

to urge upon the attention of the department the procurement of carts and harness. They could be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars in coin each. One should be given to each village, (ten Pimo and two Maricopa.) I do most earnestly recommend that your agent be empowered to purchase these things.

They desire very much to have a school. Lieutenant Walker, who lives with the Pimos and understands their language almost perfectly, is competent to teach them. For a reasonable compensation he would take charge of a school. It could be more advantageously conducted with these Indians than with the Papagos, for the reason that they are more concentrated.

The chief and captains of the ten pueblos should each have compensation from government, even if not a very large sum; not only as encouragement to look after their people's wants, but also to repay them for much that they are obliged to expend incident to their office, especially the chief, Antonia Azul. He is kept poor on account of the many he has to entertain.

In conclusion, these Indians, now numbering, Pimos 10,000, and Maricopas 1,000, deserve the marked attention of your bureau. They are orderly and industrious, virtuous and happy. If properly looked after by some one who has an interest in their welfare, who is actuated by an earnest and honest heart, they can be enlightened and elevated. Their history is replete with interest. It comes down to us from an age reaching back of the time when our country was discovered. They have monuments of antiquity surprising to behold.

I have followed out the instructions of Colonel Davidson in regard to bringing before the Papagos in all its bearings the matter of a reservation. With some the idea is favorably received, with others not. Many have become so attached to their old places, that they dislike to leave; yet, if government deems it advisable to remove them, they could be induced to go without much difficulty.

At present they are a source of much assistance to the whites struggling to open the country; as laborers they are excellent help. They are mixing with the Mexican population to quite an extent through northern Sonora and southern Arizona. Becoming identified with these people, they are of much assistance as escorts and guides. Their presence in the vicinity is a great protection to us from the Apaches. In view of these facts the question arises, is it advisable to remove them to a reservation?

To establish them properly would require at least \$25,000, as for two years they would be dependent upon government for support, and, until they could protect themselves, a military post would be necessary in their midst. There is an excellent point on the Gila river, some distance below the Pimos, for a reservation. The Papagos have expressed a desire to live there if they could be assisted to take possession. A school has been much talked of at San Xavier. You were informed by Colonel Davidson that the bishop of New Mexico had promised a teacher; he reported to me, but could not speak a word of English; he was not qualified, therefore, according to your instructions. I have engaged Mrs. William Tonge, an American lady living here, of excellent character, to take charge of the school. She has lived near the Papagos some time; understands their character and habits well. She is held in high estimation by them on account of her kindness to them. She will open the school in July. I thought best to make a commencement in the matter, although there is this in the way: If the school is to be for the benefit of all, some provision must be made to pay for the board and care of the children who come from the distant villages; in fact, those at San Xavier will have to be clothed. A room suitable must be procured and furnished. These Indians are poor and cannot afford to dress their children. I shall, however, open the school and await results. I am not yet informed that means have been provided to meet the expenses of this school, as well as to pay the several salaries indicated in your instructions. \* \* \*

C. H. LORD, *Deputy Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,

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

## NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 29.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF NEVADA,

*Carson City, September 10, 1866.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department with which I am connected, I have the honor to submit my first annual report on the condition of Indian affairs within my superintendency.

In entering upon the discharge of the duties of my office, I found everything in a very confused state. Governor Nye had ceased to be ex officio superintendent more than a year before, and Agent Lockhart had six months previously left this part of the country. No papers or records of importance had been transmitted to me, and I was compelled to collect

facts and rearrange the affairs of the office as best I could. The details of this work under such disadvantages have necessarily required patience and consumed time.

The Indian tribes included in this superintendency are dispersed measurably over the whole State.

#### THE BANNOCKS.

This tribe occupies most of that portion of Nevada north of the forty-first degree of north latitude, with the southeastern corner of Oregon and the southwestern corner of Idaho. Their country is diversified with mountains, valleys, and barren wastes. Frequently there are strips of fertile soil around the springs and along the margin of the small streams, which afford a supply of grass-seed and of other vegetable productions, upon which they subsist. They also obtain quantities of pine-nuts from the groves of the piñon, which in places cover the mountain sides. In regard to their food, however, they are not particular, and very often live upon the insects and reptiles which abound through the country. The few streams and small lakes afford a scanty supply of fish. The antelope, deer, and mountain sheep are found in places, but not in large numbers. The rabbit and large hare of the plains are more abundant. The burrowing marmot, the fox, the wild cat, and the coyote or prairie wolf, all exist to some extent in this region, and contribute to the food and clothing of these Indians. But since the discovery of the silver mines in northern Nevada, and especially since the excitement about the mineral wealth of Idaho, white men have steadily encroached upon the territory of this tribe. Roads have been made across their country, stations and settlements have been established at convenient watering places and wherever there were productive lands. Paradise valley, the most extensive fertile valley in their country, is now occupied and cultivated by white men, a number of whom have taken their families there and propose to be permanent residents.

