



CHAPTER 21
THE ARRIVAL OF SUPERVISOR PERRY
AND THE ARMY
(OCTOBER 1906)

This chapter includes documents taken principally from Part II of the "Oraiba Troubles" files in the National Archives. Again the subject matter is self-explanatory.

Department of the Interior
United Indian Service,
Moqui School,
Keam's Canon, Ariz.
Oct 4, 1906

Triplicate
Oraibi Ariz Oct 1 1906
Agreement to Rent or Lease

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

Sir;

I, Ca-i-ma-na [Qa'ömana, Reed], hereby agree to rent or lease to Superintendent Theo. G. Lemmon, for use by the U.S. Government as a hospital my one story stone house standing northwest of the Oraibi School plant, for a compensation of two dollars per month from date for a period of not less than three months, nor more than twelve months at the option of the Government. Subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Sept. 29th, relative to the hospital for the Hopis in the Hostile camp. Upon receipt thereof I wire you (Oct 2.) "No sick yet reported in the hostile camp. They will not use hospital except by force. Leave for Oraibi at once to arrange for hospital."

Ca-i-ma-na her x mark

I have just returned having made such arrangement as is indicated by the inclosed submitted for your approval and the necessary authority to proceed. The woman owning the house has some stuff in it she will have to move and by dating the lease the first, this moving will be covered. If you have some form that will be better suited please send a copy and it will be dated as this is and filled and signed and sent in.

Witnesses
Libbie C Stanley.
Lillian Durgin.

The one house provides for the first that would come or any that will come till it is full and if there are any or more than it will accommodate possibly another house can be gotten at the foot of the mesa. We can not take those people into the village without trouble with the friendlies.

I hereby certify that I have carefully interpreted the above to Caimana and know that she fully understands the same.

Nellie Kewani
[Kuwanyesnöm, Maasaw]

I asserted that the hostiles would not use the hospital because the arrest of Yu-ki-o-ma at Shi-mo-pi-vi last spring for stopping the vaccination [vaccination] at Oraibi the day before was one of the elements in the Shi-

mopivi fight. He will not permit his people to be attended by the whites where he can possibly help it. The only case of sickness we can hear of at the hostile camp so far is a woman that has been dying for months of consumption. She will probably live longer there than in a Hopi house.

Very respectfully
Theo. G. Lemmon
Superintendent

Education

The Department of the
Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington,
October 4, 1906

Mr. Reuben Perry,
Supt. Navajo School,
Fort Defiance, Ariz.

Sir:—

Referring to Office letter to you of September 29, directing you to go to the Moqui Reservation as soon as you have qualified as Supervisor, you are advised that Commissioner Leupp, having before him the reports of Superintendent Murphy and other persons cognizant of the troubles at Oraibi, had formulated the following program:

(1) That the Shimopovi immigrants, who appear to have caused all the trouble, be ordered to go back to their own village and leave the Oraibis alone;

(2) That the Oraibi Hostiles, except Yu-ke-o-ma and To-wa-hong-ni-wa, be permitted to return for the winter to Oraibi, on their pledge to behave themselves peaceably, and a like pledge from the Friendlies to treat them peaceably; this to be with the understanding that it is a temporary arrangement, merely to avoid suffering for the old and weak during the bad weather, and that before spring the rest of the program will be worked out by the Government;

(3) That Yu-ke-o-ma and To-wa-hong-ni-wa be given their personal effects from Oraibi, including their season's crops, and permitted to give these to their families for subsistence purposes, but themselves be notified that as disturbers and inciters of their people

to resistance against the Government they must leave that part of the country—the Hopi country—at once; their refusal, or their return after going, to be punished by imprisonment—this time without any pleasant accompaniments but on prison fare and at hard labor;

(4) That Ta-wa-quap-te-wa be required to learn English and thus fit himself for the good citizenship and official position to which he aspires; and that he be given his choice between going to a local school or a non-reservation school for this purpose;

(5) That Ta-wa-quap-te-wa be deposed from chiefship, though allowed to retain his priestly orders, until he has fitted himself, by acquiring enough knowledge of English to be able to speak and understand fairly the language of the Government, for the headship of his people which he assumes to undertake;

