

These Indians live in villages, built on three mesas, ranging from 250 to 1,100 feet in height. This compels them to carry their water and wood from the plains below, the former from 1 to 2 miles and the latter from 8 to 10 miles. Their houses are crowded closely together and packed with people, which is very bad from a sanitary point of view. To have these Indians move down to the good farming lands below is something much to be desired, and could doubtless be accomplished with less difficulty were it not for the fact that their temples of worship are located on the mesas, and they want to stay close to them. About a year ago two families moved down, and several more have gone since. During my last visit several families promised to move, and I believe that if the Department would assist them by furnishing material for houses that in a few years the mesas would be deserted.

It has been the custom to make an issue once every year, the last one being made early in May at Keam's Cañon. There is no issue room where goods can be stored, and when they are freighted there they are unloaded on the road. This compels an issue to be made at once, and they are divided out indiscriminately without regard to the needs of the beneficiary. A store-room should be provided with as little delay as possible, where the goods intended for the Indians should be placed for safe keeping. Then they could be issued when needed, and none need be given away unless the applicant can show conclusively that he is worthy to receive them.

The school has had an attendance of from 40 to 45, which is really more than the present quarters devoted to school purposes can accommodate. The Moqui children are not difficult to teach, and are willing to learn, but are not as bright and intelligent as their neighbors, the Navajos. The fact that they intermarry among their relatives to a great extent may account for this. But as they are willing to learn and are easily taught they should be afforded the proper school facilities. I believe that if the Department will provide suitable buildings it will be no trouble to increase the membership to at least 150. The Oribas, who have never sent a child to school and never accepted but very little annuity goods, during my last visit promised to send a half dozen of their children to school, and will do better still when proper accommodation is provided for them.

In the past year there has been very little trouble with the Moquis, and then only between themselves and the Navajos. The Moquis are a very peaceable people who try to avoid difficulties of all kinds. Sometimes, however, their stock wanders over on the Navajo Reservation, and sometimes the Navajos' stock wanders over on the Moqui Reservation. It has been no uncommon occurrence for each tribe to accuse the other of stealing, but the difficulties are usually settled between themselves in the customary manner. If the boundary line were changed as I sometime ago recommended I believe all these troubles would cease at once, and the change would be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Like the Navajos, the Moquis have been exempt thus far from any missionary work of any kind. They have their own religion, and worship the sun and snake. Their great snake dance occurs once every two years and is a very elaborate and exhaustive affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY,

Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of this agency (Pueblo). Having assumed charge of the agency on the 6th instant I am not able to make as satisfactory a report as I would wish. A part of the facts stated and the report of the present condition of the Indians I gather from the records of the office, a part as based upon observation, having visited several of the pueblos under the care of the agency.

I find by a copy of census taken the present year that there are in the nineteen pueblos 8,206 Indians, inhabitants of the said pueblos: Taos (pueblo) situated in the northeast part of the Territory, near the line of the State of Colorado, to Zuñi (pueblo), on the west boundary line of the Territory, a distance of 355 miles; the other pueblos lying between, some of which are situated on lines of railroad, viz, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Texas Northern and Denver; Laguna, 151

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mesas, ranging from 250 to 1,100 feet in height, and wood from the plains below, the distance is 10 miles. Their houses are crowded together, and the air is very bad from a sanitary point of view. Good farming lands below is something to be accomplished with less difficulty were it not for the mountains on the mesas, and they want to be moved down, and several more have been promised to move, and I believe that the material for houses that in a few

years, the last one being made early in the year, where goods can be stored, and when the road is open. This compels an issue to be made, and not to be made without regard to the needs of the people, with as little delay as possible, where the goods are to be kept for safe keeping. Then they could be moved unless the applicant can show con-

ditions to 45, which is really more than the territory can accommodate. The Moqui children are not as bright and intelligent as the Navahos, and they intermarry among their relatives to a great extent, and are willing to learn and are easily taught. I believe that if the Department would increase the membership to 45, and build to school and never accepted but promised to send a half dozen of their children, proper accommodation is provided for

the people with the Moquis, and then only a few are a very peaceable people who try to keep their stock, and their stock wanders over on the Navaho Reser- vation, and the Navahos accuse the other of stealing their stock. I believe that the man- ners of the Moquis are the same as those of the Navahos, and I believe all the parties would be agreeable to all parties

and thus far from any missionary work, they worship the sun and snake. Their religion is a very elaborate and exhaustive

