

The Papagos in the southern and southwestern part of the Territory are, like the tribe last mentioned, industrious, and like them friendly to us and hostile to the Apache. Nothing is done by our government for them.

The Moquis, in the northern and northeastern part of the Territory, live in villages, are reported more civilized, more familiar with the arts and manufactures than even the Maricopas and Pimas. They once paid a visit to the commanding officer at Prescott; through some mistake they were then put in the guard-house, but an explanation afterwards made, fixed the matter properly. Their hostility to the Apache is reported intense. It would be well for communication to be made with them from some camp in Arizona, and if, since it is reported that the lands which they occupy are failing in water, they could be induced to move to the valley of the Verde (near Camp Lincoln) or anywhere in the valley of the Upper Verde, it would be a valuable auxiliary towards the reduction of the Apache.

The enumeration of these tribes and their condition seems to me sufficient to indicate what I premised: the necessity of action by the government with a view to settling permanently the Indians of Arizona.

Kind and liberal treatment of the Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, Moquis, and the tribes of the Colorado river, seems essential to the future prosperity of the country, and nothing more than a just recognition of the value of their friendship to us in the past, while more clearly defined relations with the Indians about Camp Goodwin, an extension of their reservation, and an endeavor through them to open communication with hostile tribes, are measures dictated alike by prudence and humanity.

Here in many places no efforts have been made to care for those whose friendship is valuable, whose enmity would be most expensive. The consequence is that a large number of Indians are fed throughout the Territory by the subsistence department of the army; as such issues are forbidden by the regulations of the army, the thing is evaded by calling these subjects of the army bounty "Indian prisoners," although it is well known that they are not prisoners. The consequence of not feeding many of them would be most serious; but an authorized regular feeding recorded as "to Indians," paid for from an appropriation for this purpose, would accomplish much more than the present habit at many places of giving them food from time to time, and would do much towards bringing in the hostile ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,

Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. I. G.

Brevet Major JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA,

September 10, 1868.

SIR: In presenting my third annual report on the condition of the Indians in this superintendency, I have but little to say that has not been said before, either in my annual or monthly reports. I would respect-

fully refer the department to my report for 1866 for the number and classification of the different tribes in this superintendency. The number has not materially altered since that time. The hostile Indians in the north have been reduced some 350 within the last two years by losses in battle with the soldiers and citizens. At Walker River reserve several have died with fevers; the number of deaths about equalling the births. At Truckee River reservation, and on the Carson river, the Pi-Utes have increased, as far as I can ascertain, about 300. The Washoes have more than held their own, contrary to my expectations. In the aggregate, I find that with the friendly Indians there has been quite an increase in the western part of this superintendency. There has been no demonstration of a hostile character anywhere in this superintendency since the murder of the Pearson family in April last, and that was done by Indians belonging to the California superintendency, they making a raid over the line into this State, and returning to Pitt River valley, in California, without making a halt. I apprehend no further outbreak of the Indians anywhere in the superintendency. The progress of the Central Pacific railroad directly through this State has a great tendency to restrain the few wild bands that are laboring under the false impression that they can make successful war on the whites. The Shoshones in the eastern and southern portions of this State are quiet and peaceable, and inclined to work. In many instances they make good farm hands and work well in the mines. They have not received much attention from this superintendency, as it is better to let them alone than to go among them and make promises that cannot be fulfilled. The appropriation for this superintendency is so small that it would be useless to undertake to help their condition.

When we take into consideration that we have 12,000 souls to look after, and that we have but \$20,000 in currency to aid them with, and that, too, in a country where the necessities of life and travelling expenses are very high, it is easy to see that an equal distribution of less than \$1 to each person would not benefit them materially. The only way I have been able to aid them is to purchase farming implements for those on the reservations, and showing them how to catch fish in greater quantities in the river, and to fish in the lakes. They have never fished in the lakes before.

During the two seasons last past it has been impossible to raise any considerable quantity of produce on either of the reservations on account of high water.

It may be necessary to explain the situation of these reserves to show how it is that the river bottoms are so apt to overflow.

The two reservations are selected so as to include the two lakes, Walker and Pyramid. These lakes, as you will see, are situated in the great basin east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and have no outlets, but depend upon evaporation to carry off the flood of water constantly pouring into them. The rivers rising in the mountains run through the sage brush deserts until they empty into the lakes, which thus become great reservoirs. The river bottoms are narrow, there not being on an average more than one-fourth of a mile in width of arable land. The bluffs are high. As the streams approach the lakes they become sluggish. The rivers are supplied by the snow on the mountains.

When we have a severe winter and a heavy fall of snow, the amount of water pouring into the lakes from the melting of the snow in summer exceeds the evaporation, causing the rivers to overflow their banks for several miles from the lakes. The reservations include the lakes, but not many miles of the rivers.

