.

Answering your telegram via Gallup twelfth reporting additional arrests in Hostile camp, your recommendation is approved. When troops are no longer needed you will so notify the officer in charge, and meanwhile the War Department will instruct him as to his relief. Telegraph this Office when the troops leave you. In all you do avoid unnecessary harshness to the Indians and keep constantly before their minds the fact that the Government is their best friend, that it is much wiser than they, and that its measures are taken solely for the good of themselves and their children.

What has become of the plan for using Hostile men to build new village? Mail full report as soon as possible covering all your operations to date of your writing, showing number, sex, and age of Hostiles returned to Oraibi; also number, sex, and age of Hostiles still in camp and what provisions for present comfort and plans for protection and subsistence during winter.

(signed) LEUPP Commissioner.

Moqui School,
Keam’s Canon, Ariz.
Nov. 13, 1906.

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

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that last night there reached the Agency from the camp at Oraibi seventy-one (71) prisoners; and these with one sent down earlier make 72 prisoners to be fed. The estimate for the Agency is only about one eighteenth of what will be required to feed these people for ninety days.

It is my understanding from Supervisor Perry that these men are to be worked on the roads for ninety days accompanied by nineteen policemen. At the end of that time they are to be given an opportunity to sign an agreement to comply with the demands of reasonable authority and those who do not are to be put back at the work and kept at it til they are ready to stop their opposition to the government.

I therefore have the honor to recommend as follows:—

1. That seven thousand pounds of bacon be added to the supplies furnished this Agency and shipped immediately under existing contracts.

2. That the Superintendent here be authorized to call upon the contractors for any amount of beef or flour necessary to the subsistence of these people and within the 25 per cent limit of the contract. It is not presumed they will be fed beef more than twice a week but the police will need to be fed if they are held.

3. That one thousand pounds of hard bread be shipped immediately under existing contracts.

4. That four hundred pounds of beans, two hundred pounds of dried prunes, fifty pounds of coffee and two hundred pounds of sugar also two hundred pounds of salt be shipped immediately under existing contract.

I wish that this might have awaited the arrival of my successor but a letter from him today informs me that he can not now say when he will reach here. And it will not require much delay in the shipment of the above to make him so short in his subsistence as to seriously cramp him in his schools—which is certainly not desired. Running the children from the hostile camp into the boarding school has already drawn upon the subsistence for that school beyond what was contemplated.

As these men are to be worked away from their homes both for the better handling of the men and where the work is needed, it occurs to that some kind of shelter should be provided if reasonable health conditions are to be maintained. I therefore recommend that your Office purchase and ship to this Agency:—

Four tents 14×24, 10 oz. duck, complete with poles and pins, zinc lined holes for 6

in. Stove pipes, for sleeping tents of prisoners and policemen.

One tent 9½ × 12, 10 oz. duck, complete with poles, pins, fly and floor cloth, zinc-lined six inch hole for stovepipe, for foreman.

It is not my desire to treat these people with sickly regard, on the other hand I know it is not the desire of the Office to jeopardize their health. We will have zero weather and six and eight inch snows before the ninety days are up unless there are very unusual climatic conditions here.

Very respectfully,
Theo. G. Lemmon,
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Keams Canon, Arizona,
November 17, 1906.

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

Sir:

Referring to Office letter of the 4th ultimo giving outline of work to be accomplished in an endeavor to settle trouble existing between the Friendly and Hostile factions at this place and to Office message of the 13th instant instructing me to report what had been accomplished to date, I have the honor to report that an effort has been made to carry out your orders and to state briefly below what has been done, following your outline as closely as possible in making this report.

1. The Shimopovi Indians were returned to their village on the third as reported in my letter of the 5th instant. Their children have all been placed in school, excepting one young man who is held for work on the roads on account of his refusal to attend school as directed to do.

