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U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Report ... (on the condition of
various Indian tribes). 1893

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REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS J. W. POWELL AND G. W. INGALLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1873.

SIR: The Special Commission appointed for examining into the condition of the Utes of Utah; Pai-Utes of Utah, Northern Arizona, Southern Nevada, and Southeastern California; the Go-si Utes of Utah and Nevada; the Northwestern Shoshonees of Idaho and Utah; and the Western Shoshonees of Nevada; and for the purpose of consulting with them concerning the propriety of their removal to reservations, would respectfully submit the following report:

The commission was delayed a number of days by snows that blockaded the railroads over the mountains, but arrived in Salt Lake City early in May.

At that time there was much excitement in the country, consequent on the disastrous conflict with the Modocs.

The commission found that the feelings of the white people inhabiting the territory under consideration were wrought to a high state of resentment, which frequently found vent in indignities on the Indians, while the latter were terrified, and many of them had fled to the mountains for refuge.

Immediately on our arrival at the city, delegations from various parts of the country met us, representing that the Indians of their several neighborhoods were preparing to commence a war of extermination against the whites; and several petitions from the citizens of different places, to the military authorities of that department, the governor of Utah, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing that the people were in immediate peril, and calling for military protection, were referred to the Commission.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners proceeded to investigate the state of affairs in the Sanpete Valley, Curlew Valley, Caché Valley, and on Deep Creek.

It was soon found that the fears of the white settlers were groundless, and that the Indians themselves were much more terrified than the whites.

In the mean time the Commission sent for delegations of Indians representing the tribes of Utes, Go-si Utes, Northwestern Shoshonees, and Western Shoshonees; and after meeting a number of these delegations at its camp near Salt Lake City, such information was obtained as led to a request for further conference with the Department concerning the best course to be pursued with these Indians in the light of the facts thus obtained.

In consequence of such request, one of the special commissioners, Mr. J. W. Powell, was instructed to report to the Department at Washington.

On his arrival, the following statement to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was made:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1873.

To the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the following statement of the condition of the Indians inhabiting Utah, Nevada, Southern Idaho, Northern Arizona, and Southeastern California, who are not yet collected on reservations.

These Indians are Utes, Pai-Utes, Go-si Utes, Northwestern Shoshonees, Western Shoshonees, and Pa-vi-ó-tsoes, (designated in the Indian reports as Pah-Utes.)

Of the Utes not on reservation there are two principal tribes, the Pah-vants and Scuv-a-rits. The Pah-vants are on Corn Creek, near Fillmore, in Utah Territory, and in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872 are estimated to number 1,200. These Indians are under a chief named Ka-nosh; they subsist by cultivating the soil to a limited extent, by gathering seeds, fruit, and roots, and also by hunting; but chiefly by begging from the white settlers of the country.

Their condition is better than that of any other of the Indians under consideration. The chief, Ka-nosh, is an Indian of great ability and wisdom, and is doing all he can to induce his people to cultivate the soil.

He not only raises grain enough for himself and family, but usually has a quantity to sell, from which he derives a respectable revenue. His influence is not confined to

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the tribe over which he has immediate command, but extends to a greater or less extent over most of the Indians of Central Utah.

The Shiv-a-rits inhabit the country between the Sanpete and Sevier Valleys, on the west, and the Green and Colorado Rivers on the east.

No definite information has been obtained concerning the number of this tribe.

In the fall of 1871, one of your Commissioners met a party of them on the banks of the Sevier, and counted thirty-one lodges.

These people live by hunting and fishing, and collect seeds and fruits. They are well mounted, are a wild, daring people, and very skillful in border warfare. It may be safely stated that for the last ten years they have subsisted chiefly on the spoils of war. In their raids they have been associated with the Nav-a-jos and Utes, who inhabit the country to the east of the Colorado River.

The Pai-Utes inhabit Southern Utah, Southern Nevada, Northern Arizona, and Southeastern California.

There is a small tribe in the vicinity of Beaver, and another at Parawan, whose numbers are unknown.

A third tribe is usually found encamped somewhere in the vicinity of Cedar.

The principal chief of the Pai-Utes of Utah, Tau-gu, usually remains with this tribe.

In the winter of 1871-'2 the tribe was visited by one of your Commissioners, and forty-three lodges were counted.

There is a tribe in Long Valley, numbering about 125 persons, and one in Kanab Valley, numbering 107. There are a few Indians on the Paria River, whose numbers are unknown, and there is a small tribe on the eastern side of the Colorado, near the line between Utah and Arizona, numbering 47.

The U-in-kar-ets, dwelling among the U-in-kar-et Mountains in Northern Arizona, number about 60.

The Sheav-wits inhabit the Sheav-wit plateau in Northern Arizona, and number about 180.

The tribes of Pai-Utes thus enumerated are such as have not been heretofore included in the report of the Pioche Agency. Of the remainder who properly belong to that agency, and who inhabit Southwestern Utah, Southern Nevada, Southeastern California, and Northern Arizona, your Commissioners have but little more knowledge than is already before the Department. It is sufficient to state that they are scattered in small tribes, and hold allegiance to many petty chiefs.

All the Pai-Utes subsist in part by cultivating the soil, some of them raising the grain and vegetables introduced by white men, others cultivating native seeds.

They also collect uncultivated seeds, fruits, and roots. A few of them occasionally work for white men, and they also depend very largely on begging, and are a serious burden to white settlers.

The Go-si Utes live in the vicinity of Salt Lake and the valleys extending to the west as far as the Nevada line. They probably number four hundred persons.

Some of them are cultivating small patches of ground; one band in Skull Valley, one at Deep Creek, another at Warm Springs, and another at Salt Marsh, near the Nevada line.

They also gather seeds and fruits, dig roots and hunt a little, but chiefly subsist by begging. A few of them are occasionally employed by white men.

The western band of Shoshonees, in the reports heretofore made to the Department, have been overestimated for Utah and underestimated for Nevada, with regard to their number and distribution. Your attention is called to the accompanying statement made by Mr. Gheen, and marked A.*

After carefully examining the paper and conferring with a number of the principal chiefs and leading men of the Western Shoshonees, the statement is believed to be substantially correct.

These Indians are cultivating the soil to a very limited extent. Some of them are employed by white men as herders and in other labors. They gather seeds and fruits, dig roots, hunt and fish, and eke out a miserable subsistence by begging.

Of the number of the Northwestern bands of Shoshonees, your Commission have no trustworthy information. Their condition does not differ materially from the Western Shoshonees. They are also divided into small tribes, several of which we have visited.

Of the Pa-vi-o-tsoes, or Pah-Utes, of Western Nevada, we have obtained information of three or four hundred who do not report to either of the reservations on Walker River or Pyramid Lake. Their condition is substantially the same as that of the Shoshonees.

Of the Wash-oes, mentioned in the report of the Department, we have no definite information.

The Indians mentioned in the foregoing statement appreciate that they can no longer live by hunting, fishing, and gathering the native products of the soil.

* This statement has been omitted, as a more correct enumeration has been made.

They fully understand that the settlement of the country by white men is inevitable, and know the folly of contending against it; and they earnestly ask that they may have lands of their own and be assisted to become farmers and stock-raisers, but especially do they ask that they may have cattle.

During the last few weeks that the Commission has been among these Indians, it has conferred with many of their chiefs and principal men. One of your Commissioners, as agent for the Pai-Utes, for the past year has traveled among a number of the tribes, and the other Commissioner, having been in charge of an exploring expedition for several years, has met and conferred with numbers of these Indians from time to time, and invariably they have expressed the sentiments given above. Their hunting-grounds have been spoiled, their favorite valleys are occupied by white men, and they are compelled to scatter in small bands in order to obtain subsistence. Formerly they were organized into nations, or confederacies, under the influence of great chiefs, but such men have lost their power in the presence of white men, and it is no longer possible to treat with these people as nations, but each little tribe must be dealt with separately. The broad territory over which they are scattered has been parcelled out among the tribes by common consent, usually determined at general councils, so that each tribe holds a certain district of country as its own.

Now the most important difficulty in the way of collecting these people on reservations, is the fact that each small tribe desires to have a reservation somewhere within the limits of its own territory, which is manifestly impracticable, as the Indians could not thus be protected in their rights, except at a great expense.

In the instructions furnished your commissioners for the collection of these Indians, two methods were given, the one to take the Indians on reservations already established, and, failing in this, the other was to set apart new reservations for them.

After a careful examination of the facts, it is found that the last-mentioned method is entirely impracticable, as, within the bounds of the territory over which these tribes roam, there is no district of country with sufficient water and other natural facilities for a reservation, not already occupied by white men. In fact, the lands along the streams and almost every important spring has either been entered or claimed, and should the Government attempt to purchase such lands for the benefit of the Indians, it would be found to involve a great outlay of money, as water rights and improvements are justly held at very high prices.

Nothing then remains but to remove them from the country, or let them stay in their present condition, to be finally extinguished by want, loathsome disease, and the disasters consequent upon incessant conflict with white men.

In view of the removal and distribution of these Indians to the old reservations, four important questions were presented to the commission, namely:

First. Are the reservations for the adjacent tribes capable of properly supporting an increased number of Indians?