While the Pi-Utes have not been able to make as much progress in farming as I could wish, they have had an abundant supply of fish. This source of subsistence is sure, so long as the reserves are held exclusively for them. I desire again to call your attention to the subject of schools. The Indians are nearly all anxious to read and write; and it is a serious fact that I never visit them without being talked to on the subject of schools and having inquiries made about the white man's God. One school to commence with (upon the manual labor principle) and open for children of the different tribes, would give great satisfaction to the Indians and be the cause of bringing them nearer to civilization and Christianity than anything else could do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,
August 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Indian affairs of this reserve.

On the 5th of July, 1867, a white man named Dye was killed in the Como mountains, about 30 miles west of this agency. The deed was charged to a band of Walker River Pi-Utes that were camped in the vicinity.

The day before this occurrence an Indian, named Truckee John, was killed on Truckee river by two drunken white men; and two Carson Lake Pi-Utes were badly wounded on the road 10 miles east of Virginia City by the same men. Much excitement was caused by these outrages among both whites and Indians. On Truckee river the settlers left their farms and concentrated for defence.

I reached their encampment on the 8th, and the next day had an interview with the Indians and found they entertained no idea of retaliating upon the whites for the murder of Truckee John, but were, on the contrary, as badly frightened as the whites.

The alarm was created by false stories put in circulation by persons who no doubt wished to bring on a collision with the Indians.

Returning I arrived at Fort Churchill on the 11th, where I met Gov. Blasdell and a large number of Walker River Pi-Utes, whom the governor had assembled during my absence at Truckee for the purpose of ferreting out the murderers of Dye.

The governor seemed strongly impressed with the belief that these Indians had committed the murder, while I, judging from the circumstances, took the opposite view. It is not probable they would commit an act of that kind near their own camps, while 200 woodmen were working in the mountains about.

Finding that no information could be gained concerning the perpetrators of the deed, the governor then offered the Indians a reward of \$300 for the delivery of the murderers into the hands of the sheriff of Lyon county. Since then I have improved every opportunity to investigate the case, and believe there is but little doubt that Dye was killed by Washoe Indians, for the purpose of getting the Walker River Pi-Utes into trouble.

On the evening of the 5th of August last, two Walker River Pi-Utes,

Sam and Jim, who had been under arrest for more than two years for the murder of Stuart and Rabe, (spoken of in my annual report for 1866,) made their escape for the third time from the guard-house at Fort Churchill. An unsuccessful effort was made by the military to retake them. Having had great trouble arresting these two Indians on three different occasions, I felt inclined to pursue a conciliatory policy with them, hoping that they had become reformed and would give no further trouble. Up to the present time this hope, so far as Sam is concerned, is fully realized. Jim had a large number of relatives who have always been the most intractable Indians connected with this reserve. Among their number were his two brothers, who were equally as bad as himself, they having after the arrest of Jim killed an Indian on the ground that he was the first to inform of the murder.

This band, acting as a unit, were a terror to the balance of the tribe, among whom there is no responsible head or leader; consequently no concert of action.

Soon after Jim got among his friends, who were camped in the mountains 60 miles south of this agency, they commenced to tyrannize over Indians that had always been friendly towards the whites. Two horses were stolen from an American by Jim, and continual threats were made by the band that they would commit acts that would bring about hostilities between the Americans and Indians, in which case the latter would be forced to become their friends.

The citizens of Aurora and East Walker river, learning of the locality and threats of this band, warned the Indians generally, that upon the least provocation an onslaught would be made against them.

Owing to this threatening state of affairs, many Indians who had gathered pine-nuts in the vicinity of the renegade band and prepared to remain during the winter were frightened off, having to leave behind the principal part of their winter's stores of food, which were generally destroyed by the hostile Indians.

Scarcely a day passed without Indians coming to me with complaints of this band, and the request was unanimous that measures should be taken to quell them, in order that further and more serious trouble might be averted.

Upon consultation with the commanding officers at Fort Churchill, it was deemed best that Jim and his two brothers be captured and confined at that post. Accordingly, on the 13th of December last, I left the fort with eight cavalry men. At this reserve we were joined by 15 Pi-Ute warriors. We then travelled nights, and after making 75 miles through a rough mountainous country, arrived in the vicinity of the hostile camps. Here we divided into three parties for the purpose of visiting several camps simultaneously. Jim and his two brothers were surprised and captured by the party that I was with, but made their escape a few moments afterwards, and before the other parties came up. Their running was so unexpected that they had disappeared in the timber before the soldiers and Indians commenced pursuit, which lasted about an hour, and resulted in the killing of the three brothers. Since then the balance of the band have conducted themselves properly, and are now camped on the reserve near this agency.

The general behavior of the Walker River Pi-Utes for the year past has been an improvement on that of any previous one since my connection with Indian affairs.