The Bannocks, numbering about fifteen hundred, are well supplied with horses and exist in roving bands, controlled by sub-chiefs. As white men have encroached upon their territory they have manifested a warlike disposition, have made repeated raids upon the newly formed settlements, destroyed trains along the highways and committed many depredations, for which the military authorities have severely punished them. Forts have been erected, outposts established, and such forces provided as were necessary to maintain peace. It is proper to state that many of these bands, into which the tribe is divided, have from the first preserved the most friendly relations and are under the influence of this superintendency. Less is known about the mental and moral characteristics of the Bannocks than about either of the other tribes in this State.

#### THE SHOSHONES.

This tribe has a population of about two thousand five hundred, and occupies almost the whole eastern half of the State. The line separating them from the Pai-Utes on the east and south is not very clearly defined. Since the settlement of Pahranaagat and the recent explorations of Governor Bladell and party, it is ascertained that the Shoshone language is spoken mostly by all the bands of Indians in southeastern Nevada. A letter accompanying this report from Rev. A. F. White, state superintendent of public instruction, is the most authentic information received at this office in regard to the condition of this portion of the tribe. The statements of Mr. White have been fully confirmed, not only by those who were with him during the long and hazardous journey of which he speaks, but by the miners of Pahranaagat, Silver Peak, and other places.

About Austin and along the overland mail route, the Shoshones have, through constant contact with the whites for three or four years, become accustomed to their habits and in many instances learned to speak the English language. They have also made themselves useful in various capacities. Some of the women have become good washers, while the men cut and saw wood, cultivate gardens, and go on errands. They have made but little or no progress in morals. Like other savage tribes they incline to imitate the vices of the superior races rather than their virtues.

The Shoshones exist in bands commanded by sub-chiefs. Along the south and eastern border of their territory these bands are often constituted of many renegades from neighboring tribes. Governor Bladell's party often found individuals who could speak only a few words of the Shoshone language, and in one instance an entire family, including six men and two or three women, who could not speak it at all, who had probably wandered from some tribe in northern Arizona. These Indians are more destitute of the necessaries of life than any other under the care of this superintendency. Comparatively few of them have been enabled to provide themselves with clothing obtained from the whites. Government has as yet only furnished goods through this superintendency for that part of the tribe living in Ruby valley and its vicinity. The supply which was forwarded for distribution last spring arrived in this city so late that it was thought best to store them here until fall. In fact, I had no funds unappropriated to pay for their further transportation at that time. These goods will be forwarded and distributed towards the approach of winter, when they will be of the greatest service to the Indians.

South of Ruby valley many white settlements are being formed, and the fertile lands of

this degraded people are being taken from them, their grasses consumed, their groves of pine trees (piñon) destroyed, and the scanty supply of game is being killed or driven away by the invaders, whom the Indian has learned to regard as his natural enemies. The country increases in sterility towards the south until it becomes probably the most barren district on the American continent. The families and bands which dwell in this region are destitute of horses and other domestic animals. They live in the depths of poverty, and are emaciated from hunger. When they steal horses, mules, and cattle, it is to appease the cravings of appetite; to keep themselves and their families from starvation. But these acts, with their utter want of moral perception, and their degraded and wretched condition, have given rise to such a strong and general aversion to them that the miners almost universally demand their extermination. Acts of injustice, wrong, and cruelty are not unfrequent. The civil law cannot protect them at so great a distance. An existence maintained under such natural disadvantages must, of necessity, fade away before the encroachments of a superior race. I beg leave respectfully to recommend that all necessary measures be at once adopted by the department to select and establish a suitable reservation for the Shoshones somewhere in the vicinity of Pahranaगत. Lands, with proper facilities for irrigation, adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, might now be obtained.

#### THE PI-UTES.

The territory occupied by this tribe is about one hundred miles broad, and is bounded on the north by the country of the Bannocks, on the east by that of the Shoshones, on the south by the State line between Nevada and California, and on the west by the territory of the Washoes. The population is estimated at about four thousand two hundred, including all classes. There are no Indians within this superintendency who have been so much benefited by their intercourse with the whites as the Pi-Utes. Situated immediately on the old emigrant road, at an early day they became acquainted with our habits and customs. Trading posts, stations, and settlements were established among them before the discovery of the rich deposits of silver ore east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Many of them learned the English language, and conducted a limited traffic with the emigrants and settlers.