C. E. VANDEVER,
United States Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 26, 1889.*

In my annual report of the affairs of this agency on the 6th instant I am not able to give a full and complete account. A part of the facts stated and given in this report are gathered from the records of the office, and the general character of the pueblos under the care of

the agency for the year that there are in the nineteen pueblos: Taos (pueblo) situated in the State of Colorado, to Zuñi (pueblo), a distance of 355 miles; the other pueblos are situated on the railroad, viz, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Northern and Denver; Laguna, 151

miles southwest from agency; Isleta, 97 miles southwest from agency; Sandia, 71 miles southwest from agency; San Felipe, 58 miles southwest from agency; Santo Domingo, 43 miles southwest, within a short distance from railroad; Santa Clara and San Juan, 35 to 38 miles from agency.

All the other pueblos are off the line of railroads, and have to be reached by private conveyance, some of them in valleys to reach which high mountains have to be crossed over very bad roads. Zuñi is reached by a bad road over mountains 45 miles from Fort Wingate, distant from agency 255 miles; Acoma, 12 miles from railroad, distant from agency 170 miles; Jemes, 65 miles due west from agency in a mountain valley; Santana, 40 to 50 miles a little south of agency; Taos, 75 miles northeast from agency, bad roads over mountains; Picuris, 60 miles northeast from agency, to reach which mountains have to be crossed. The population of each village is given separately, Zuñi being the most populous, and Pojuaque the least.

EMPLOYÉS.

There is a clerk at a salary of \$900 per year, an interpreter at \$600 per year. The salary of the clerk is entirely too small, I see that up to the present fiscal year he has been paid \$1,200 per annum, which I think is small enough, and this salary should be restored. While the work may not be as much as at other agencies, it, nevertheless, takes his entire time. A competent man ought not to receive less, and an incompetent one ought not to be employed at any salary.

SCHOOLS.

I find within the limits of the territory of the agency one school managed and maintained by the United States Government entirely, industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque. This school does not report to this office, hence I am not able to give the average attendance of same. I believe it has been prosperous, and the present superintendent is hopeful of filling it to its capacity. Superintendent, Professor Creager.

An industrial boarding-school (contract with Presbyterian Board Home Missions) is located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; has had an average of about 28 during the past fiscal year. I am informed that the school has been well managed.

The Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions has an industrial boarding-school (contract) for boys, located at Santa Fé, N. Mex., in sight of the agency office. They have a large and commodious building with many out-houses, and are beautifying the grounds; has a capacity for about 150 pupils; has been well conducted, and its pupils made considerable progress; had an average attendance during past fiscal year of about 68. Said bureau has a contract boarding-school for girls at Bernalillo, N. Mex.; has a very fine school building, and under fine management and control; has had an average attendance of about 60 during past fiscal year.

The University of New Mexico has a contract boarding-school for benefit of Apache and other Indians located at Santa Fé; has two large buildings, one of wood and one of brick and wood, and can accommodate about 50 pupils. The superintendent seems to be earnest in his work, and manages the school well; has a good corps of assistants and teachers; had an average during past fiscal year of about 27 pupils.