(6) That the old Friendly Judge whom I met last summer, and whose name has escaped me for the moment; and a Judge chosen from the Hostile side by the Superintendent or the inspecting officer who may be in charge of the reservation when this program is put into operation; and the Teacher in charge of the Oraibi school, shall constitute a commission for the temporary government of the pueblo—the Teacher presiding of course—until a new order of things is established, or in any event until the coming spring;

(7) That the ringleaders of the rioters who resisted arrest or otherwise interfered violently with the police in discharge of their duty at Shimopovi last spring (or whenever that riot occurred) be removed under arrest and 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;

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

(9) That regular troops be sent to Oraibi to preserve order while these arrangements are in progress and to make arrests as indicated here or as directed by the Superintendent or inspecting officer in charge;

(10) That the whole Oraibi populace be notified that the Government intends to have their children sent to school somewhere, just as white people are required by their governments to send their children to school somewhere, till they have learned enough to take care of themselves properly and to start them on the road to citizenship; that they be given a free choice between sending them to the day school, or sending them to Keams Canyon; that when they have decided this point, their decision be properly attested and then that they be compelled to stand by their decision, so that the children shall not be shifting about;

(11) That the same notice be given, and the same option extended, at Shimopovi;

(12) That at both villages the parents who refuse to send their children to the day school shall be considered as electing in favor of Keams Canyon; but that the officer who carries out this work of obtaining their decisions shall not be anyone connected regularly with Keams Canyon School, as this whole business must be kept as free as possible from even a suspicion of unfairness—the only compulsory feature of it anywhere being the demand that the children shall be given a schooling in one place or another;

(13) That especial pains be taken to make the Indians understand that the Government has reached the limit of its patience with the old way of handling all these matters among the Indians, and that hereafter the Indians will conduct themselves reasonably like white men or be treated as white people treat those of their own number who are forever quarreling and fighting among themselves;

(14) That steps be taken at once to examine the law as to the land ownership of the Hopi Indians, and, if there be no obstacle, their land be allotted by the usual process; or, if more legislation be required, that the necessary items be prepared for action by the Congress at its coming session;

(15) That in announcing the decree of the Government to Yu-ke-o-ma, he be reminded that I reasoned with him last summer at the night council on the plaza of Oraibi, and tried to show him the folly of his course, and that his only response was an insolent defiance; that I reminded him then of the kindness of the Government towards his people, and its

effort to raise them out of their ignorance and helplessness by giving them a school where their children could go and come every day, by protecting them from the intruding adventurer and by averting taxation from them; and that in now looking to this Government for help, when he has always treated it with contempt, he is acting the part of a coward instead of a manly man.

[Additional copy of instructions in Oraibi Troubles II—not re-transcribed here.]

After these instructions were formulated, the Commissioner, referring to a statement in the report of Superintendent Murphy that a number of the Moencopi Moquis under his jurisdiction, in defiance of his orders, had gone over to Oraibi and taken part in the riot there, said they should be punished for their disobedience of orders, as such conduct should be checked.

The Commissioner has thus been very explicit in outlining his policy in connection with these troubles, and relying on your courage, discretion and tact, has committed it to you for execution. You should carefully read this letter so as thoroughly to understand what is desired, and what is expected of you in this emergency.

The War Department will be requested to place the services of Captain H. O. Willard and a military force from Fort Wingate at your disposal, to go to the Moqui country as soon as you require them. The request for troops being granted, you will be wired to that effect by the time you are ready to go to Moqui, and then you will notify the commanding officer of your readiness.

It is desired that at an early date you will consult with Superintendent Murphy concerning the conduct of his Moquis in disobeying his orders, and taking part in the Oraibi troubles. After you have agreed on the proper disposition of this branch of the case, and the punishment to be inflicted, wire your recommendation to the Office.

Of course you will not leave for Moqui until you have qualified as Supervisor, but your arrangements should be so perfected that no delay will occur in going immediately after the receipt of Office telegram informing you that your bond has been approved.