The Carson, Truckee, and Humboldt rivers, with the lakes into which these streams emptied, afforded an abundant supply of fish, accessible at all times. Along the margin of these rivers and bordering upon the lakes were extensive bodies of fertile land, producing annually quantities of grass-seed, and of such vegetables as completed the stock of food necessary to the wants of this people. Being thus better fed than the surrounding tribes, they were also much better developed, both physically and mentally. They made themselves serviceable in a variety of ways to the white man. Their willingness to work, and the efficiency and faithfulness with which they discharged the duties in which they were engaged, enabled them to find employment. Some of them earned both food and clothing for themselves and their families. Some of them became dissipated and fell victims to the vices which white men introduced. The great majority, however, resisted to some extent the temptations to which they were exposed. At times, through repeated provocations, they were impelled to take up arms against the whites. Still, upon the whole, they have been peaceable; have yielded readily to the will of the government, and are now cheerfully obedient to its laws. They are usually teachable, kind, and industrious. Their habits of temperance are proverbial, and deserve special mention. It is not known that there is an inebriate in the tribe. It is rare to find an individual who will even taste intoxicating liquors in any form. They have witnessed the evil effects of intemperance in their early acquaintance with white men, and, with a full conviction of its fatal and destructive tendencies, they have determined to abide by the principles of total abstinence. Their habits of virtue are equally rigid. It is the testimony of their agents, and those who have had ample opportunity of knowing for years, that they are scrupulously chaste in all their intercourse. This is especially true of their women. To these habits and excellence of character may be attributed the fact that they are annually increasing in numbers, and that they are a strong, healthy, active people. Many of them are employed as laborers on the farms of white men in all seasons, but they are especially serviceable during the time of harvest and haymaking. The lessons of husbandry which they thus learn are not forgotten, and a disposition is often manifested to put them in practice on the lands reserved for their special benefit, but hitherto we have been unable, for want of means, to afford them much encouragement.

#### THE WASHOES.

This is a small tribe of about five hundred Indians, living in the extreme western part of the State. They are usually a harmless people, with much less physical and mental development than the Pi-Utes, and more degraded morally. They are indolent, improvident, and much addicted to the vices and evil practices common in savage life. They manifest an almost uncontrollable appetite for intoxicating drinks. They are sensual and filthy, and are annually diminishing in numbers from the diseases contracted through their indulgences. A few have learned the English language, and will do light work for a reasonable compensation. They spend the winter months about the villages and habitations of white men, from whom they obtain tolerable supplies of food and clothing. The spring, summer, and

autumn months are spent in fishing about Washoe and Tahoe lakes and the streams which flow through their country. They also gather grass-seed and pine-nuts, hunt rabbits, hares, and ducks.

There is no suitable place for a reservation in the bounds of their territory, and, in view of their rapidly diminishing numbers and the diseases to which they are subjected, none is required.

#### RESERVATIONS.

Within the bounds of this superintendency there are but three. One is a reservation made for the purpose of securing timber and lumber for the benefit of the Pi-Utes. This tract of land was well selected, properly surveyed, and lies within the territory of the Washoes. It is not adapted to the purposes of agriculture, and the Indians seldom even pass over it. It consists of about twenty thousand acres, or nearly one-fifth of the best timbered land in the State. The Pacific railroad passes through the centre, and that company will claim every alternate section.

It is found, also, that it is exceedingly difficult to protect this timber. Men gradually encroach upon it, either wilfully or ignorantly, despite all the vigilance which can be used to prevent them. As the timber in other parts of the State is consumed, and as the railroad progresses, this difficulty will increase. It is a fact, also, that since the protection of the lands reserved for the Indians about Pyramid lake, a young and vigorous growth of timber has sprung up, which, in a few years at most, will afford a supply for all practical purposes; so that the timber on the reservation above named will not be wanted, as was at first supposed.

In view of all the circumstances and facts in the case, I respectfully recommend that this reservation be sold to the best possible advantage, and that the proceeds be applied to the common benefit of all the Indian tribes under the supervision of this superintendency, upon such conditions as the department may decide.

The Truckee River reservation includes Pyramid lake and a portion of the adjacent country, and is well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes. The soil is fresh and fertile, and the climate mild and healthful. Several acres of ground have been ploughed and were planted with potatoes and other vegetables in the proper season, and now are yielding a fair return. This experiment, made without cost to the government, I am happy to say has been a fine success, and at once proves the productiveness of the soil and the disposition of the Pi-Ute Indians to labor for their own support.