2. All Oraibi “Hostiles” who have agreed to obey the orders of the Government in the future have been permitted to return to the village for the winter, but with the understanding that they will be moved out in the spring and have new homes of their own

building. The "Friendlies" have promised to live in peace with the returned Hostiles and most of them will not object to building houses down on the level.

3. Yu-ke-o-ma and Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa were arrested October 28th and the former deposed from chiefship, both were notified that they would never be permitted to return to the Hopi Country. Their crops and personal effects are being disposed of in accordance with your instructions and their desire. Peter Stauffer, General Mechanic, being instructed to ascertain the desire of these and other prisoners with regard to their property and to carry same into effect. Mr. Stauffer is well acquainted with these Indians, and inasmuch as Supt. Lemmon has resigned and will leave the reservation soon, I believed him to be the best qualified employee to look after the disposition of said property. The arrest of these two men and 26 others was reported to the Office in letter under date of October 29th.

4. Ta-wa-quap-te-wa, the chief of the "Friendly" faction, on learning that you desired him to go to school for three years or more for the purpose of learning English and fitting himself for the position of leader among his people, readily consented to go to the Riverside school for a term of three years and left on the 15th instant with his family and 22 pupils from the Oraibi day school, the consent of parents and pupils being obtained largely through his influence.

More of the "Friendly" children will go to Riverside in a few days and some of the "Hostiles" to Phoenix.

5. The requirements of this section of your program; viz: the deposing of Ta-wa-quap-te-wa from chiefship was carried out by effecting his transfer as stated in the first preceding section and by the establishing a board of control to govern the village as hereinafter reported.

6. The establishing of a temporary government for the pueblo, as required by section six of your outline, has been effected by having the Indians of both factions understand that the teacher in charge of the day school, the "Friendly" Judge Quoing-in-iwa [Qöy-angayniwa, Badger] and Ke-wan-imp-te-wa [Kuwannömtiwa, Sand], a bright young man

selected by me from the "Hostiles", are to form a Board of Control for the village.

The position of judge or laborer at \$7.00 per month should be created and this young man appointed to same. Paying him something will have the effect of showing him and his people that he is treated as well as the "Friendly" judge and he will be impressed with the fact that he has become a part of the government machinery. I recommend that the Superintendent be instructed to take this man up on his agency rolls.

In this connection, I desire to add that the new government seems to be running smoothly. The only suggestions I saw fit to make were that the judges consult the teacher frequently, keep the children in school and arrange to have all ceremonies take place on Saturdays so as not to interfere with school or the Sunday service of the Missionary.

7. The arrest of the parties who violently interfered with the police at Shimopovi last spring was consummated [consummated] on the 28th ultimo and said prisoners with the Oraibi ringleaders in opposition to the Government left here on the 14th instant for Fort Wingate, to be disposed of in accordance with your order and by the War Department.

8. You state "That any others besides the Hostile chiefs already mentioned and the Shimopovi ringleaders, who may, on later investigation ordered by the Office, be proved to be a trouble-making element, shall be banished or imprisoned".

This has been partially carried into effect by placing under arrest 70 Oraibi men who hold out in opposition to the Government, they to be required to work on roads, etc. for a term of ninety days or longer if they do not change their attitude. These men remain stubborn and passively defiant. They receive the message that the government desires to help them and wants only obedience about as the Chief Yu-ke-o-ma received your advise when you visited this place, however, it is believed that in time they will change.

9. The two regular troops, under command of Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook assisted by Lieutenant Lewis arrived Saturday, October 27th, and greatly assisted in all of the work. Captain Holbrook is a kindly disposed man and did all in his power to convince the In-

dians that they were in the wrong and that the government could not tolerate their attitude and tried to persuade [persuade] them to desist in their opposition to the government and schools. His services aside from commanding the troops were very beneficial.

One troop returned to Keams Canon on the 5th with the 28 prisoners, being under command of Lieutenant Lewis. This troop and Officer rendered satisfactory service in making arrests, collecting children and guarding prisoners.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that the War Department be informed of the satisfactory service of Officers and troops.