Second. Would the treaty stipulations with the Indians thus located permit an addition to their numbers, and would they consent to it?

Third. Would the treaty stipulations with the Indians under consideration permit of their removal?

Fourth. What division of the roaming tribes do their linguistic and other affinities dictate?

The facts in answer to these questions, so far as they are known to the commission, are as follows:

The reservation on the Muddy is well known to both of the commissioners. There is some good land and plenty of water; there are no valuable hunting grounds on the reservation, or in the vicinity, but there are streams from which a greater or less supply of fish can be taken; and the natural products of the soil, which are somewhat abundant, would be of value as a source of partial subsistence until they could learn to farm for themselves. The timber is distant from the district where the farms must necessarily be made, but the climate is good for southern Indians, and the reservation will always be isolated from other settlements. Altogether the situation is good and sufficient.

The reservation on the Uintah is well known to one of your commissioners. There is an abundance of good soil, plenty of water, and convenient timber. The climate is good for the growth of smaller grains and vegetables, but not favorable to the raising of corn. Good range for cattle is practically unlimited—in fact, there is room enough for all the Indians of Utah.

Perhaps there is no finer valley than the Uintah in the territory of the United States west of the hundredth meridian.

The commission having no knowledge of the capabilities of the Fort Hall reservation, one of the commissioners, Mr. G. W. Ingalls, made a special trip for the purpose of examining it. It was found that there was abundance of good land, plenty of water, good and extensive range for grazing, and an ample supply of timber for the Indians already located there, and all of the Shoshonees of Utah and Nevada in addition.

But little is known by the commission of the resources of the reservations at Walker

River and Pyramid Lake, but from such information as has been received it is believed they are inadequate to the wants of the Indians already collected there.

The facts, relating to the second question are these: No treaties have been made with the Indians concerning the reservation on the Muddy. The treaty made with the Utes concerning the Uintah reservation provided for the gathering of all the tribes of Utah in that valley, but it was never ratified by the Senate, and although the Indians are there as they suppose under the stipulations of the treaty, it is not recognized as binding by the Government of the United States. The principal chiefs on the reservation state their willingness and desire that the other Utes should be united with them.

By the treaties made with the Shoshones and Bannocks concerning the reservation at Wind River and Fort Hall, it is stipulated that they are made not only for these Indians but "For such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them."

With regard to the third question, "Would the treaty stipulations with the Indians under consideration permit of their removal?" It appears that there are no recognized treaty stipulations existing with the Utes and Pah-Utes.

A treaty was concluded October 12, 1863, with the Go-si Utes in which it was especially provided as follows:

Article 6th. "The said band agree that whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life which they now lead, and become settled as herdsmen or agriculturists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary; and they do also agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain thereon." So that the Go-si Utes may be required to go on a reservation wherever and whenever the President directs.

A treaty was concluded October 1, 1863, with the western bands of Shoshones from which we extract article 6th, viz:

"The said bands agree that whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life which they now lead, and become herdsmen and agriculturists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary, within the country above described; and they do also hereby agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate and to reside or remain thereon."

It is thus seen that they can also be called to a reservation by the will of the President, but such reservation must be within certain boundaries, as described in article 5th, viz:

"It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by said bands are defined and described by them as follows: On the north by the Wong-go-gada Mountains and Shoshone River Valley; on the west by the Sei-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-co-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Pa-ha-no-be Valley or Step-toe Valley, and Great Salt Lake Valley."

Your commissioners are in some doubt as to where these boundaries are situated, but believe they include the Fort Hall Indian reservation.

By the treaty concluded with the northwestern bands of Shoshones at Box Elder, in the Territory of Utah, on the 13th day of July, 1863, it is stipulated as follows:

Article 2d. "The treaty concluded at Fort Bridger on the second day of July, 1863, between the United States and the Shoshone nation being read and fully interpreted and explained to the said chiefs and warriors, they do hereby give their full and free assent to all of the provisions of said treaty, and the same are hereby adopted as a part of this agreement, and the same shall be binding on the parties hereto."

In the treaty made at Fort Bridger, to which this article alludes, the following provisions are found.

"Article 2. The United States further agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Owl Creek and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweet Water and Pa-po-a-gie Rivers; thence along the west of said divide and the summit of Wind River Mountain to the longitude of North Fork of Wind River; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to headwaters of Owl Creek, and along middle channel of Owl Creek to place of beginning, shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of Shoshone Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them."

The boundaries of this reservation have been contracted by a subsequent treaty.

It will thus be seen that the Northwestern Shoshones are under treaty obligations to settle on the Wind River reservation, but as a part of the Shoshones are already at Fort Hall, it might possibly be more agreeable to the bands under consideration to go there.

From the information which your commissioners have received it is believed that it will be necessary to remove the Pah Utes or Pa-vi-o-tsoes from the Walker River and

Pyramid Lake reservations to some better point, as the resources of the territory they now occupy are inadequate to their want.

The United States Indian agent, in charge of the reservation at Fort Hall, informs your commission that he believes that the Indians now at that place would raise no serious objection to the removal of the uncollected Shoshones to that place.

The rights and obligations of the Indians under consideration have been thus carefully examined that no unjust cause of complaint might arise.

With regard to the fourth question, "What division of the roaming tribes do their linguistic and other affinities indicate?" much has yet to be learned.

The names by which the tribes are known to white men and the Department give no clue to the relationship of the Indians; for example, the Indians in the vicinity of the reservation on the Muddy, and the Indians on the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations are called Pai or Pah Utes, but the Indians know only those on the Muddy by that name, while those on the other two reservations are known as Pa-vi-o-tsoes, and speak a very different language, but closely allied to, if not identical with that of the Bannocks.

The Indians of Utah and Nevada, known as Shoshones by the whites, are known by very different names by the Indians.

The two tribes mentioned above, Pah-vants and Senv-a-rits, speak the same language, and are intermarried with the Indians on the Uintah reservations, and should be taken there.

The Go-si Utes speak a language more nearly like that of the Indians at Fort Hall, but they are intermarried and affiliate with the Indians at the Uintah reservation, and it is believed they would prefer to go there also.

The tribes of Pai-Utes, mentioned in the former part, should be taken to the Muddy. Of the Western Shoshones, Northwestern Shoshones, Pa-vi-o-tsoes, and Washoes, sufficient is not yet known to reach a conclusion on this matter.

Whenever these Indians are gathered on reservations it will be necessary to make provision for their subsistence, until such time as they can take care of themselves, as it would be impossible for them to live upon the native products found on the reservations.

To take them there and have them scatter again would be to put them in a condition worse than they are now in, and it would probably be more difficult to induce them to return.

The appropriations made by the last Congress for the support of the present reservations, to which these people should be taken, are entirely insufficient for the support of the Indians who are already on them, and they are compelled to leave their reservations during a part of the year to obtain a living.

Under these circumstances, your commissioners did not deem that it would be wise to remove any of the Indians at present, and they submit this statement of the condition of affairs for your consideration.

Having in view the ultimate removal of all the foregoing Indians to reservations already established, the following recommendations are made:

First. That the Pah-vants and Senv-a-rits be visited and informed that the Government of the United States has decided that they shall make their homes on the Uintah reservation, and that hereafter no goods will be issued to them at any other place.

Second. That the tribes of Pai-Utes shall be visited, and, if possible, a number of the chiefs and principal men be induced to visit the Uintah reservation, with a view to their final settlement at that place.

Should the commission find it impossible to induce them to look upon such a removal with favor, it should then make a thorough examination into the condition of affairs on the Muddy reservation, and report the results to the Department.

The agent for that reservation should immediately commence work and prepare to raise a crop the coming year to such an extent as the appropriation and circumstances on the reservation will permit.

In the meantime, two or three reliable men should be employed by the commission to collect the Western Shoshones at three or more points, where they could be visited by the commission and their annuities distributed to them, and they be informed of the decision of the Department, that they are to go on reservations, and that hereafter no annuities will be distributed to them except at the designated reservation or reservations.

The same course should be taken with the Go-si Utes.

The Northwestern Shoshones should be assembled to meet the commission at Fort Hall, and, when there, their annuities should be given them, and they should be informed that the Fort Hall reservation is to be their future home, and that hereafter no annuities will be given them at any other place.

One of your commissioners can communicate with a part of the Indians in their own tongue, and Mr. Gheen, who is already in the service of the United States in Nevada, speaks the Shoshone language, but it will still be necessary to have one more inter-

preter, as the commission must necessarily be divided, and three or four parties organized to reach all the tribes in one season.

It is therefore recommended that Richard Komas, a native Ute, now a student in Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, be employed for this purpose.

Should these suggestions meet with your approval, it would be necessary to have the annuities for the Western Shoshones, Northwestern Shoshones, and Go-si Utes, placed to the order of the commission.

Very respectfully,

J. W. POWELL,
G. W. INGALLS,
U. S. Special Commission.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

On June 26 the following instructions were received :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1873.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with a statement in detail of the present condition of the Indians in Utah, Nevada, and Southern Idaho, who have not yet been collected on reservations.