From the accompanying reports of Agent Campbell and of Farmer Thomas, you will see that an attempt was also made to cultivate a portion of the Walker River reservation last spring. The particulars of this effort, with the results, are fully stated in the reports mentioned. This and the Truckee River reservation are very similar in many characteristics, although separated by the distance of seventy miles or more. They are each selected for the use and benefit of the Pi-Utes; are alike situated many miles from any considerable body of fertile land which may hereafter be occupied by white men, and are surrounded by ranges of mountains and sandy plains. Each includes several thousand acres of good farming and grass land, which only needs irrigation and proper cultivation to produce abundantly every variety of cereals and vegetables. The facilities for irrigation are not surpassed. Never-failing streams, affording ample supplies of pure fresh water, from the snows of the Sierras, flow down and form lakes in the centre of each, of no inconsiderable size. Both streams and lakes abound in the finest trout and other fish, and are thus never-failing reservoirs of food upon which the Indian delights to live. Such are the provisions which a prudent forethought has wisely made for the future wants of these children of the desert.

But the time is at hand when this people begin to regard these reservations as their homes and only sure hope for a support. Their country is rapidly passing from them. Every garden spot and tillable acre of land is now being sought out and occupied by white men. Their groves of piñon are disappearing before the strokes of his axe, their grass-seed is consumed by his herds, the antelope and mountain sheep are killed or driven away, and, although there is some compensation in the employment given in the harvest field and elsewhere, still the Indian must look for a reliable and permanent supply of his wants to the products of these lands sacredly set apart for him. But he has no skill in husbandry, and no implements of culture. He has shown himself ready and willing to labor, and already deeply feels his necessities, and looks with anxious expectation to that government upon which we have taught him to rely.

I therefore earnestly recommend that such liberal provisions as the department may determine be made for the support of two good faithful practical farmers, and that they be placed upon these reservations, supplied with all necessary implements, seed, and whatever else may be necessary to enable them to begin the work of cultivation, by enclosing farms, breaking the soil, preparing ditches and canals for irrigation, so that at the proper time next spring they may sow and plant and instruct the Indians in the various departments of agriculture.

## SCHOOLS.

With the occupation and improvement of the reservations, as above indicated, there should be introduced a system of education founded upon the "manual labor" plan. Experience has shown that the children of savage tribes should be warmly clad and well fed upon good wholesome food. Then they should be taught to labor. Habits of patient industry should be formed and cultivated. They should be led to think by lessons concerning objects presented to their senses, and impressed by oral instruction. Books may be introduced by degrees, and thus the attention gained, the powers of the intellect aroused, and the elementary branches successfully studied. If this course should be pursued, under a firm and gentle form of moral government, I can scarcely doubt that the mental energies would be successfully elicited, the moral nature purified, and the whole character elevated. It is not maintained that under such instruction and discipline the rising generation would become highly cultivated or fully civilized. It is only hoped that the race might be improved; that the child, when grown, would be less a savage and more of a true man than he would have been otherwise; that he might have a practical knowledge of agriculture; be able to read and write; be a good law-abiding citizen, and become virtuous and happy to the extent of his capacities.

In view of these considerations, I have the honor to recommend that some provision be made for the establishment of a system of instruction founded upon the plan thus briefly set forth.

Hoping that this brief review of the condition and wants of the Indians in this superintendency, and the recommendations I have made, may serve to awaken an abiding interest in their behalf, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. G. PARKER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,  
*Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 30.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,  
*August 22, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent for Indians in the State of Nevada.

Before entering into a detailed account of the condition of each tribe, there are matters of importance, affecting the general interests of the Indian service within this State, of which I deem it necessary to speak.

By the changes recently made in the southern and eastern boundary of the State, fifteen hundred souls have been added to our Indian population, placing the total number at about ten thousand. These Indians are dispersed over the entire country, living in small bands or families wherever the natural productions of the earth are sufficient to sustain life. The general character of this country is that of the most sterile on the continent, being almost entirely devoid of game. The principal dependence of the Indians has always been the pine-nuts and grass-seed, though fish constitutes an item of importance. This character of country has forced the Indian to the adoption of habits of industry, economy, and foresight.

If there are any treaty stipulations existing between any of the tribes and the United States, excepting with the western Shoshone bands, I have no knowledge of them. This condition of affairs may be regarded as favorable, providing the Indians receive equal consideration with those having such stipulations.

Experience among them convinces me that they are better satisfied with unexpected favors than with those long and anxiously looked for.