Meanwhile, the situation should carefully be studied, and your plans made as far as possible for carrying out the directions of the Commissioner when you reach the field of action.

As your time doubtless will fully be occupied with this matter, it is not expected that you will assume charge of the reservation and school or relieve Superintendent Lemmon, who has resigned, unless orders to that effect are sent you. Of all matters relating to the particular scope of these orders, you will assume direct and immediate charge.

The Commissioner suggests that Mr. Epps [sic], the missionary, be invited to accompany you and your interpreters on your visits to the Indians, to correct any misrepresentations. Mr. Epps knows the Hopis and will be of assistance to you.

Acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and wire when you have forwarded your bond as Supervisor, and to whom, so that its approval may if possible be expedited here.

You should not fail from time to time to keep the Office in touch with the situation and its phases.

Very respectfully,
C. F. Larrabee
Acting Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
October 5, 1906

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Bitter and irreconcilable disagreements and contentions between two factions of the Hopi Indians known as the "Friendlies" and the "Hostiles" living in the Oraibi village on the Moqui Reservation, in Arizona, culminated, on September 7th last, in the forcible ejection from the village of the entire party of Hostiles by the less numerous, but resolute, Friendlies. No fire-arms of any sort were used in driving the Hostiles from the Mesa, but some of them appear to have been very roughly handled, and it is believed that but for the timely intervention of the Gov-

ernment employes and the resident missionary, a bloody fight would sooner or later have resulted.

The troubles between these factions are the outgrowth of religious and political differences, are of long standing and, as is always the case, are most bitter. What most concerns the Office, however, is that the Hostiles absolutely refuse to allow their children to attend school and, of course, the Government will not tolerate this, and is determined that they shall go to school somewhere.

Mr. Commissioner Leupp has given much thought to the solution of this matter, and, after conferring with the President, has formulated a plan having that end in view.

I enclose herewith a copy of his program, which, it will be seen, involves the use of troops to preserve order during the progress of these arrangements and to make the arrests which it is his purpose to have made. By his direction I laid the matter before the President on Wednesday last, the 4th instant, and received his unqualified approval of the program and oral instructions to proceed at once, through the proper channels, to secure a sufficient military force to carry it into effect.

In pursuance of the President's direction, I have the honor to recommend that the War Department be requested to give the necessary orders for the desired military assistance.

Supervisor Reuben Perry, who is now at the Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona, has been selected to carry out the Commissioner's plan of action, and will proceed to the Hopi Country probably within a week or ten days.

It is not to be understood that the so-called Hostiles are in armed hostility against the Government, and it is hardly thought that they will offer forcible resistance against the Supervisor, backed up by the military.

According to the reports we have, there are 102 families in the Hostile camp, about 165 being male adults, many of whom are old and feeble. The Friendlies in the village on the Mesa number about 67 families.

The officer to be sent in command of the troops should be an experienced, level-headed man, and I beg leave to suggest that Capt. H. O. Willard, Ft. Wingate, New Mexico,

who admirably conducted the arrest of certain lawless Navajos, several months ago, is well fitted for the work and would be most acceptable to this office. Besides, he is near by the Agency, making it easy for Supervisor Perry to confer with him in arranging their plans. It is greatly to be hoped that Capt. Willard can be detailed for this service.

I further recommend that the War Department be requested to issue orders to the proper officers to have the troops in readiness to start for the scene of the troubles on the call of Supervisor Perry.

It is important that the War Department should keep this Department advised of its action in the premises, in order that Supervisor Perry may be promptly informed.

As to the strength of the military force to be employed, that is a matter which should be left to the Military Authorities.

Very respectfully,
C. F. Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,
Washington.
October 6, 1906

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I transmit herewith for your consideration, a copy of a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 5th instant, regarding the bitter disagreements and contentions between the two factions of the Moqui Indians known as the "Friendlies" and the "Hostiles", living in the village of Oraibi on the Moqui Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

As will be seen from the Acting Commissioner's report, one of the results of this condition of affairs is that the "Hostiles" refuse to allow their children to attend school. It will also be seen that Commissioner Leupp has given to the subject much personal consideration, and, after conferring with the President, has formulated a plan for the solution of the difficulty.