With a view to the ultimate removal of said Indians to such reservations as have already been established, you recommend as follows:

1st. That the Pah-vants and Seuvarits be visited and informed that the Government has decided that they shall make their homes on the Uintah reservation, and that hereafter no goods will be issued to them at any other place.

2d. That some of the chiefs and principal men of the Pai-Ute tribe be induced to visit the Uintah reservation and encouraged to make their homes at that place; and in case it should be found impossible to induce them to look with favor upon a removal to that point, then to make a thorough examination as to the condition of affairs on the muddy reservation and report the result to the Department, preparatory in the meantime being made for raising a crop the coming year to such an extent as circumstances will permit.

3d. That two or three reliable men be employed by the commission to collect the Western Shoshones at three or more points, where they can be visited by the commission and their annuities distributed to them, and that they be informed of the decision of the Department that they must go on reservations, and that hereafter no annuities will be distributed to them except at the reservation assigned to them; the same course to be taken with the Go-ship Utes.

4th. That the Northwestern Shoshones be assembled to meet the commission at Fort Hall, Idaho, to receive their annuities, and that they be informed that Fort Hall reservation is to be their future home, and that no annuities will be given them at any other place.

5th. That Richard Komas, of Pennsylvania, be employed as interpreter to the commission; and

6th. That the annuities of the Western Shoshones, Northwestern Shoshones, and Go-ship band of Utes be placed at the disposal of the commission.

The above recommendations meet with the approval of the Department, and you are hereby authorized to carry the same into effect.

Instructions will be issued to Colonel Morrow, at Salt Lake City, Utah, to transfer to you the annuity goods referred to in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

J. W. POWELL, Esq.,
Special Commissioner, &c., Present.

While Special Commissioner Powell was thus engaged at Washington, Special Commissioner Ingalls visited a part of the Northwestern Shoshones in Coche Valley, and, returning from this expedition, made a trip to the Pai-Ute reservation in Southern Nevada. The special commission met again in Salt Lake City.

In obedience to the instructions received, the commission then proceeded through the Territory of Utah to its southern line, visiting a number of tribes on the way, taking with them a quantity of goods to be distributed to the several tribes as they should be met from time to time.

Sometimes the commissioners traveled in company, at other times they separated for the purpose of facilitating their operations.

On this trip many of the Indians belonging to the Uintah agency were visited, especially the Sen-a-rits, as some anxiety had been entertained lest these Indians should again commence their depredations on the settlements. It was found that they had of their own accord given up their marauding life, and they signified their willingness to go on a reservation and adopt the habits of civilized men. The reasons which they assigned for so doing were very interesting.

They stated that their people had been dying very fast of late years, so that their numbers were greatly reduced, and they were specially terrified on account of some disease which had carried off more than twenty of their number in less than a week, only a short time before the commission met them.

Some of their people attributed this to sorcery practiced by other Indians, others to sorcery practiced by the white inhabitants of Utah, but the great majority seemed to consider it a punishment for the petty wars which they had waged of late years. Whatever the cause, they had determined to abandon the country, and part of them were about to join the Utes of the Uintah reservation, another to join the Pah-vants, another the Pai-Utes near the head of the Sevier, and a fourth the Utes of Colorado.

They were informed that the Government of the United States expected them to go on the reservation at Uintah.

The Pah-vants were next visited at Corn Creek, near Fillmore. This tribe was found to be much smaller, and the people in a much more destitute condition than had been represented to the commission.

Ka-nosh, the principal chief, is an elder brother of Pi-an-ump, principal chief of the Go-si Utes, and the Pah-vants and Go-si Utes, although speaking different languages, affiliate socially, and often go on their hunting excursions in company.

From this point an Indian runner was sent to bring Pi-an-ump and a number of Go-si Ute chiefs to confer with Ka-nosh and such other Indians as might be collected here, in regard to the propriety of their all going to the reservation at Uintah.

This runner was successful in bringing in the desired Indians, so that the Go-si Utes were well represented at the consultation held at Ka-nosh's camp.

They remained with the commissioners several days, and great pains were taken to explain to them the intention of the Government in collecting Indians on reservations. The result of this talk was very satisfactory.

In obedience to the first part of the second clause of their instructions, viz: "That some of the chiefs and principal men of Pai-Utes be induced to visit Uintah reservation, and encouraged to make their homes at that place," the commission sent for Tau-gu, the principal chief of the Pai-Utes, of Utah and Northern Arizona, and a number of subordinate chiefs. The only ones who could be induced to meet it were Tau-gu and Mo-ak-Shin-au-av, chief of the U-ai-Nu-ints, who live in the vicinity of Saint George.

They informed the commission that, induced by considerations presented to them in former conversations, they had held a general council for the purpose of consulting about the propriety of going to Uintah, and the suggestion had been repelled by all the people, and there was no voice raised in favor of their going. They averred that the Utes of Uintah had been their enemies from time immemorial; had stolen their women and children; had killed their grandfathers, their fathers, their brothers and sons, and, worse than all, were profoundly skilled in sorcery, and that under no consideration would the Pai-Utes live with them.

It was found that it was impossible, without using force, to induce the Pai-Utes to join the Utes, and it was determined to adopt the course indicated in the alternative presented in your instruction, viz: "And in case it should be found impossible to induce them to look with favor upon a removal to that point, then to make a thorough examination as to the condition of affairs in the Muddy reservation, and report the result to the Department."

The commission then proceeded to visit in detail all the Pai-Ute tribes of Utah and Northern Arizona, viz, Kwi-um-pus, Pa-ru-guns, Un-ka-pa, Nu-kwints, Pa-spi-kai-vats, Un-ka-ka-ni-guts, Pa-gu-its, Kai-vwav-nai Nu-ints, U-in-ka-rets, and Shi-vwits.

There is a small tribe of Pai-Utes in Northern Arizona, on the east side of the Colorado River, known as Kwai-an-ti-kwok-ets, which was not visited by the commission. This little band lives in a district so far away from the route of travel that your commission did not think it wise to occupy the time and incur the expense necessary to visit them in their homes.

Finally, delegations of all these tribes were collected at Saint George for general consultation, concerning the reservation for the Pai-Utes in Southern Nevada. The result of this talk was, in the main, satisfactory, and a delegation was sent by them to go with the commission to see the country.

From Saint George the commission proceeded to the reservation on the Mo-a-pa, (Muddy), arriving there September 10, and here met about 400 Pai-Utes who had previously been collected in the valley. It remained eleven days for the purpose of conferring with the Indians already here, and with such delegations from other tribes

as could be induced to meet here. Quite a number of conferences were held with the Indians, both by day and by night, for more than a week. The conclusion of all was, that the Indians on the reservation were willing that the other tribes should unite with them, and the delegations representing the tribes away were favorably impressed with the country, and promised that the Indians would all come to the reservation another year, on condition that the Government would provide temporarily for their maintenance, and give them such aid as might be necessary to establish them as agriculturists.

Arrangements were then made by which the Indians on the reservation were enabled to plant a fall crop.

Your commission had also another duty to perform here, viz, to inquire into the nature and amount of the claims of the present white settlers on the reservation.

This duty they performed with a desire to protect the Government against unjust claims, and at the same time to do no injustice to the claimants themselves.

The result of their investigations into these matters are given in a subjoined report. The commission remained on the reservation fourteen days, busily employed in the duties above mentioned.

In the meantime, it provided that the annuity goods for the Go-si Utes, Western Shoshones, and Northwestern Shoshones, should be distributed and stored at a number of points in Utah and Nevada, and that information should be carried to the several tribes that the commission would meet them at designated points.

In view of the extent of country yet to be traversed, and the number of Indians yet to be met, it was thought best for the commission to divide here, and Special Commissioner Powell proceeded to carry on the work with the Pai-Utes in Southwestern Nevada and Southeastern California, and Special Commissioner Ingalls to the Western Shoshones of Western Nevada.

The work to the southwest was continued until all the Pai-Utes had been seen. Special Commissioner Powell returned by way of the Mo-a-pa reservation, Saint George, and Fillmore to Salt Lake City. On his way, in the vicinity of Beaver, the Pah-vants, who were out on a hunting excursion, were again met, and another long consultation was held with their chief, Ka-nosh.

Special Commissioner Ingalls proceeded by way of Pah-ran-a-gat Valley to Hot Creek, meeting there a number of Western Shoshones, and from thence to Belmont, where a number of other tribes were met. From Belmont he returned to Hot Creek, and from thence proceeded to Hamilton, Egan Cañon, Spring Valley, and Deep Creek, to Salt Lake City, meeting a number of tribes at each place. On this hurried trip the work was not completed. All of the annuity goods to be distributed to the Shoshones had not arrived at the points at which they were to have been distributed, and some of the Indians of the vicinity of Hamilton had not assembled. It was therefore necessary for Special Commissioner Ingalls to return to Hamilton and Egan Cañon, which he did, and on the completion of the work at those places proceeded to Corinne, Utah, where he was met by Commissioner Powell.