10. All of the people of Oraibi have been informed of the intention of the Government to have their children attend some school and to have them behave themselves as white people are required to do. They were given their choice but all excepting a few rejected all schools, therefore, most of the children were sent to the Keams Canon school but the small ones belonging to parents who afterwards agreed to keep them in school are being returned to the day school. The children whose parents will not agree to keep them in school anywhere, if there be any such by vacation time, should not be allowed to go home for vacation but should be kept in the boarding school the entire year.

11. All the Shimopovi children are in the day school at second mesa or Keams Canon, excepting one young man who promised to enter the boarding school after helping his folks to return their belongings to their village, but he refused to do so and is held for road work. None of the Shimopovis have or will agree to keep their children in school, however, they made no resistance when the teacher demanded the children who were returned from Oraibi for school and they have been in regular attendance since.

12. Your requirements relative to allowing the parents to elect between the day and boarding school has been carried out by permitting those who would agree to keep their children in school to select the school. Only a few selected and their selection was the day school where their children were placed. All other pupils were sent to Keams Canon under

my order, but as stated in section 10, some of these pupils are being returned to the day school. No one connected with the boarding school has been permitted to suggest or solicit pupils for said school.

13. I have taken especial pains to have the Indians understand that the Government has reached the limit of its patience and have endeavored to have them understand just what is expected of them in the future.

In this effort my work has been partially successful only, and the 70 men held for road work are as far from obedience and reform seemingly as their people ever have been. They believe they will be released in ten days or two weeks and are encouraging each other to hold out in disobedience for awhile and say they will be allowed to go without any reform or promise. Yukeoma, the hostile chief, has encouraged all the prisoners in the belief that this affair will terminate as their troubles have in the past; that is, they will be kept in prison for a short time and then allowed to return to the reservation. He told his people that I was not telling the truth when I informed him and them that he and Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa would never be allowed to return to the Hopi country. The Office order requiring him to leave the Hopi country forever is a good one and should be strictly adhered to.

14. I have presumed that the Office will examine the laws relative to allotting the land in severalty. I have told the Indians that their lands are to be allotted and there seems to be but little or no objections to such action.

15. In council and before his arrest, I told Yukeoma the way you tried to reason with him and all that you suggested that should be said to him and have from time to time explained to these Indians what you have suggested and what the Government intends to require of them. It is my opinion that they will believe when they learn the facts to be true and this knowledge will necessarily have to come from cold, hard experience. They seem to hold the Government schools and all white people in contempt and, as they put it, will live by the traditions of their forefathers and in the old "Hopi Way".

This problem is not yet settled but there is

no further need for troops; but if the Government obtains obedience, it will be compelling these 70 men now held to work or remain in prison until they change their way.

Relative to the Moen Copis disobeying their Agent by sending armed men to assist the Oraibis I have before reported that this matter has been disposed of to the Satisfaction of Superintendent Murphy by requiring Frank Si-emp-ti-wa, the prospective chief, and his family to attend school for a term of three years. They left on the fifteenth for Riverside California.

November 19, 1906.

I spent the day yesterday talking with the prisoners and explaining why things must be done as the Government desires and that their disobedience must be punished in order to convince them of the power and right of the Government over them. I did this by separating a few of the men from the entire number, talking with them and getting them to repeat the conversation to the others. This was the first time any interest has been shown in the idea of building a new village. I was encouraged to believe that these men are beginning to think seriously about their condition and to believe that the mental change so much desired is beginning to come. They seemed to think that ninety days rather a long time to work for their disobedience. I told them that I would suggest that the time of the men who work well and assure us that they will be obedient in the future be shortened a little and the time of those who do not so conduct themselves be extended.

The organization of the police has been completed and the time of the prisoners began today.