A copy of the Commissioner's program, which has received the approval of the Pres-

ident, is herewith enclosed for your consideration.

As this program involves the use of troops to preserve order during the progress of the arrangements contemplated, and to make certain necessary arrests of rioters referred to therein, I have the honor to request that the necessary orders be issued by your Department for the detail of a sufficient military force to assist in carrying the same into effect, and that the force so detailed be directed to be in readiness to start for the scene of the troubles upon the call of Superintendent Perry, of the Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona, who has been selected by the Commissioner to carry out his plan of action, and who will proceed to the Moqui Reservation within a week or ten days.

Your attention is particularly invited to the remarks of the Acting Commissioner as to the fitness of Captain H. O. Willard, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for the service desired.

I will thank you to promptly advise this Department of your action in the premises.

Very respectfully,
Thos Ryan
Acting Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service,
Navaho Indian Agency,
Fort Defiance, Arizona,
October 11, 1906.

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

Sir:

Referring to Office letter "Education" of Oct. 4th, 1906, concerning the work at Oraibi, I have the honor to advise the Office that as soon as I can possibly get my property in shape and turned over, I will leave for Oraibi and I believe that if Capt. H. O. Willard is to have charge of the military forces from Fort Wingate and if this arrangement has not been completed, it should be taken up with the War Department soon, for I understand that Capt. Willard is away on leave of absence and does not expect to return for some

time and it is my opinion that the military forces should be on the ground as soon as possible, as their presence will make negotiations with the Indians easier.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry
Superintendent.

Headquarters
Department of the Colorado,
Denver, Colorado,
October 12, 1906.

Mr Reuben Perry,
Superintendent Navajo Agency,
Fort Defiance, Arizona.

Sir:

Under instructions from the War Department, I have directed that a troop of cavalry be held in readiness at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for field service to answer call if made by you upon the Post Commander for troops to aid in preserving order and in making arrests of troublesome Moqui Indians at or near Oraibi, on the Moqui reservation in Arizona. When troops are needed please communicate direct with Commanding Officer, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, who will respond promptly by sending a troop. If more than one troop is deemed necessary by you to assure application of your program in effecting settlement of the trouble please wire me here.

Very respectfully,
Constant Williams,
Brigadier General,
Commanding.

For
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

War Department,
Washington,
October 12, 1906.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting

copy of a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the matter of the condition existing among the Moqui Indians on the Moqui Indian Reservation, Arizona, and in response thereto to inform you that, agreeably with your request, the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, was on the date of receipt of your letter directed to detail a sufficient military force to assist in carrying into effect the program formulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs after consultation with the President as a solution of the existing difficulty.

Very respectfully,
Robert Shaw Oliver
Acting Secretary of War.

Telegram
October 12, 1906.

To Supt. Moqui School,
Holbrook, Arizona.

Your letter Oct. 4. received. Secure building near Oraibi for hospital from Indian woman, and say to her she will be paid two dollars a month for it while in use. No lease required. Letter follows.

(Signed) Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington.
October 18, 1906.

Reuben Perry,
Supervisor of Indian Schools,
Keams Canyon, Arizona.

Sir:—

I inclose copy of an official order addressed to you by Brigadier General Constant Williams, who has directed that a troop of cavalry be held in readiness at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for field service to answer call if made by you upon the Post Commander, etc.

Very respectfully,
Acting Commissioner.

Department of the Interior
Formerly P.O. Dep't B'ld'g,
Corner 8th & F Streets,
N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

TELEGRAM

Dated: F-Defiance, Az 20
To: Commr Indian Affairs
Received at: 3.18 pm
Oct 20 1906

Am leaving today for Oraibi.

Perry.
Supervisor.

Moqui School,
Keam's Canon, Ariz.
Oct. 21, 1906.

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

Sir;

I beg the honor of handing you herewith a manifold copy of a letter that the next mail will carry to Mr. J. B. Epp, a Mennonite missionary on this reservation. The letter explains itself largely, but I wish to add that Mr. Epp can not confine himself to his own affairs. If an Oraibi Indian wants something and wants to avoid such obligation as he feels coming to the office will place him under he has only to go to Epp to get a letter. This makes it necessary to deny the request.