Under their instructions the commission should have met the Northwestern Shoshones at Fort Hall, but a number of circumstances conspired to prevent this. It was found that a part of them, under a chief named Po-ka-tel-lo, had already gone to Fort Hall, and had signified their intention of remaining and taking part with the Shoshones and Bannocks on that reservation; and another chief named Tav-i-wun-she-a, with a small band had gone to the Shoshone reservation on Wind River, and they had determined to cast their lot with Wash-i-ki and his men. Each of these chiefs sent word that they had taken this course, governed by representations made by the commission in the spring, and they desired that it should so represent the matter to the agents on those reservations that these people might meet with proper consideration. Two other bands, one under San-pits, the other under Sai-gwits, had refused to go to Fort Hall, and were encamped near Corinne, and had sent a delegation to request the commission to meet them at that point. The lateness of the season, and the limited amount of funds at the command of the commission, caused it to decide that it was impracticable to send the goods to Fort Hall and to collect the Indians there for the distribution, and the two last mentioned tribes were met near Corinne.

Leaving Special Commissioner Powell at that place to complete the distribution and to talk with the Indians, Special Commissioner Ingalls proceeded to Elko to meet the remainder of the Western Shoshones, who had, in the mean time, been collected at that point by assistants of the commission.

A delegation of the Western Shoshones, representing the tribes that assembled at Elko, another delegation of the Northwestern Shoshones assembled at Corinne, and a delegation of the Go-si Utes were brought to Salt Lake City for the purpose of conferring with another special commission composed of Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, Governor T. W. Bennett, and H. W. Reed, concerning the reservation at Fort Hall. The result of this conference was very favorable. The commissioners then returned to Washington, arriving here December 1.

This brief history of the operations of the commission will be followed by a statement of the general results obtained.

ORGANIZATION, ENUMERATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRIBES.

Your commission deemed it a matter of prime importance to make a complete enumeration of the tribes visited, and to obtain a thorough knowledge of their organization and condition. Of the Utes, Pah-vants, Go-si Utes, and Northwestern Shoshones they are enabled to make what they believe to be an accurate statement of their numbers.

The census of the Western Shoshones is believed to be a fair approximation. The latter tribes are more or less disorganized, and in some places their tribal relations are entirely broken up, and they are scattered over a large district of country, and it would have required at least an additional month, and a corresponding expenditure, to have made the work as thorough with them as with the other tribes.

The original political organization of the tribes under consideration had a territorial basis; that is, the country was divided into districts, and each district was inhabited by a small tribe, which took the name of the land, and had one principal chief. These tribes, or "land-nameds," as they are called in the Indian idiom, were the only permanent organizations, but sometimes two or more of them would unite in a confederacy under some great chief.

The following table exhibits the names of these tribes, the number of men, women, and children, severally and in total, and also the land-name of the tribe, its locality, chief, and, wherever a confederacy exists, the principal chief of such organization. The numbers in the left-hand column refer to corresponding numbers on the accompanying map, the latter numbers indicating the region of country severally claimed by the tribes.

PAI-UTES OF UTAH.

Tribe.	Locality.	Chief.	Chief of alliance.	Men.	Women.	Children 10 years and under.	Total.	Grand total.
1	Kwi-nm'-pus	Vicinity of Beaver	Pi-vi'-ats	12	8	9	29	528
2	Pa-ru'-gusa	Vicinity of Parawan	Tah-hun-kwi	14	8	5	27	
3	Un-ka'-pa-Nu-kuints'	Vicinity of Cedar	Tan'-gu	39	28	10	97	
4	Pa-spi'-kai-vats	Vicinity of Toquerville	Na'-guts	14	14	12	40	
5	Un-ka'-ka'-ni-guts	Long Valley	Choog	14	10	12	36	
6	Pa-gu'-its	Pa-gu Lake	Un-ka'-ka-si-ats	31	22	15	68	
7	Kai'-vav-wits	Vicinity of Kanab	Chu-ar'-ru-nm-peak	75	69	27	171	
8	U'ai-Nu-ints	Vicinity of Saint George	Moak-Shin-au'-av	34	29	17	80	

PAI-UTES OF NORTHERN ARIZONA.

9	U-in-ka'-rets	U-in-ka'-ret Mountains	To-mo'-ro-un-ti-kai	17	13	10	40
10	Shi'-wits	Shi'-wits Plateau	Kwi'-toos'	73	66	43	182
11	Kwai-an'-ti-kwok-ets	East of Colorado River	Tan'-gu	23	17	22	62

284

PAI-UTES OF SOUTHERN NEVADA.

12	San-won'-ti-ats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Tan-nm'-pu-gaip	44	34	14	92
13	Mo-a-pa-i'-ats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Man-wi'-ta	30	22	12	64
14	Nan-wan'-a-tats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Al'-at-tan'-a	21	23	16	60
15	Pip'-ti-ats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Kwi'-vu-a	20	17	10	47
16	Pa-room'-pai-ats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Mo-wi'-un-kits	15	10	10	35
17	U'-chu-ai'-rum-pats	Mo-a-pa Valley	To'-shoop	13	16	6	35
18	U-tum'-pai-ats	Mo-a-pa Valley	Tan'-ko-its	12	20	14	46
19	Pa-ran'-guts	Pa-ran'-gut Valley	An-ti-av	65	58	48	171
20	Tsou-wa'-pa-its	Meadow Valley	Pa-gwum'-pai-ats	68	52	35	155
21	Nu-a'-gun-tits	Las Vegas	Ku-ni'-kai'-vets	69	49	43	161
22	Pa-ga'-its	Vicinity of Colville	Un-kom'-a-to-a-kwi-a-gnut	12	15	7	34
23	Kwi-en'-go-mats	Indian Spring	Pats'-a'-gun-ruke	7	6	5	18
24	Mo-wi'-ats	Cottonwood Island	Ha-va'-rum-up	24	19	14	57
25	No-gwats	Vicinity of Potosi	To-ko'-pur	24	19	14	57
26	Pa-room'-pats	Pa-room-Spring	Ho-wi'-a-gnut	22	24	10	56

1,031

27	Mo-quats	Kingsdon Mountain	Hu-nu'-na-wa	To-ko'-pur	34	34	17	85	
28	Hoek-wats	Vicinity of Ivanspaw	Ko-tsi'-an	do	}				
29	Tim-pa-shan'-wa-got-sits	Providence Mountain	Wa-zu'-up	do		10	12	9	31
30	Kau-yai'-chits	Ash Meadows	Nu-a'-rung	do		31	23	14	68
31	Ya'-gats	Arnaagoza	Ni-a-pu'-ga-rats	do				184	

UTES OF UTAH.

32	U'-in-fats	Uinta Reservation	An'-te-ro	Tav'-wi	58	63	73	194
33	Sevu'-a-rits	do	Mer'-i-ka-hats	do	48	40	56	144
34	San'-pits	do	Pi-na-si'-a	do	10	8	18	36
35	Ko'-sun-ats	do	Mo'-a-pits	do	24	25	27	76
36	Tim-pa-na'-gats	do	Pi-ki'-chi	do	15	13	21	49
37	Tim-pai'-a-vats	do	Won'-sits	do	8	8	9	25
38	Pi-ka-kwa'-na-rats	do	Won'-to-an	do	11	10	11	32
356								

PAH-VANTS OF UTAH.

39	Pah-vants,	Coru Creek	Ka-nosh		57	42	32	134
134								

GO-SI UTES OF UTAH.

40	Un'-ka-gar-its	Skull Valley	Si'-pu-rus	Pi-an'-nump	56	58	45	149	
41	Pi-er'-yu-i-ats	Deep Creek	Tu-gu'-vi	do	}				
42	Pa-ga'-yu-ats	Otter Creek	Pi-av'-um-pi-a	do		39	33	35	107
43	Tu-wur'-ints	Suake Creek	Taf'-si-nup	do					256

GO-SI UTES OF NEVADA.

44	To-ro-un to-go-ats	Egan Cañon	To-go'-nun-tso	Pi-an'-nump	72	68	64	204
204								

NORTH-WESTERN SHOSHONEES OF SOUTHERN IDAHO.

45		Cache Valley	San'-pits	San'-pits	49	43	32	124
46		Cache Valley	Saf'-gwits	do	47	64	47	158
47		Goose Creek	Po'-ka-tel-lo	do	34	36	31	101
48		Bear Lake	Tav-i-wun-shear	do	5	6	6	17
400								

Tabular statement of Indians visited by special Indian commissioners, &c.—Continued.

WESTERN SHOSHONES OF NEVADA.