Much sickness has prevailed among these Indians during the year past. According to the record kept by R. A. Washington, interpreter, between 75 and 100 deaths occurred in the months of August, September, and October.

The prevailing diseases were ague, bilious and typhoid fevers, which, no doubt, were engendered by the extreme heat of the season, the long and continued overflow of the river, and their filthy habits.

The issuing of a few boxes of soap at the commencement of the hot season would, no doubt, prove an excellent sanitary measure.

Many of the afflicted camps were unable to remove to the pine-nut country in season to secure a sufficient supply of food for the winter. These located themselves in the vicinity of Virginia City, where they were able to earn their living by doing light jobs of work.

This spring the measles broke out among them and caused the death of about 25 of their number, mostly children. In June this disease became prevalent among the Indians upon this reserve. Having anticipated its appearance, I had procured in advance a considerable amount of medicine from Dr. Hiller's homœopathic dispensary, Virginia City, which I administered with good success. Out of 83 cases but two proved fatal.

The garden planted by R. A. Washington, the interpreter, at this agency last year was destroyed by water. I planted the same ground this season with the same result.

The agency house has been since May, and will be until October next, on a small island, with no way of getting to or from it except by wading through water and mire for a distance of 200 yards.

In consequence of the locality being very unhealthy and infested with countless myriads of mosquitoes, I have camped most of the time during the summer on the lake shore.

The cause of this high water is the melting of the vast amount of snow that accumulated in the Sierra Nevada during the winter. All the agricultural land of this reserve, excepting 1,000 acres near the lake, is now under water, or so wet as to be unfit for farming purposes, and was so last summer and during the season of 1862.

Last spring a mining district was formed to the west of the lake and within the limits of this reserve. The lodes are numerous and contain gold, silver, copper, and lead. Several companies are now engaged prospecting them for the purpose of testing their permanency and wealth.

The act organizing the Territory of Nevada provides that established Indian reservations shall form no part of the Territory until the Indians express a willingness to the President of the United States that they should. This the Indians have never done.

The present size of the Walker river Indian reserve, containing, as it does, about 600 square miles, is both unnecessary and undesirable. I would recommend that it be reduced to 40 square miles, 10 miles long by four wide, to include a small portion of the lake that is used by the Indians for fishing purposes, and to extend up the river from its mouth 10 miles. The reserve so reduced would embrace all that is desirable about the present one, containing, as it would, 1,000 acres agricultural land, 500 acres hay land, a considerable body of cottonwood timber, and the valuable fishery at the mouth of the river. It should then be secured to the Indians for all time to come, and never form a part of the State, which is necessary in order that the Indians may be shielded from the State law prohibiting the catching of fish at certain seasons of the year. The abandoned portion would comprise the mineral lands and a large amount of territory that will never be of any value, excepting about 2,000 acres which is subject to overflow, and consequently unreliable for farming purposes.

The experience of the past two years has wholly reversed my opinion of the practicability of farming to any considerable extent with these

Indians. The frosts, floods, drouths, and alkalies all tend to make it a very uncertain business. There are many farms in this State that were once considered valuable, which are now either abandoned or can be purchased for much less than improvements cost.

Owing to the character of this country the necessity for domesticating the Indians is not urgent nor never will be. Seventy-five per cent. of our white population live in towns located in the vicinity of mines and import nearly everything they use. The agricultural land in this State does not amount to more than one acre in 300, consequently there are immense tracts of territory over which the Indians can roam and procure from it whatever subsistence they ever have done heretofore without interfering with the rights of any one. Each year there is a noticeable change for the better among these people, while the number of those that are gaining a livelihood by work are continually increasing.

Horse stealing and cattle killing have become very rare occurrences. They still adhere to their correct principles of morality and temperance.

Ways and means should be extended to this agency for the prompt alleviation of suffering. During the sickly period last fall I was compelled to turn a deaf ear to many urgent calls for assistance. The Indians believed the sickness to be contagious, and as it increased moved in small camps to isolated places. There were instances where nearly every member of a camp sickened and died, oftentimes leaving small children to perish of hunger and thirst. In cases of this kind that came to my notice I prevailed upon the relatives to take the children in charge. In many cases the well ones were unable to furnish proper and sufficient subsistence for the sick. I did all that was possible under the circumstances to assist them. Many of the particulars of this unfortunate event were unknown to me until weeks afterwards. I felt that it would be a mockery to go about empty handed searching for objects of charity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS UTAH,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The numbers and classification of the Indians within this superintendency as given in my last annual report is, I am satisfied from careful investigation made during the past year, substantially correct. For convenience of reference the tabular statement is repeated, and is as follows:

Tribes speaking the Utah language.

1. Uintas	100
2. Timpanoags	800
3. Sanpitches	400