Considering the nature of this country, with the character of its white population, pioneer and progressive, it may be suggested that any scheme involving a removal of the Indians to a place of greater security from intrusion by the white man is impracticable, and here, at least, they must occupy the country in common. Such being the case, it becomes of the first importance, in order to preserve and civilize the former, and maintain peace between the two races, that the individuals of each race that commit crimes upon the other should receive sure and proper punishment. The Indians have been taught that their Great Father at Washington will redress their grievances, and punish the offenders; but, from the manner in which justice has been dealt out to them in this State, they can now refer to many precedents which show that such is not the case. In no instance has a white ever been punished according to law for the murder of an Indian, or an Indian for the murder of a white.

At present there are confined at Fort Churchill two Walker River Pi-Utes for the murder of Stuart and Rabe, in February, 1865. They were arrested in April following, by United

States troops, upon the Walker reservation, and afterwards turned over to the authorities of Esmeralda county for trial. With tools furnished them they broke jail, returned to the reservation, and, with the assistance of a few relatives, killed the Indian who first informed of the murder. After much difficulty and delay they were recaptured.

The effects of this affair have been injurious. It has encouraged those among the whites who favor extermination; while, among the Indians, those who were anxious and willing that the offenders should be brought to justice now fear to take an active part against them.

During the summer of 1865, four Bannock Indians who had been engaged in murdering and plundering were delivered by the military to the civil authorities of Humboldt county. The posse taking them in charge shot them down under the pretext of their trying to escape. While these Indians no doubt deserved their fate, yet could they have received it through some form of trial, and in the presence of Indians, the example could not have been other wise than beneficial. These instances are cited for the purpose of showing you that we are without any form of justice to aid in the work of civilizing the Indians.

Officers of the law defend their course by urging the impracticability of convicting an Indian under the laws of this State, and that the counties are unable to bear the expense, &c., all of which is in a great measure true.

That policy is best to pursue towards Indians that holds them, so far as possible, individually (instead of tribally) accountable for their misdeeds, and unless some system of justice be established on our frontier that is both inexpensive and certain to punish those who are known to be guilty and are universally admitted to be so by their tribe, (as was the case with the two Indian prisoners referred to above,) no punishment will ever be inflicted, while, in time, an accumulation of wrongs will increase very much the chances of an Indian war, in which the many suffer for the acts of the few.

The murder of Stuart and Rabe, according to the prisoners' own story, (told in their simple and ignorant way,) was committed solely for the purpose of plunder. The circumstantial evidence which is admissible in court against them, however, is extremely defective.

The Indians, in whose territory mines have been found of sufficient richness to warrant the erection of quartz mills and the settlement of the country, have been in a great measure compensated for the destruction of their resources in the pay received from the whites for labor performed, and, in accommodating themselves to the new order of things, have shown great aptitude. The need, however, of assistance from the government for the purpose of cultivating the reserves which we have, and in the establishment and cultivation of others, is most urgent. This arises from the fact that it is impossible to foretell when or what number of the many embryo mining districts that are within this State may attract to their different localities a large population.

There are three reservations within this State: the Walker, by road, sixty-five miles east; the Pyramid, seventy-five north; and the Timber reserve, forty northwest of Carson City. The abandonment of all that portion of the Pyramid reserve lying within ten miles of its southern boundary line includes the saw-mill site and the farm which Agent Lockhart essayed to improve. The improvements are worthless, but the Indians have sustained a loss of at least fifteen hundred acres of tillable land, which is now occupied by settlers.

In order to give the department a more correct idea of the location of the several tribes within this State, I herewith transmit a map of Nevada, on which I have marked, in red ink, the names of tribes, their population, and the boundary lines of the respective districts over which they roam.

The following estimates are made for the improvement of the Walker and Pyramid reserves, and also for the current and contingent expenses of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The prices given in the schedule are as they prevail at the present time at Carson City. Teams and supplies of all kinds can be purchased at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper in the fall than in the spring of the year.

If the appropriations are made, farming operations should commence at the reservations by the first day of August, 1867. It might then be reasonably expected that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, there would be upon each reserve three hundred acres of land under cultivation, and eight miles irrigating ditch completed.

The following schedule of articles is requested for the Pyramid reserve:

Salary of superintending farmer.....	\$1,000 00
Salary of assistant farmer.....	800 00
Cost of farm-house and necessary out-buildings.....	2,500 00
Cost of six thousand rations, at forty cents each.....	2,400 00
Cost of eighteen yoke of oxen, with yokes and chains.....	3,150 00
Cost of blankets and clothing.....	1,500 00
Cost of two ox wagons.....	400 00
Cost of four ploughs and two harrows.....	300 00
Cost of shovels, spades, and hoes, one dozen each.....	72 00
Cost of harvesting and haying tools.....	145 00
Cost of axes and grub hoes, one-half dozen each.....	80 00
Cost of four thousand feet of lumber, for fluming.....	160 00
Cost of blacksmith and carpenter tools.....	250 00