Tribe.	Locality.	Chief.	Chief of alliance.	Men.	Women.	Children 10 years and under.	Total.	Grand total.
40 Pa'-gan-tso	Ruby Valley	Tim-oak	Tim-oak	83	48	44	172	
50 do	do	To-sho-wir-tso-go	do					
51 do	do	"Mose"	do	49	37	15	101	
52 Vicinity of Hamilton		Que-ta'-pat-so	Tim-oak					
53 Vicinity of Halleek		"Capt. Sam"	do	19	12	5	36	
54 Vicinity of Elko		do	do	40	33	17	90	
55 Vicinity of Mineral Hill		Tu'-ka-van-na	do	24	21	15	60	
56 Vicinity of Palisade		Pit si-nain	do	19	22	15	56	
57 do		do	do	23	29	30	82	
58 Robison District		do	Tim-oak	24	25	11	60	
59 Spring Valley		do	do					
60 Vicinity of Duckwater		Mo-tso'-gaunt	do	25	24	11	60	
61 White River Valley		do	do	33	32	15	80	
62 Belmont and vicinity		Kai'-wits	Kai'-wits	45	39	32	116	
63 Hot Creek		Wet-sai-go-om'-beom'	do	7	8	7	22	
64 Big Smoky Valley		"Brigham"	do	10	9	6	25	
65 Vicinity of Moxey District		To-po-go-om'-bi	do	8	9	7	24	
66 Vicinity of Fish Lake		Wau-go-ovi	do	25	26	11	62	
67 Reese River Valley		To-to'-a	do					
68 do		do	To-to'-a	186	190	159	530	
69 do		Koo-soo-be-ta-gwi	do					
70 Behr-ha-naugh		do	do	69	71	54	194	
71 Uhr-wa-pits		do	do					
72 Vicinity of Anstán		Weg-a'-wban	do	74	74	54	194	
73 do		do	do					
74 do		Wed-g-a'-gan	do	92	51	32	175	1,945
75 do		Kush-sho-way	do					
76 Vicinity of Battle Mountain		Pie-a-ra-poo'-na	Pie-a-rai-poo-na'	69	71	54	194	
77 do		Se-no-wets-o	do					
78 do		do	do	69	71	54	194	
79 do		No-wits-ic	do					
80 do		Pie-g-nang-gau	do	92	51	32	175	1,945
81 do		"Sam"	do					
82 do		do	do	92	51	32	175	1,945
83 do		do	do					

RECAPITULATION.

The Pai-Utes of Utah number.....	528
The Utes of Utah number.....	556
The Pah-vants of Utah number.....	134
The Go-si Utes of Utah number.....	256
Total number of Indians in Utah.....	1,474
The Pai-Utes of Arizona number.....	284
The Pai-Utes of Southern Nevada number.....	1,031
The Go-si Utes of Nevada number.....	204
The Western Shoshonees of Nevada number.....	1,945
Total number of Indians in Nevada met by the commission.....	3,180
The Northwestern Shoshonees of Idaho number.....	400
The Pai-Utes of Southeastern California number.....	184
Total number of Indians visited by the commission.....	5,522

There is another confederacy, known as Chem-a-hue-vis, that inhabit the Chem-a-hue-vis Valley on the Lower Colorado. Their country is separated from that of the Pai-Utes in the above table by the region inhabited by the Mojave Indians. These Chem-a-hue-vis speak the same language as the Pai-Utes, and claim that they formerly lived among them. They still associate with the Pai-Utes farther north in California and at Cottonwood Island, and are intermarried with them.

A delegation of these Indians met the commission at the Vegas, in Nevada. They estimate the whole number of Indians belonging to the confederacy at about 300, and this is believed to be approximately correct.

The Indians of Western Nevada belonging to the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations are known as Pah-Utes and Pai-Utes in the records of the Indian Department. They should be known as Pa-vi-o-soes, as this is the name by which they know themselves, and by which they are known throughout the surrounding tribes. They are properly a branch of the Bannocks.

In Western Nevada, and on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas in California, there are a number of Indians known as Ko-eats, Pan'-a-mints, &c. They are known to speak languages of the same stock as the Pai-Utes, Shoshonees, and Pa-vi-o-soes.

PAI-UTES.

CONDITION AND WANTS.

Of the Indians known as Pai-Utes there are thirty-one tribes. Ten of these are united in a confederacy, having for their principal chief, Tau-gu'.

The Kwa-an'-ti-kwok-ets, who live on the eastern side of the Colorado River, are nearly isolated from the other tribes, and affiliate to a greater or less extent with the Navajos.

Seven other tribes of Pai-Utes are organized into a confederacy under the chieftaincy of To'-Shoap.

The Pah-ran-i-gats were formerly three separate tribes, but their lands having been taken from them by white men, they have united in one tribe under Au'-ti-av.

In the same way the Indians of Meadow Valley were formerly four separate tribes, but now one, under Pa-gwum'-pai-ats.

Four other tribes are organized into a confederacy under the chieftaincy of Ku'-ni-kai'-vets, and seven under the chieftaincy of To-ko'-pur.

The country inhabited by these Indians no longer affords game in sufficient quantities worthy to be mentioned as a part of their subsistence. A very few deer and mountain-sheep are killed, and a greater number of rabbits. The principal part of their food is obtained by gathering seeds and digging roots. All of the tribes cultivate the soil to a limited extent, raising wheat, corn, beans, melons, and squashes. Some food and the greater part of their clothing is obtained by begging, the skins of such animals as they kill being entirely inadequate to their wants for this purpose. Some of them have, for a few years, received a small supply of clothing from the Government, through the agencies at Salt Lake City and Pioche.

A few of the people occasionally work for white men, and a great many of them are learning to speak the English language; especially is this true of the children.

Prior to the settlement of the country by the white men they all cultivated the soil, and would do so now to an extent sufficient to obtain a living, if they had the lands in the districts of country which they severally occupy. In fact all these tribes, when met by the commission, asked for lands and cattle that they might become farmers; but each tribe desires to have some part of its original territory set apart for its use.

After much talk with the commission and much consultation among themselves,

they all agreed to come together on the reservation set apart for them by Executive order in the valley of the Mo'-a-pa on these conditions—that the Government will remove the white settlers therefrom, and will assist them to remove their old people and children from their present to their prospective home on the reservation, and will assist them to become agriculturalists, and provide for their maintenance until such time as they can take care of themselves.

These conditions are reasonable and just. There is no game on the reservation, and the native products are few, and it would be impossible for the Indians to live on the reservation without assistance. It would be useless to take them there without at the same time providing for their support, as in such a case they would be compelled at once to scatter again over the very country from whence they had been taken.

RESERVATION ON THE MO'-A-PA.

The reservation, though large in territory, is composed chiefly of arid, barren mountains and deserts of drifting sands. The only part of the valley fit for agricultural purposes is the few acres—not more than 6,000—which can be redeemed by the use of the waters of the Mo'-a-pa, and some grass-lands of no greater extent, for the climate is so arid that agricultural operations cannot be carried on without artificial irrigation.

The reservation is between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude: the climate is very warm, snow is never seen in the valley, and frost rarely. The part of the land which can be brought into cultivation by irrigation produces bountifully, and two crops can be raised in one season. Wheat, oats, barley, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, and all the fruits of sub-tropical countries can be successfully raised, as has been demonstrated by the present white settlers.

The census taken shows that there are 2,027 Pai-Utes. Adding to this number the Chem-a-hue-vis of Southern California, about 300, and we have 2,327.

It is the opinion of the commission that there is enough water in the Mo'-a-pa Creek to irrigate lands to an extent sufficient to support that number of people for the present, but it would not be wise to take any greater number of Indians there. The Rio Virgen, in its lower course, runs through the reservation, but the waters of this river are salt, and its whole course is over quicksands, and altogether the nature of the country is such that the stream cannot be controlled for purposes of irrigation, except to a very limited extent on the eastern margin of the reservation, and the expense attending the management of the water would be very great.

The boundaries of the reservation should be extended to the east to a point where the river emerges from the mountains through a cañon. By this means the land available for cultivation on the reservation could be increased to the extent of two or three thousand acres. (See general recommendations, page 29.)

SALT.

In the bluffs on the banks of the Rio Virgen, a short distance below the mouth of the Mo'-a-pa, there are extensive deposits of salt, in many places very pure and easily accessible. It is probable that these salt-beds can be worked to some extent, and the products thereof made a source of revenue to the Indians.

CATTLE-RAISING.

In the upper part of the valley of the Mo'-a-pa are the grass-lands above mentioned. In addition to these, along the dry benches on either side, and in a few places along the valley of the Virgen, there is a scant supply of bunch-grass. The reservation does not afford extensive facilities for cattle-raising, though a few cows can be kept with advantage.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by the present white settlers are of adobe covered with tiles, a species of reed-like plants. They would be of great value for the immediate use of the employes and a part of the Indians.

TIMBER.

Within the present boundaries of the reservation there is no timber, but a short distance beyond the western line a small amount of timber can be procured on the side of a mountain known as Gass Mountain. To prevent speculators from seizing this for the purpose of selling it to the Government, the boundaries of the reservation should be extended so as to include the timber-tract.

Hundreds of thousands of cottonwoods have been planted on the reservation, in part by the present settlers, but chiefly by others who preceded them. These are making vigorous and healthy growth, and will, in a few years, furnish an abundance of wood for fuel, and some for building purposes.

In the mean time fuel can be procured by using the few mesquite bushes that grow in the vicinity of the farms.

MILL.

There is a dam, a mill-race, and mill-building, but no machinery in the mill. This should at once be properly supplied and worked, as the distance to settlements where a mill is situated is very great.

ROADS.

There are three roads by which the settlement on the reservation is approached—one from the Hualapai mining district on the south, crossing the Colorado River at the mouth of the Rio Virgen, another from Saint George on the east, and another from Pioche on the north. All these roads are very bad, making it expensive to transport the necessary supplies and material for the reservation from the settlements where they can be procured. One of the roads, probably the one from the agency to Pioche, should be put in good order at once.