I fear your Office might not understand, as Mr. Epp should, the expression: "I believe you are the direct cause of this feeling on their part"; in that I refer only to the friendlies. They have no use for him, and he knows it. He has posed as the friend of the hostiles without, I really believe being able to see that the whole scheme of these people is political, but the friendlies know this and think that he should know it. As a consequence they, I am reliably informed do not attend his services, and now that the hostiles are out of reach he has no occupation except such as we can give him by gathering the people and making them sit and listen to him.

I have the honor to request that I be au-

thorized to act as I may deem best in the matter as I suppose the permission for Mr. Epp to talk to the pupils came either from your Office or possibly from Mr. Viets, as it did not go out from this office. In this connection I would ask that whenever Mr. Epp has established such relations with the Indians at Oraibi that he can, by his own efforts and those of his friends secure an audience of twenty-five per cent of the number of pupils now in the school he be allowed to make weekly talks to the pupils, in English for half an hour each week. But until he can establish such friendly relations as to show that Indians are willing to hear him I am decidedly of the opinion that he is but adding to the bad feeling when we force him upon them, and there is enough of that now.

I have no objection to his remaining on the reservation, but have denied him the use of the chapel of the boarding school, as I would the other schoolrooms till better relations are established.

Very respectfully,
Theo. G. Lemmon.
Superintendent.

Telegram

Dated: Oraibi, Ariz. Oct. 24
To: Commr Indian Affairs

Received at: Via Holbrook
(Where any reply should be sent.)
Oct. 29 1906

Arrived here last evg had talk last night with friendly chief. Go to hostile camp today. Will be about one hundred more pupils of hostiles than reservation schools can accommodate. Recommend all hostile children twelve & over be sent to non-reservation schools of their choice. Please wire your desire this matter.

Perry. Supr.

Department of the Interior.
 United States Indian Service,
 Oraibi, Arizona,
 October 25, 1906.

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

Sir:

. . . I have the honor to advise the Office that, upon my arrival, I called to see Rev. Epp and invited him to visit the village and camp of the two factions with me and told him that his services in keeping check on the interpreters would be of great value, but he said his going along would be detrimental to his work and that he preferred not to go.

Yesterday I drove to the camp of the Hostiles and talked with Yu-ke-o-ma, the chief of the Hostiles, he desires his people to return to the village and that the chief of the Friendlys be beheaded so the trouble as he says would be ended for all time. I visited this camp to-day again and took the Friendly chief along but the talk ended with the request of Yukeoma that the Friendly chief be beheaded. These visits have helped me in getting acquainted with the people, the village and camp and the desires of both sides. I am now ready to enter actively into the work of carrying out your desires as stated in Office letter of the 4th instant and shall do so as soon as the troops arrive and they should be here this evening tomorrow.

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. He desires his wife and two children to go with him but he does not desire to leave until the trouble is settled and he should not be required to. His strongest desire is to do and have his people do as the government may direct, and when told that going to school would be a benefit to him, he agreed.

Yu-ke-o-ma, unlike the Friendly chief, says he and his people desire the old way and that they are opposed to schools and the white man's way and all they desire the government to do for them is to return them to the village, behead the Friendly chief, bother

them no more about schools and let them have their own way. He urged me yesterday and to-day to cut the Friendly chief's head off and end the trouble.

Relative to sending Ta-wa-quap-te-wa to the Riverside school, I would recommend that Supt. Hall be instructed to place transportation for him and his family and that the superintendent be made acquainted with this case and that he be requested to allow Ta-wa-quap-te-wa to wear his hair long and dress as he desires. It is my opinion that Ta-wa-quap-te-wa will soon desire to dress and have his hair as the other pupils do.

Very respectfully,
 Reuben Perry,
 Supervisor.