Cost of five riding horses and two saddles.....	\$600 00
Cost of two shovel ploughs and corn cultivators.....	50 00
Cost of seed wheat and barley for two hundred and fifty acres of land.....	1,000 00
Cost of seed potatoes and garden seed.....	250 00
Cost of four milch cows.....	200 00
Cost of five hogs.....	100 00
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	14,957 00
For the Walker reserve, the same as above.....	14,957 00
Travelling expenses of agent and interpreter.....	1,000 00
Salary of interpreter.....	500 00
Contingent expenses.....	586 00
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<b>Total amount asked for.....</b>	<b>32,000 00</b>
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The information herein given concerning the Shoshone and other tribes in the eastern, and the Bannocks of the northern part of the State, is, in consequence of an entire absence of funds since my taking charge of this agency, mainly derived from a former experience among them, and from other reliable sources.

#### WASHOES.

Commencing at the western boundary of the State, we have first the Washoe tribe, numbering about five hundred, and occupying a tract of country one hundred miles long, north and south, by twenty-five in width. There is no reservation within their district except the timber reserve, which is not adapted to cultivation, nor arable land which is not occupied. There is, however, a large amount of waste country over which they can roam unmolested for all the future if they wish to gratify their propensities in that respect.

These Indians are a peaceable and inoffensive people, inclined to use intoxicating liquor, occasionally to excess, and practice the immoralities common to Indians generally. They are disinclined to labor, though in this respect a change for the better is gradually taking place. In food and clothing they are generally quite well supplied. Nothing can be done to better their condition or prospects without a large outlay of money. I would, however, recommend the usual issue of clothing each year, and, in case of a severe winter, beef and flour in sufficient quantities to relieve their necessities.

#### PI-UTES.

This tribe inhabits a country two hundred miles long by one hundred and twenty broad, lying parallel and east of that of the Washoes. They number about four thousand two hundred, and are divided into five distinct bands. South of Walker lake are the Mono Pi-Utes, numbering four hundred, and under Chief Waugh-adz-ah-bo. They are closely allied to the Walker River or Ocki Pi-Utes, numbering fifteen hundred, and located in the vicinity of Walker river and lake and Carson river and upper lake, under Chief Oderie and Sub-chiefs Joaquin and E-sah-dawh, or Young Cayote. At the lower Carson lake are the Toy Pi-Utes, numbering eight hundred, and under Chief Johnson. They affiliate with the Coo-er-ee and Sidocaw bands, the former of which is located in the vicinity of Pyramid lake, and numbers some seven hundred, under Chief Young Winnemucca. The latter is located in the vicinity of Humboldt lake and river, and numbers about eight hundred, under Chief Sue.

The Mono and Octi bands should ultimately be settled upon the Walker and the Coo-er-ee, Toy and Sidocaw upon the Pyramid reserves. These reserves are well adapted for the purposes designed. Each contains an extensive fishery and some grazing country, with about three thousand acres of arable land, from which white neighbors are barred to a distance by intervening sand plains and mountains. The improvements now upon these reservations consist of a small plank house upon each, with the addition of an adobe stable at the Walker. These buildings are but temporary affairs and must soon be replaced by others which are larger and better suited to the requirements. On neither has any land ever been cultivated worthy of mention, there not having been either teams or tools for that purpose.

During the past year the tribe has maintained the most friendly relations with the whites; even the little troubles that were usually arising between them and the settlers have nearly ceased. They are extensively employed throughout the country as farm-hands, especially during the harvest season. For the purpose of securing employment they resort to the towns and mining camps in large numbers, and by their industrious habits and orderly behavior have gained praise and good will from our citizens. Their character, when compared with that of Indians generally, is distinguished by moral habits and a teachable nature. Usually they are well clad in good woollen goods; and I will here take occasion to recommend that hereafter not more than three thousand dollars' worth of blankets and clothing be purchased annually for the Pi-Ute Indians, and that these be kept at the Walker and Pyramid reserves, and issued only to those Indians who may hereafter be engaged there in cultivating the soil.

Indians not so engaged have ample opportunities for procuring a sufficiency. This would leave a cash balance that could be applied to purchasing teams, tools, &c., and at the same time exert a most beneficial effect upon the Indians. Two manual-labor schools upon each reserve would no doubt prove a success. The personal property of the tribe is worth about \$12,000, consisting of four hundred ponies at \$30 per head. This kind of property they are increasing very rapidly by purchasing from the whites. The amount to which they are benefited thereby, however, is questionable.