WHITE SETTLERS.

At the time this reservation was set apart by Executive order there were a number of families settled in the valley, and they still remain for the purpose of holding their claims. They occupy the best lands and control much of the water which is needed for the reservation, and it was only by their sufferance that the Indians were able to plant a crop this fall. It will not be possible for the Indians to proceed with any extensive farming until these people are removed.

There is danger of other troubles arising also, from their presence on the reservation, as there is a constant conflict between them and the Indians, which becomes more bitter daily, and, as the number of Indians is increased, it is liable to result in disastrous consequences.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY FORMER SETTLERS.

Early in the year 1865 a number of people from Utah settled in the valley of the Mo'-a-pa. Others followed rapidly and four towns were established, Saint Thomas, Saint Joseph, Overton, and West Point; and the number increased until it was claimed that there were more than two thousand people in the valley. These people made extensive and valuable improvements. An extensive system of irrigating-canals was constructed so as to utilize all the water of the Mo'-a-pa.

As the country was destitute of timber, cottonwoods were planted along these water-courses. Much labor was also expended on the opening of roads.

When these people came into the valley it was supposed by them that they were settling in the Territory of Arizona, but when the lines separating Utah, Arizona, and Nevada were run by Government surveyors the valley was found to be within the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada. Thereupon the inhabitants of the valley abandoned their homes and returned to Utah.

When they left, other settlers came in and located claims in the most valuable parts of the valley, under the laws of Nevada enacted for the purpose of securing possessory rights.

The houses erected by the original settlers were built of adobes, usually covered with tules or earth, and being of perishable material, they, with some exceptions, have gone to ruin. These exceptions are the few houses which the present inhabitants have occupied and preserved. These people have also kept up only a part of the original canals, constructing some new water-ways, and adapting them to their present wants.

To utilize the valley as a reservation for the number of Indians which it is proposed to assemble here, it will be necessary to repair the original canals and drain certain swamps which were only partially drained by the first inhabitants. This can be done with a saving to the Government of probably more than a hundred thousand dollars, in comparison with the original cost of the work.

The land has never been surveyed by the Government, and the original owners lost their possessory rights by abandonment. The present settlers have acquired possessory rights, not to the whole valley with all its original improvements, but only to such parts as are covered by their several claims. It would be impossible for the original owners to acquire possession of the valley again without purchasing the rights of the present owners. They could yet obtain possession of the unoccupied portions of the valley, but this would not be suited to their communal organization, and it is believed that they do not desire to return, under any circumstances.

SPECIAL REPORT.

The rights of the present settlers are more fully set forth in the special report, of which mention has been made.

THE PAI UTES SHOULD BE MADE FARMERS.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the valley of the Mo'-a-pa is well adapted to agriculture, and that a system of canals is already constructed. The Indians them-

selves are willing to work and anxious to cultivate the soil. Altogether the circumstances are very favorable to the project of making farmers of the Pai Utes, and thus enabling them to become self-sustaining, and converting them from vicious, dangerous savages to civilized people.

UTES.

There are seven tribes constituting the Utes of Utah, organized into a confederacy under the chieftaincy of Tav'-wi, (Tab-bi.) The total number of these Indians is 556.

By official construction they are on the reservation in the valley of the Uintah, while in fact but a small part of them remain there, the greater number assembling there from time to time to receive supplies of clothing, &c.

For a number of years the Senv'-a-rits, numbering 144, have refused to go to the reservation as a tribe; but occasionally individuals have appeared there, allured by the annual distributions. Late in the past summer the entire tribe went to the reservation and signified their intention of remaining there and becoming farmers, if they could receive the necessary assistance. Since the installment of a chief named Nu'-ints; known to the white man as Black Hawk, this tribe has been the terror of the settlers. Sometimes they have been joined in their depredations by Utes from beyond the Colorado River, but oftener by the Navajoes. Great numbers of horses and cattle have been driven away from the settlements, often in droves of hundreds, and at one time, when they were in league with the Navajoes, all of the settlements in the Sevier Valley and many in the San Pete Valley were broken up, and eight or ten thousand white people were driven from their homes. But their great chief, Nu'-ints, is dead, and his lieutenant and successor, Un-ka'-na-vo'-rnn, died in great distress early in the winter of 1872-'73. Early in the last summer a terrible scourge swept off great numbers of this tribe, until but 144 remain, and these, terrified and huddle, sue for peace and promise to work.

THE UTE AGENCY REMOVED FROM SPANISH FORK TO UINTAH VALLEY.

Soon after the organization of the Territory of Utah, the Ute Indians inhabiting that part of the country embraced within the Territory were assigned by the superintendent of Indian affairs on duty there, and the agents acting under him, to small reservations or farms, and were encouraged to cultivate the soil, some at the valley of the Uintah, others at Arrapene, in the valley of the San Pete, others at Corn Creek, near Fillmore, but the greater number at Spanish Fork, on the shore of Utah Lake. At this last place agency-buildings were erected and farming was conducted on an extensive scale. Subsequently these Indians were more or less neglected, and the improvements made at Spanish Fork were destroyed. In the year 1865 a treaty was made with these Indians, under which it was stipulated that they should all go to the reservation in the valley of the Uintah and give up their right to the other little farms of which mention is made above.

On the part of the United States it was agreed that they should be established as herdsmen and farmers, with mills and schools, and many other provisions for their benefit. This treaty was never ratified by the Senate, but the Indians themselves supposing it to be a valid agreement from the time it was signed by them, have, so far as it has been possible for them, conformed to its provisions. The Government, on its part, through not recognizing the treaty, still give the Indians a liberal supply of clothing, and other articles for domestic use, but it has never made any adequate provision for their support and establishment as agriculturists.

CANNOT BE KEPT ON THE RESERVATION.

In their association with the white settlers in the valleys of Utah, many difficulties have arisen from time to time, and frequent complaints have come up to the Indian Department at Washington against these Indians, on the ground that they would not remain on the reservation. But it has not been possible for them to remain; they have been compelled to go elsewhere to obtain a living.

In the summer of 1872 the greater number of these Indians appeared in the settlements about the shore of Utah Lake and in San Pete Valley, causing some alarm to the people. A special Indian agent and a number of Army officers met them in council soon after for the purpose of inducing them to return to the reservation. When told that they would be forced to go back, they openly defied the authorities, and challenged some of the officers who were present to fight. When afterward informed that they would be furnished with food on the agency, that herds of cattle and loads of flour should be immediately taken there, they agreed to go, and some of these Indians have this summer told the commission that, at that time, they had determined to fight rather than stay on the reservation and starve, for they feared hunger more than they did the soldiers. Under the existing state of facts, it is unreasonable to expect these Indians to remain on the reservation.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO KEEP THEM ON THE RESERVATION.

They must be taught to farm, and, in the mean time, supported, to enable them to abandon their nomadic habits.

Already a number of the Indians have been induced to cultivate little patches of ground, and if a proper provision could be made to carry on this work for a very few years, they would become self-supporting.

They should also have houses built. As long as an Indian has a tent he can move his home from time to time at will, but induce him to live in a cabin and his home is fixed. A number of these Utes informed your commissioners that they desired to have houses, and their agent, Mr. Critchelow, confirms this.

Many of the better class of Indians are accumulating some property in cattle. Two or three have as many as fifty head each, and it is very noticeable that those who have property appreciate the rights of property and are advocates of peace and honesty. The valley of the Uintah is admirably adapted to stock-raising. The change from hunters to stock-raisers is not a violent step, and would be in the right direction.

NEED OF A GOOD ROAD TO THE UINTAH VALLEY.

One of the serious difficulties on this agency is the want of a good road by which to reach the settlements. Supplies are now hauled over the Uintah Mountains, crossing difficult and rapid streams again and again, and the road is traveled with much labor and great expense. A road can be made from the agency to Green River Station, or to some point farther to the east, at less cost than to build a road over the Wasatch Mountains to Salt Lake City, the road now traveled. And there would be other advantages, in that the road to the northeast could be used in winter and the distance to the railroad shorter.

PAH-VANTS.

The Pah-vants, under the chieftaincy of Kanosh, number 134. They speak the same language as the Utes of Uintah Valley, socially affiliate with them, are intermarried with them, and sometimes join them in their hunting excursions. They should be taken to the reservation at Uintah, their number being too small to warrant the establishment of a separate reservation for their benefit.

They have shown themselves somewhat averse to removing to that place, but through Kanosh, their chief, have finally agreed that if the President of the United States insists on their going, and will assist them to become farmers, they are willing to try what can be done.

Kanosh is a man of ability. He lives in a house which was built for him by a former superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah, and, in part, adopts the habits of civilized life; but his people live chiefly by gathering seeds, hunting, and begging, though they raise a little wheat and corn.

This year they cultivated about thirty acres of wheat, which yielded a very poor harvest.