Department of the Interior.
 United States Indian Service,
 Oraibi, Arizona,
 Oct. 29, 1906.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival, on Saturday the 27th instant, of troops H and K, 5th cavalry and that arrangements were made with the Hostiles on the evening of the 27th and the morning of the 28th to have all men congregate at the school to hear the decision [decision] of the Government relative to the settlement of the trouble between them and the Friendlys at this place. The Hostiles were told that it was better to have their men come to the school for the purpose of settling the trouble than to have the soldiers go to their camp where their women and children were and that some of the women and children might be hurt should it be necessary for the soldiers to go to their camp. They agreed and most of them came to the school about 10:00 A.M. Sunday the 28th.

I opened council by telling them the mistake they had made in following Yu-ke-o-ma blindly and not accepting the good advise given by you on your recent visit to this place. I explained in detail what you desired

me to say to Yukeoma, then deposed him from chiefship and had him placed under arrest, told him and his people that he was to leave the Hopi country forever. His official advisers who have been ringleaders in opposition to government schools, etc. and who would take his place in carrying on his hostile ideas were also placed under arrest after giving them an opportunity to agree to conform to the desires of the government and after their having declined. Following are their names:

1. Ta-wahong-ni-wa, [Tawahongniwa, Bluebird, 2M]
2. Ta-lang-ai-ni-wa, [Talangayniwa, Kookop]
3. Lo-mi-es-ti-wa, [Lomayestiwa, Spider]
4. Na-qua-wey-ma, [Nakwave'yma, Eagle]
5. Quo-ya-ho-es-ni-wa, [Qöyahoyniwa, Sand]
6. Tay-ay-va, [Tawaventiwa, Reed]
7. Kat-ka [Tuanömtiwa #1, Greasewood]
8. Na-qua-lets-ti-wa, [Nakwaletstiwa, Reed]
9. Ta-lash-wong-e-ni-wa, [Talaswungwniwa, Greasewood]
10. Jas-wis, [Tsorwisiwma, Patki?, 2M]
11. Ta-lash-mong-e-wa [Talashongniwa, Sand]
12. Na-hong-a-va, [Nahongvi'yma, Parrot]
13. Kooch-hoi-u-ma, [Qötsхойiwma, Sand]
14. Ma-sa-hong-ie, [Masahongi, Reed]
15. Kooch-ven-ti-wa, [Qötsventiwa, Bow]
16. Pon-ya-quap-ti-wa, [Pongyakwaptiwa, Badger]

All of these parties and, in fact, all of the Hostile men say they will not change their way and it seems as though every step will have to be made by force. With regard to the disposition of the prisoners whose names appear above, I recommend that Yu-ke-o-ma and Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa be sent to prison in the first place and afterwards relieved on their promise of never returning to the Hopi country. If these men are ordered to leave the country before being taken to a prison remote from this reservation, they will return and will have a following and cause more trouble. The remainder of the list, excepting Tay-ay-va, Kat-ka, Na-hong-a-va, Kooch-hoi-u-ma and Pon-ya-quap-ti-wa who should

go to school for not less than three years, I recommend be sent to some military prison for a term of three years.

The Shimopovis who resisted the Superintendent and police last spring at their village have been arrested and it is recommended that they be sent to prison or school for a term of three years; viz:

Prison.

1. Gosh-hong-wa [Kyarhongva, Bluebird/Spider, 2M]
2. Pa-cush-ia, alias Pa-la-wis-si-o-ma [Tala-wisiwma, Bearstrap, 2M]
3. Lo-ma-wi-na [Lomawuna, Sun, 2M]
4. O-ma-na-qua (Se-cia-emp-ti-wa) [Sikyay-antiwa, Eagle, 2M]
5. Bo-shi-ma (Lo-lo-ma-i-o-ma) [Lol-ma'iwma, Sun, 2M]
6. Yo-yo-wy-ti-wa [Yoywaytiwa, Bearstrap, 2M]

School.