I cannot close this report of these Indians without urging the necessity of an appropriation for the purpose of improving both the Walker and Pyramid reserves. The natural obstacles to be overcome in starting farming operations preclude the idea that the Indians could succeed without assistance. The first thing necessary to insure success is an irrigating canal, which should have a capacity equal to the carrying of fifteen hundred inches of water, which, when required, could be continued for miles.

#### BANNOCKS.

North of and adjoining the Pi-Utes are the Bannocks. Formerly, these Indians were in the habit of visiting Pyramid lake, where I have met and talked with them. Judging from the nature of their country and from information received from military officers, I estimate the number of that portion of the tribe which inhabits this State at fifteen hundred. Since May, 1865, the larger portion of them have been acting in concert with the hostile Snake or Bannock Indians of southern Idaho. This combination has also been re-enforced by a large number of renegades from other tribes, and at present remain unsubdued, though from three to six companies of United States troops have been actively employed against them since the outbreak. In point of numbers they are formidable, and seem to be imbued with a spirit of dash and bravery quite unusual, while, being well mounted and armed, with the advantage of knowing the country perfectly, they are enabled to disperse and rally at given points with a rapidity that defies pursuit or a knowledge of their whereabouts.

#### SHOSHONES.

To the east of the Pi-Utes are the Shoshones, numbering about twenty-five hundred. Their language is very different from that of either the Bannocks or Pi-Utes. The section which they inhabit is large in extent, but extremely barren in resources, and as the Indians are often reduced to the dire necessity of eating reptiles and other loathsome things, it is not surprising that when in such straits they should occasionally relieve their wants by killing cattle and prospectors' horses. In clothing they are poorly supplied, having but few opportunities of getting any except those given them by the government. During the past year their behavior has been excellent. They are willing laborers, and would no doubt gladly concentrate upon some suitable reserve, where, with assistance from the government in the shape of teams, tools, &c., they would soon be enabled to gain a much better living than they now enjoy, with but little or no greater labor. The reserve in Ruby valley, which was formerly intended for their use, is now occupied by settlers and the Overland Mail Company's farm. I would recommend that another be set apart for them upon the headwaters of the Humboldt river. From investigation it is found that the destitution that at times prevails in this and other tribes of the Great Basin is not the result of a partial settlement of the country which they occupy, but that suffering and scarcity at times forms a part of their history from time immemorial.

To the east of the Shoshones are the Goships or Goshu-Utes, and to the southeast the Pai-Utes. The latter form no part of the great Pi-Ute tribe to the west of them. They inhabit the region that was ceded to this State by Congress during the last session, formerly a part of Utah and Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. H. G. PARKER,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.*

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No. 31.

WALKER RIVER RESERVE,  
*August 28, 1866.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit this my annual report as local agent and farmer for the Walker reserve.

I took charge here the 1st of April last, and with the assistance of the interpreter, R. A. Washington, commenced clearing brush for a field of three or four acres.

On the 20th of April I started in breaking the piece with three yoke of oxen which you



had hired for that purpose. After the ground was broken an irrigating ditch was opened which, for want of time and means, is only one thousand yards long.

An acre of potatoes and one-half acre of corn, and a variety of other vegetables, were planted by the 15th of May. About this time the melting snow in the mountains had raised the river and filled the ditch. Everything would have soon been in fine growing condition but for the breaking of the embankment of the ditch at a point where it crossed a low slough. Before the breach could be repaired the river, in consequence of the cold weather, had receded to its low stage, and did not rise again until the middle of June. By that time two-thirds of the seed potatoes had become as dry as chips, and could never grow. The balance with everything else came up in the latter part of June and grew very finely. There will be about fifty bushels of potatoes, ten of corn, twenty of turnips, and a good supply of beets, onions, cabbages, watermelons, &c. The 1st of July I planted an acre and a half with turnips. The seed came up well, but was quickly devoured by the grasshoppers. I replanted them, but with the same result. These pests, which visit us occasionally, would be pretty thoroughly subdued by a general system of irrigation.

I have cut and stacked fifteen tons of hay. The yield was very light, for the reason that the river remained at a low stage until a late period in the season.

The Indians in the vicinity of this agency have been as peaceable as could be desired. They have manifested much interest in my first efforts at farming, and voluntarily offered to assist in any way they could, but having neither provisions to feed them nor tools for them to work with, I was obliged to decline their assistance. They seem to realize the importance of their soon becoming an agricultural people, and would no doubt, with proper management, make good farmers.

The agricultural land upon this reserve will average about one-quarter of a mile wide and is twenty-four miles long, lying on either bank of the Walker river. Deducting the space occupied by the sloughs and the river bed, the arable land will amount to about three thousand acres. It is all more or less impregnated with salts and alkali, which will disappear, however, with each year's cultivation.