No Indians in all the territory visited by your commission have, in past years, received one-quarter of the amount of goods, in proportion to their numbers, as the Pah-vants, and this generous treatment on the part of the Government has added to the influence of Kanosh, for he has thus proved to the surrounding tribes his ability to influence the Government officials, and he is their admiration and envy; and they have learned to consult him, to a great extent, concerning all their dealings with the officers of the Indian Department.

There are circumstances connected with his relation to the Mormon Church that may lead him to refuse to go. In such a case he should be compelled with any force that may be necessary.

Before such a course is taken, the Government should provide the means by which such removal would accrue to the benefit of him and his people.

GO-SI UTES.

The Go-si Utes number 400. They inhabit a district of country west of Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake, on the line between Utah and Nevada, a part being in the Territory and a part in the State.

These Indians are organized into a confederacy, under the chieftaincy of Pi-an'-nump.

More than any other Indians visited by the commission, these Go-si Utes are cultivating the soil and working for white men. Pi-an'-nump, who is a brother of Kanosh, chief of the Pah-vants, is proud to claim that he earns his own living. Scorning to beg, he is willing to work, and while he is not able to induce all his Indians to take the same course, yet his influence is entirely for good.

His people are scattered in very small bands, cultivating the soil about little springs

here and there, and from year to year compelled to give up their farms as they are seized by white men. They are all anxious to obtain permanent homes, and are willing to go wherever the President will direct, if they can only thus secure land and make a start as farmers.

The Go-si Utes speak a language much more nearly allied to the Northwestern Shoshones than the Utes, though the greater number of them affiliate with the Utes, and are intermarried with them.

The greater part of them would prefer to go to Uintah, but a few, on account of marriage-ties, desire to go with the Shoshones. It would probably be well to give them, this choice.

The Utes of Utah number 556, the Pah-vants 134, and the Go-si Utes of Utah and Nevada, 460, making a total of 1,150 Indians, who should be collected on the reservation at Uintah:

THE SMALL RESERVATIONS AT SAN PETE, CORN CREEK, SPANISH FORK, AND DEEP CREEK.

Previous to the advent of white men in Utah, the Indians were raising corn, squashes, and other grains, and vegetables. Among the tracts of land thus cultivated, there were four remarkable for their extent, one in a little valley along a stream, tributary to the San Pete, now known as Twelve-mile Creek, another at Corn Creek, near Fillmore, a third at Spanish Fork, on the shore of Utah Lake, and a fourth at Deep Creek, near the Nevada line. At the time when Brigham Young was governor of the Territory and *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Indians were encouraged to continue their farming at these places, and were told that the lands would not be taken from them. But communal towns were planted near by, and the Indians engaged on the farms were put under the charge of the bishops of these towns. During the administration of subsequent officials, buildings were erected at Spanish Fork and a proper agency established there by authority of Congress. For a number of years no definite boundaries were given to the Indian farms, or reservations as they came to be styled, but in order to prevent white persons from diverting the water to other lands, at last, certain natural boundaries were designated in such a manner as to secure the water-rights.

The number of Indians at the so-called reservations was always very small, and when the matter was more thoroughly understood by the Department at Washington, it was not deemed wise to encourage the Indians to remain on them, but a treaty was made by which they agreed to unite in the valley of the Uintah, on the eastern side of the Wasatch Mountains. (Mention of this treaty has been made above.)

Some time after the signing of this treaty by the Indians the superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah recommended the sale of the old Indian farms, and that the proceeds of such sale should accrue to the benefit of the Indians. It is necessary to a proper understanding of the matter to remember that these reservations were never established by law, or by Executive order, so that up to this time they had no legal status as reservations, but an act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservations in Utah, and to settle the Indians of said Territory in Uintah Valley," provides " * * That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and required to cause the several Indian reservations heretofore made, or occupied as such, in the Territory of Utah to be surveyed and sold." And it still further provides that the proceeds of the sales should be used for the benefit of the Indians. (*Vide* U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 63.)

This is the first legal recognition of said reservations, but when the surveyor-general of Colorado Territory was instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to cause the survey of said reservations, neither the Land Office nor the Indian Department could determine where such reservations were situated, as no plat or record of any such reservations could be found. Thereupon the Secretary of the Interior issued the following instructions:

" DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

" Washington, D. C., February 6, 1865.

" SIR: I return herewith the papers submitted with your letter of the 16th ultimo, concerning the sale of Indian reservations in Utah. I also inclose letter of the Commissioner of the Land-Office of the 24th ultimo, and copy of a correspondence with that Office on the subject, and have to state, in relation to the abandoned reservations, that instructions be given to the superintendent of Indian Affairs to designate, as far as he can ascertain, the extent of the tracts of country occupied by the Indians and recognized as their reservations; and in so doing that Office may be directed to include all the arable lands of the valleys in which the reservations are situated, together a proper quantity of adjacent timber-lands, for the convenience of the farming-lands, all to be laid off in small lots, and in such form for irrigation and settlement as to be

the most attractive and convenient for settlers. If it shall be found that the lands are of an unreasonable extent for the reservation, a portion can be withheld from sale upon an inspection of the plots of survey.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. P. USHER,
Secretary.

"WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,
"Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Under these instructions four tracts of land were surveyed and divided into lots. The Indian farm at San Pete was but a small tract of land at a point where a little stream issues from the mountain on which is situated the Indian town known as Arrapene. The survey of the reservation here was made to include not only the original Indian farm, but was extended over a district of country twelve miles square, so as to include the town of Gunnison, with several hundred inhabitants and extensive improvements. There is a map of this survey on file in the Land Department. The Indian farm is there properly laid down on Twelve-Mile Creek, between the main range and an outlying mountain. The town of Gunnison is not laid down on the map, but its situation is indicated by the ditch, mill-race, and saw-mill on the north bank of the San Pete River, a few miles above its junction with the Sevier.

At Corn Creek also, not only the part of country embraced within the natural boundaries indicated by the superintendent of Indian affairs, as heretofore stated, was included in the survey, but it, also, was extended over a district of country twelve miles square, so as to include within its boundaries the towns of Petersburg, Meadow Creek and Corn Creek, and a number of outlying farms.

On the map of the Corn Creek reservation, on file in the Land Department, the situation of the Indian farm does not appear, and properly, for the surveyed land did not include it. The town of Petersburg is called on that map "Corn Creek settlement," and Meadow Creek settlement is indicated.

At Spanish Fork the survey was made to include the original Indian farm, and also the farm of one white man. The interests of no other settlers were interfered with.

Whether the survey at Deep Creek was made to include any lands pre-occupied by white men, is not known to the commission.

The commission made as thorough an examination into the facts concerning these reservations as it was possible for it to do without examining witnesses by legal methods, but evidence of the correctness of the above statement can be found in the official records of the Indian Bureau, and such records have been carefully examined by the commission.

In executing the provisions of the law these tracts of land were valued by special commissions appointed by the then Secretary of the Interior, but the owners of the improvements which had been included in the surveys protested against the sale of their property without just compensation to themselves.

Thereupon the Secretary of the Interior caused an appraisal to be made of their improvements.

It has before been stated that these reservations had no legal status until the enactment of the law of 1864. The wording of that law, which recognizes certain reservations in Utah, is as follows:

"The several reservations heretofore made or occupied as such in the Territory of Utah." It would seem a forced construction of this phraseology to hold that, under it, authority was given to survey and sell tracts of land which had never been used as such Indian reservations, but which had been settled upon by white men anterior to the passage of the law. It would seem that the law under consideration contemplated the sale of certain lands which had previously been reserved for the use of the Indians by the officers of the Indian Department on duty in Utah; that is, the farms which had been cultivated by the Indians, and such adjacent lands, within certain natural boundaries indicated above, as these officials had told the Indians would be kept for their use; but lands which had been occupied by these white settlers prior to and during the administration of such officials could not properly be included under the provisions of this law. It would certainly be an injustice to sell these lands without compensating the owners for their improvements. But there are great areas of land adjacent to these, equally as good, yet unsold and unoccupied, which these same settlers could obtain by occupation under the homestead laws, and the lands in question have no other value in the market than that given to them by the improvements. In the condition of affairs in Utah, where the towns have a communal organization virtually excluding non-communal people, these improvements could be sold to none other than the people by whom they were made.

If, then, an interpretation is given to this law to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the sale of the lands occupied by these people, it simply amounts to this, that certain improvements shall be seized by the Government, and sold to the parties from whom they have been seized, and that the proceeds of such sales shall be

used to indemnify the people for the loss of the improvements seized by the Government. Such a course is manifestly absurd.

In the meantime the people of the town of Gunnison, not having been removed from the lands, have steadily increased the value of their improvements, and other settlements have been made on San Pete River. The same statement would be true in respect to Corn Creek. No settlements proper have been made on the Spanish Fork reservation. Mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Deep Creek, and non-communal people have settled on all the best of the lands within the boundaries of the so-called reservation.

The several tribes of Indians to whom the farms at one time belonged now claim their original farms, and also these communal towns, thus greatly complicating the administration of Indian affairs in the Territory. It is greatly to be desired that the question should be settled at the earliest practicable day. The commission would therefore recommend the repeal of the law of 1864, which would place these tracts on the same footing as other Government lands—subject to "homestead entry."

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONES.