In order to enable the police to handle so many and to prevent the necessity of any being injured in case of an effort being made to escape, I have locked them together in twos. They will be separated as soon as we believe it can be safely done.

The Hostiles have had many sympathizers among the residents and visitors to the reservation but these people have been able to

see the justice of the stand taken by the government. Some of these parties have been invited to talk to the Indians and assist me in getting them to see that they are in the wrong. In all such cases, the white parties have been convinced of the stubbornness of these people and that any reform must, at least, be started by force.

The Hostiles who remain in the camp have built comfortable homes, have harvested or are harvesting their crops, are near wood and water and will pass the winter as comfortably as they would in the village.

A site for a new village should be selected and the water supply ascertained. The village for the Hostiles should be some distance from Oraibi so the range for the stock of the two factions will not be so burdened and for the further reason that they will live more in peace if separated some little distance.

I shall in the near future examine what are considered desirable locations and submit recommendations concerning same, and I recommend that the Superintendent be instructed to ascertain the quantity and quality of water for domestic use.

Of course the foregoing plan would contemplate the building of a new day school for the Hostiles and it seems to me that it would be well to have the two day schools and reduce the capacity of the one at Oraibi.

I further recommend that the Government furnish doors, windows, lumber for floors and door and window casings and roofing for the new houses. Of course the houses should be built of stone or adobe and laid up in adobe mud. Similar houses were build some years ago by a number of the Friendlies and they seem to be very comfortable and the owners seem to take good care of them.

I wish to suggest that all Indian houses should have fire places and chimneys. The fire place furnishes the most satisfactory method for ventilating an Indian house for the reason that the doors and windows are generally not used for the purpose.

In the foregoing, I may have gone beyond what the Office desires in the way of recommendations, but I have stated what I believe to be the best for these Indians.

The Indians from the Hostile Camp have been disposed of as follows.

Sent to Fort Wingate by soldiers:	28 men,
Kept prisoners, Keams Canon:	70 "
	<hr/> 98
Returned to Shimopovi:	3 men,
(Placed in Second Mesa School)	19 women,
Do.	4 school girls,
(Under school age)	2 " "
	11 children
	<hr/> 39
Returned to Oraibi	41 men,
(Placed in day school)	42 women,
Do.	14 boys
(Under school age)	27 girls,
(Excused from school on account poor health)	25 children
	<hr/> 2 boys,
	<hr/> 151
Keams Canon School:	48 boys,
	40 girls
	<hr/> 88
Yet in Hostile Camp:	7 men,
(Under school age)	63 women,
	21 children,
	<hr/> 91
Total	467.

It is next to impossible to get a correct count of the Hostile camp for the reason some are out harvesting crops and the Indians there will not furnish any information. I think there are a few more belonging to the camp than this shows but this is not far from correct.

Complying with instructions contained in Office letter "Education 94878" of October 29th asking for recommendations for increasing the capacity at the Oraibi and other day schools so as to furnish accommodations for all children of school age, I have the honor to state that about 20 more pupils will be transferred [transferred] to nonreservation schools.

I then recommend that forty of the Oraibi pupils now at Keams Canon be returned to the Oraibi day school and placed with parents if possible; if not possible, that they be entered as boarding pupils. I believe in two or three weeks' time the forty pupils can be placed with their parents who have and who will return to the village and I have directed that they be returned as fast as possible. In case it becomes necessary to have boarders at the day school, one or two more employes

will be required and it will be necessary to rent two Indian houses and fit them for dormitories or store the school goods in them and use the store rooms for dormitories.

In case the pupils are disposed of as above suggested, the schools on the reservation will have enrollments about as follows:

Boarding school, 180; First Mesa day school, 55; Second Mesa day, 111, Oraibi day school, 155 to 160.

Very respectfully submitted,
Reuben Perry,
Supervisor

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Moqui School,
Keam's Canon, Ariz.
Nov. 18, 1906.