The average fall in the river is about five feet to the mile, while the good land lies some six feet above the river bed. Therefore, in order to get water upon the surface at all seasons of the year, a ditch without a dam must be at least one mile long. Above the agency three miles a dam can be constructed from rocks which are close to the river bank. A ditch on each side of the river, from the dam down and past the agency as far as it could be taken without fluming past the bluffs which occur occasionally below, would irrigate about seven hundred acres of land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. THOMAS, *Farmer.*

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 32.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Carson City, Nevada, May 10, 1866.*

SIR: On the 28th of March last I had the honor to address you a communication informing you that certain parties (four white men) had squatted upon the Truckee River reservation with a view to claim and hold for their own use and benefit certain tracts of desirable agricultural land, the same being part of said reservation, &c. On the 10th ultimo I caused a notice to be served upon each of them, requiring them to leave, and to desist from making further settlement and committing further trespass thereon. With the requirements of this notice they refused to comply, whereupon I made application to Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Hooker, commanding the district of Nevada, who promptly furnished me with eight soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant, for the purpose of ejecting them by force if necessary. I proceeded to the reservation, where I met the officer in command, who, with the soldiers, accompanied me to where the squatters were residing.

On being informed of my intention to eject them by force in case they refused to move, and seeing that I had a sufficient number of United States soldiers to accomplish the object, they expressed their willingness to leave immediately, which they proceeded to do without further delay, promising they would not again make any attempt to claim or settle upon the lands within the limits of the reservation.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,  
*Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Carson City, Nevada, April 19, 1866.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I have from time to time since their reception made calculations and estimates in relation to the cost of a building suitable for a school-house on one of the reservations in this State, of sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty pupils, including houses for the teachers, and boarding and lodging house for the scholars.

Much time has necessarily been occupied in computing and ascertaining from different sources the cost of material and construction, and the collecting of other important facts in relation to the matter. Taking it for granted that the school, if established, will, as set forth in your letter of instructions, be conducted on the manual-labor or industrial principles in connexion with book education, I have, after a careful investigation of the subject, based upon the experience and judgment of intelligent mechanics and builders here, arrived at the conclusion that to erect the buildings for dormitories, refectories, school-rooms, dwelling-house for teachers, and furnish the same, and fence a quantity of land sufficient for the purposes of the school, and furnish the requisite stock, tools, teams, seeds, &c., it will require an expenditure of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, (\$11,500.)

I am of the opinion, however, that if I could have time to personally superintend the construction of the work, it might be done for an amount somewhat less. This, though, would depend to some extent upon the quantity of labor which the Indians might be induced to perform.

My experience is that the Indians will labor, if they can be led to understand that they are not to be made the victims of misdirected energy by laboring in vain. I have abundant evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to become which they only need to be encouraged.

After the first expenses of such an undertaking were paid, I incline to the opinion that the school could easily be made self-sustaining. Blacksmiths, farmers, and teachers can be procured here for seventy-five dollars per month.

I have the honor to be, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

## UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 34.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Great Salt Lake City, Utah, September 20, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for that portion of the year past during which I have been acting as superintendent. The Indian tribes within this superintendency are:

1. The eastern bands of Shoshones and the mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones. These bands all recognize Washakee as chief. They number about four thousand five hundred souls.
2. The northwestern bands of Shoshones. These Indians number about eighteen hundred. Pokatello, Black Beard, and San Pitz are the principal chiefs.
3. The western Shoshones. These Indians number about two thousand.
4. The Goships or Gosha-Utes. These Indians number about one thousand.
5. The Weber-Utes or Cum-umbahs. These Indians number about six hundred.
6. The Utahs. These Indians are now principally consolidated into two bands, one under the control of Tabby, who has succeeded to the chieftainship made virtually vacant by the old age and infirmity of Sow-i-et. This band is composed of the Tim-pa-nogs, the Uintas, and the San-pitches, and numbers about four thousand. The other Utahs are known as Pah-Vants, and are controlled by Ranosh, and number about fifteen hundred.
7. The Pah-Edes. These Indians number about six hundred. Their principal chief is Tut-sey-gub-bets.
8. The Pah-Utes. These Indians number about sixteen hundred.

## THE EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

These Indians are under the special supervision of Agent Luther Mann, whose annual report is herewith transmitted. They are the most wealthy of any Indians in the Territory, owing to their hunting grounds embracing much territory still frequented by the buffalo. The robes taken by them on their hunting excursions form an article of traffic of considerable im-