The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has a contract for a day school at Zuñi, but have never opened same. Said bureau has a contract day school at Acoma with a reported average of about 24 pupils during past fiscal year. Also one at Laguna, with a reported average of about 31½ pupils. They have also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 22 pupils. Also one at Santa Domingo, with a reported average of about 38 pupils. Also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 26½ pupils. Also one at San Juan, with a reported average of about 26½ pupils. Also one at Taos, with a reported average of about 26 pupils during time taught.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have a contract day school at Zuñi, and report an average of about 23 during time taught. They also have one at Laguna, and report an average of about 21 pupils; also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 9 pupils during time taught. I learn that they have discontinued this school. Said board has also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 15½ pupils. These schools not being in session since I assumed charge of the agency, I am unprepared to state their efficiency and usefulness. But in several of the pueblos that I have visited I find evidences of improvement among the children in speech and dress, many speaking English well and fully understanding the words used.

I am informed that about 80 or 90 Pueblo Indian children have been attending school at Carlisle, Pa. About 55 of them were brought home this summer to visit their people under the care of Misses Burgess and Irvine. A majority remained at home, the ladies succeeding in inducing 22 to return with them.

While I believe that the day school is accomplishing some good, the boarding-school is certainly the most efficient, and all of the pupils should be taught to work. In connection with schools and education of the Indians, I would respectfully recommend that a few of the brightest and most intelligent of the pupils, after graduating at the industrial schools, should be taught the science of medicine. I make this suggestion because no physician is furnished this agency, and the Indians have a great deal of sickness, and are physicked by their medicine men, who rarely fail to send their patient to the grave.

SICKNESS.

I see from correspondence with my predecessor by various parties, now on file in the office, that at a few of the pueblos there has been a great deal of sickness during the past year, at Isleta, San Felipe, Cocheto, Zia, Santana, and Jemes, and it is estimated that about 400 have died during the past year at said pueblos, small-pox and diphtheria being the principal diseases. These were mostly children under fifteen years old. The diseases are still epidemic at some of these pueblos, but not so virulent as a short time since.

AGRICULTURE.

As you are informed these Indians receive no subsistence from the Government. Their reliance for support is mainly upon cultivating their land, together with some herds of sheep, goats, and a few cattle. Their cultivation is of the rudest kind, but in ordinary seasons they manage to make enough to live on. Their principal products are corn and wheat. The great majority of them eat but very little meat, simply because they can not get it. They are learning the use of the few tools that the Government issues to them and the few they manage to buy.

I would respectfully renew the recommendation of my predecessor (Report, 1888) that the Pueblos be grouped and practical farmers be appointed to teach them the use of improved tools. Situated as the agent is, it is impossible for him to give their farming such attention as it ought to have.

For many of the Pueblos the next twelve months will be unusually trying. The present season has been fearfully dry. The streams, many of them, upon which they depend for irrigation, are dry and dusty. I can not see how they can escape suffering. In many places there has not been 6 inches altogether of rain since September last, and during the season not as much as 4.

LANDS.

I gather from the records of the office that the question of land titles has been a fruitful source of trouble to agents here for many years past. I see that several special reports have been made in reference to some of the titles to Pueblo lands. I shall have occasion to report to you from time to time upon this matter by special reports in each case after fully understanding it and they may present themselves. One other great source of trouble is trespassers on Indian lands—stockmen and others. These Indians derive their title to their land from Spain (except the reservations set aside to some of the Pueblos), the most of them many years since. In some of the villages a great deal of the land is occupied and held by Mexicans and Americans claiming to hold by purchase and by possession, having originally rented or leased, and held over until they hope to hold by limitation, the Indians being too ignorant or unable to maintain their rights.

I learn by correspondence on file in the office that on the 8th of May, 1889, four Zuni Indians were killed by Americans. The men were arrested and tried before a committing court and released. A full report was made to you by the agent soon after the trial.

Several accidents have occurred to Indians during the year by railroad trains. One man killed at Santo Domingo the past winter. The railroad very promptly settled with the relatives of the deceased. Two men were injured by trains at Isleta. Both recovered.

I herewith transmit statistics.

With thanks for your courtesy, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. P. MCCLURE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.