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

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that on Nov. 15th, eight girls and fourteen boys of school age, were with the consent of the parents, the children and my approval transferred from this reservation to the Training school at Riverside, California.

These were pupils [pupils] from among the friendly Indians at Oraibi and went with the chief of the friendlies, Ta-wa-quap-ti-wa at his request. There are twelve or fourteen more who will follow him to that school in a short time. This is a slight relief to the congested conditions of the schools here but there is need of much greater relief and everything is being done that can be done to get others away that these schools, especially the Keam's Canon school can reduce its numbers to something near sanitary conditions, and good working order.

Very respectfully
Theo. G. Lemmon
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
November 20, 1906.

Reuben Perry,
Supervisor of Indian Schools,
Oraibi, Arizona.

Sir:

Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. You enclose a copy of the statement which you have required the Indians to sign before permitting them to return to the village. While it may be true, as you say, that a Hopi Indian does not attach much solemnity to his promise over signature even though made to the Government, yet your actions in securing their signatures seems to be the best policy that could be pursued at the present time.

Your suggestion to the resident missionary, Rev. Mr. Epp, concerning the trouble, and the relations of the missionaries to the Government, and the loyalty they owe to the Government and its representatives, is a good one, and, if carefully followed by all concerned, will remove one of the causes of friction.

Your recommendations, with clerical errors corrected, are:

1. That the Office let resident missionaries and all visiting people understand that they are not to discuss employes or institutions with the Indians, or hold investigations, without authority from the Office.

Necessary instructions for carrying out this recommendation will be communicated to the Superintendent in charge of the reservation, and he will be directed to see that all persons affected thereby have full notice thereof.

2. That any man who has signed and agreed to requirements, as shown on the paper enclosed, and who violates same or any part thereof, be severely dealt with.

You may clearly and forcefully tell the Hopi Indians that any violations of the provisions of the paper which they have signed will be dealt with severely.

3. That the police force for this reserva-

tion be increased to six men, and the Superintendent in charge be directed to pay especial attention to the keeping of order at this village, and that he see to it that all children of school age be kept in regular attendance.

The necessary authority for the employment of this extra police force will be taken up, and when allowed the Superintendent in charge will be instructed accordingly.

Your letter of November 10th also has been received in which you say—

Referring to my recommendation that the Hostiles be employed for ninety days to work the roads in the Navajo country, I have to advise the Office that Superintendent Lemmon informs me that the roads between his school and Holbrook are in bad condition, and these are the roads over which the freight for the Agency and School is transported, and that he has asked for three hundred dollars to make some badly needed repairs. I therefore recommend that these men be employed to put this road in good condition.

This recommendation meets my approval.

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

[Telegram]
20 Paid Govt
Via Kingman Ariz

Fort Mohave Ariz Nov 20th '06

Supt Lemmon,
Keams Canyon Via Holbrook A. T.

Will arrive at Holbrook twenty eighth professor Lemmon has been advised.

Miller Supt.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Sherman Institute, Riverside,
Calif.,
November 26, 1906.

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

Sir:

By reference to letter Education 96579-06, dated November 3, 1906, I have the honor to

report that the Hopi "Friendly" chief Ta-waquaptewa, and Frank Sewenimptewa, and families, together with a party of pupils of school age, arrived at this school a few days since. The Chief very soon discarded his village garb and donned the school uniform. He also had his hair trimmed within a day or two after his arrival; it was done upon his request. He made application for a hat. He falls in line with the rest of the pupils and attends school regularly. I have placed these married men and their families in two large rooms

which adjoin. They seem to be contented and happy. The Chief does not wish, however, to attend either Protestant or Catholic Services, nor has he been urged to do so. It was one of the requests, I believe, that was made that he should not be made to listen to a Preacher or a Priest, and unless directed by the Office to the contrary, he will be permitted to use his pleasure in the matter.

Very respectfully,
Harwood Hall.
Superintendent