1. Jos-hong-a-wa or Jos-wy-ti-wa, [Tsorwaytiwa, Patki, 2M]
2. Ho-mi-quap-ti-wa [Humikwaftiwa, Bluebird, 2M]
3. Homi-es-vi (Joshua) [Humiyesva, Sun, 2M]
4. Te-wan-i-i-ma [Tuwani'yma, Bearstrap, 2M]
5. Ta-la-emp-ti-wa (Washington) [Talayamtiwa, Sun, 2M]
6. Ho-ma-leps-ti-wa (Archie) [Qömaletstiwa, Piikyas, 2M]

All of the persons whose names appear on the two foregoing lists say they will continue to oppose the government effort among their people, and while my recommendation places the term of imprisonment rather long, the time is no longer than will be required for their followers left on the reservation to grow away from the old way and get a good start along progressive lines. During three years, these old people who are sent away will lose some of their influence and following; while the young people, who are recommended for school and who should be sent to some non-reservation school, preferably Haskell or Chilocco, would learn something of the white man's way, become more progressive and on their return be a great benefit to their

people. If these young people are sent to school, those of them who have families should be allowed to take their families; and their wives, and children of proper ages, should be given the same training that they and other pupils receive. I believe sending these parties to school will accomplish more toward advancing these people than any other method of dealing with them.

Very respectfully,
 Reuben Perry,
 Supervisor.

October 29, 1906.

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

Sir:—

Your telegram of the 24th instant, notifying me of your arrival and talk with the friendly Chief, has been received.

In answer you were wired to-day as follows;

“Your telegram twenty-ninth answered by letter to-day. Meanwhile send fuller report after having seen Hostiles yourself”.

In your telegram you said that you were going to the Hostile camp that day, and that there will be about one hundred more children of Hostiles than the reservation schools can accomodate. You therefore recommend that the Hostile children of twelve years or over be sent to non-reservation schools of their choice.

With reference to the transfer of the Hostile children you are instructed as follows:

(1) All children of twelve years or over who wish to go to any non-reservation school, and whose parents are wiling for them to go, should be transferred.

(2) All the children of the Hostiles [Hostiles] of twelve years or over who wish to go to Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, whether the parents are willing or not, shall be transferred, and you will make the necessary arrangements for their transfer with the Superintendent of the Phoenix School.

(3) The remainder of the children of these Hostiles I desire you to make such disposal of, within the reservation, as may seem best to you.

It is possible that some of the children now enrolled in the Moqui schools wish to go to non-reservation schools, and that their parents are willing for them to go. If there are any such cases, you will comply with the wishes of the parents and make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the children to the school selected, reporting the facts of course to this Office, and filling the vacances [vacancies] as per instruction (3).

It is desired that you forward, at an early date, your recommendation for so increasing the facilities at the Oraibi and other day schools on the reservation that ample accomodations may be provided for all children of school age.

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

Department of the Interior,
 United States Indian Service,
 Oraibi, Arizona,
 Oct. 30, 1906.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 29th:

“Would you approve modification of section two, your letter of 4th so as to permit women and children of Hostiles only to return to village for winter, men not to return but to begin work on new village or villages as soon as sites can be selected? Seems impossible for men of both factions to live peaceably in village and troops will probably have to remain as long as Hostile men are allowed in village on be [sic] required to return to settle trouble.

Seems easiest and most permanent settlement for men not to return but groups of ten men can be admitted to village and to visit families at a time.

Capt. Holbrook, Commanding, after studying situation with me and talking to both factions concurs in above recommendation.

Yu-ke-o-ma, Ta-wa-hong-ni-wa, other ringleaders and Shimopovis who resisted arrest and interfered with police are now under arrest.

Recommend Lieut. Lewis return Fort Wingate with one troop and prisoners pending the disposition of prisoners, other troop in command of Capt. Holbrook remain here until all matters are adjusted. Messenger awaits answer at Winslow.”

To-day, in company with the teachers of school and others, I went to Hostile camp and took the census.

Very respectfully,
Reuben Perry.
Supervisor.

October 31, 1906.

To Perry, Supervisor,
Winslow, Arizona.

Your telegram thirtieth October received, and your plan approved. Would only caution you to see that Hostile men who go to build new village are protected as far as possible from danger of sickness from exposure while without houses. Must leave much to your discretion, and have full confidence that aided by Captain Holbrook's advice, you will be able to work out solution of trouble.

(Signed) Leupp,
Commissioner.