A part of the Northwestern Shoshones under Pó-ka-tel-lo and Tav'-i-wun-she'-a have already removed to reservations. Their wants will doubtless be properly represented by their respective agents.

There are yet two tribes united in a confederacy under the chieftancy of San-pits for whom provision should be made. At the last conference held with them this fall they signified their willingness to go on the reservation at Fort Hall provided its area be extended so as to include a certain valley to the southwest.

One or two days before the Commission left the field on its return to Washington an assistant was sent to accompany the chiefs of these tribes to the Fort Hall Reservation for the purpose of examining the country. Mr. Reed, the agent for that reservation, kindly consented to go with them, and to do all in his power to satisfy them of the good intention of the Government, and the desirability of that district of country for a reservation. Since the return of the Commission to Washington the following letter has been received.

"FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY, *December 1, 1873.*

"DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to say the Indians we saw as delegates reached here in due time, and after a day or two's rest we sent them on their journey except —, who, with his wife, concluded to stop here over the winter. I was sick and sent head-farmer Baker, a man every way reliable and well acquainted with the country. They found a place which pleased them a few miles south of this, and up Bannock Creek found enough good land to satisfy them, all of which is on the reservation. They were so well pleased as of their own accord to abandon the journey to Goose Creek altogether. They say in the spring they will come in force prepared to have their houses and fixtnres, and go to farming, &c.

‘ Respectfully yours,

"HENRY W. REED,
" *United States Indian Agent.*

"G. W. INGALLS, Esq."

It will thus be seen that all the Northwestern Shoshones have agreed to go on the reservation at Fort Hall, instigated by their desire to obtain land and under representation that the Government would secure to them a permanent title to the same; and also provide for their immediate wants and aid them in learning to farm. These Indians have not of late years cultivated the soil, are good hunters, well mounted and nomadic in their habits, but they state their desire to become farmers and herdsman.

WESTERN SHOSHONES.

The Western Shoshones number 1,945 and are divided into thirty-one tribes. They inhabit Southeastern Oregon, Southwestern Idaho, and Central Nevada. Of these tribes not more than one-fourth took part in the treaty of October 1, 1863, made at Ruby Valley in Nevada. The tribes living to the south and west were not present or represented in any manner. Under that treaty it was stipulated that the Western Shoshones could be called to a reservation at the will of the President, and that these tribes should receive annuities to the amount of \$5,000 for a term of twenty years. Only the northern tribes, who took part in the treaty, have received the benefit of this stipulation. The southern and western tribes, having taken no part in the treaty, have received no part of the annuities, and consider that they are under no obligations to the General Government, and exhibit some reluctance to their proposed removal to a reservation. The northern tribes, who did take part in the treaty, would prefer to

remain where they now are, if lands could be given them in the several districts, but when informed that such a course could not be taken and explanations were given to them of the reason therefor, they expressed a willingness to settle on the Shoshone River, to the north, within the limits or adjacent to the reservation at Fort Hall, provided it should be found, on examination, to contain sufficient agricultural lands to meet their wants.

Delegates from some of the northern tribes visited the Fort Hall Reservation at the suggestion of the commission, and expressed their entire satisfaction with that district of country, but a part of these northern tribes and all of the southern tribes were unrepresented in this delegation. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in inducing all the northern tribes of Indians to remove. A little more time and more thorough explanation is needed to induce the southern tribes to consent to a removal, but it is believed that eventually their consent can be obtained.

The condition of these Indians does not differ materially from that of the Pai-Utes and Go-si Utes which have been heretofore mentioned, though it should be stated that the more southern tribes are in an exceedingly demoralized state; they prowl about the mining-camps, begging and pilfering, the women prostituting themselves to the lust of the lower class of men. There are no Indians in all the territory visited by your commission, whose removal is so imperatively demanded by considerations of justice and humanity, as these Shoshones of Nevada.

THE FORT HALL RESERVATION.

In a communication to the Department, made by the commission in June last, and which is embodied in this report, a general statement was made concerning the value of the district of country within the boundaries of this reservation. It is necessary only to repeat the statement that the reservation is quite sufficient and the country well adapted for the purposes for which it was set apart. On the reservation there are some good buildings, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and shingle-machine. Some farming has been carried on, chiefly by the employment of Indian labor. It is reported that there are 1,037 Indians on the reservation at least a part of the year. To the northwest, on the Salmon River, there are a number of tribes, numbering altogether about 500. These tribes were visited during the past year by the special commission, of which the Hon. J. P. C. Shanks was chairman, and it is proposed by that commission that these Indians also be brought to the reservation at Fort Hall. The total number of Indians thus to be collected on the reservation is 3,882, viz: 1,037 already on the reservation, 500 of the Salmon River tribes, 400 of the Northwestern Shoshones, and 1,945 of the Western Shoshones.

THE PA-VI-O'-TSOES OR PAH-UTES.

In the report of the agent of the Pa-vi-o'-tsoes belonging to the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations, these Indians are estimated to number 800. They seem to be making substantial progress in civilization, cultivating the soil to the extent of the facilities afforded on the reservations, and support themselves largely by fishing, selling the surplus products of the fisheries at good rates to the people of the railroad towns adjacent. There appears to be no reason to change the opinion expressed in the statement made last June that the Indians should be removed to some other place where they can become agriculturalists. Since that communication was made additional reasons for such a removal have appeared. It is probable that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to a part of the land embraced within the reservation, under the grant made to it by Congress. If this should prove true, it would be necessary to purchase such lands in order to secure these reservations for the use of the Indians, and when so purchased they would be entirely inadequate to their wants. Doubtless the Indians themselves would raise very serious objections to the removal, but they are industrious, intelligent, manageable people, and it is believed that if the necessities for the removal were properly represented to them, and, in addition to this, they are given substantial evidence that good lands will be secured to them, and that they will receive valuable aid by being supplied with farming-implements, seeds, cattle, &c., they will eventually consent to the removal. From the best information at the command of the commission, and after making diligent inquiries, it is believed that there are about 1,000 Indians allied in language to these Pa-vi-o'-tsoes, yet distributed about Western Nevada and Northeastern California.

During the past season the commission met many of the chiefs and principal men of these tribes. They, like the other Indians of Utah and Nevada, are anxious to obtain lands. Doubtless no great difficulty would be met in inducing them to go on a reservation; but within the territory inhabited by them there are no unoccupied lands which could be secured for their use. To the north, on the Malheur River, there is a reservation of what is represented to be good land, well watered, and with abundance of timber. On this reservation there are about 500 Indians allied to these of Nevada and California. The commission deem it wise that an effort should be made to consol-

idate all these Indians, namely, the Indians already on the Malheur Reservation, the uncollected tribes in Western Nevada and Northeastern California, and the Indians who belong to the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations.

The total number of such Indians would be about 2,300.

RECAPITULATION.

The tribes whose condition has been thus briefly discussed, and for whose disposition recommendations have been made, are scattered over a great extent of territory, embracing the greater part of the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. The boundaries of this region may be indicated in a general way as follows: Beginning on the north line of Oregon where that line crosses the Sierras, and continuing south along the crest of this range of mountains to Walker's Pass in Southern California, and from thence east to the southeast corner of Nevada; and from thence northeast to the point where San Juan River crosses the northern line of Arizona; and from thence east along this line to the southeast corner of Utah; and from thence north along the eastern line of Utah and beyond the line of Utah to the Wind River Mountains; and from thence in a northwesterly direction along the Wind River Mountains and the mountains which separate Montana from Idaho to a point directly east of the northern line of Oregon, and from that point to the place of beginning. The region of country thus described embraces the greater part of Idaho, nearly two-thirds of Oregon, nearly one-fourth of California, the entire State of Nevada, and the Territory of Utah, one-fifth of Arizona, and one-sixth of Wyoming, and contains about 420,000 square miles.

Within the territory thus described there are two small reservations, of which no mention has been made in this report, on the eastern slope of the Sierras in Oregon. The Indians who belong to these reservations originally occupied the country west of the Sierras, and do not belong to the great family of tribes we have been discussing. The Shoshones and Bannocks, of the Wind River Reservation, are without the boundaries of the country described, but they belong to the same family of tribes.

The same is true with regard to the tribes of Utes which belong to the great reservation in Western Colorado; and the Comanches of Texas are also a branch of this people. The Indians who inhabit this great district of country are estimated to number nearly 27,000, in the last annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The facts which we have collected show that there are not more than 9,359; and adding to this 300 Chem-a-hue-vis, belonging to the same race that live to the south of the district described, we have 9,659.

It is proposed to collect all the Pai-Utes of Southern Nevada, Southeastern California, Northwestern Arizona, and Southern Utah, together with the Chem-a-hue-vis of Southeastern California, on the Mo'-a-pa reservation, in Southern Nevada. The total number of these Indians is 2,327.

It is proposed to collect the Utes of Utah, the Pah-vants of Utah, and the Go-si Utes of Utah and Northeastern Nevada on the Uintah reservation. The total number of these Indians is 1,150.

It is proposed to collect the Bannocks and Shoshones at Fort Hall; the Shoshone tribes of Salmon River, the Northwestern Shoshones of Southern Idaho and Northern Utah, and the Western Shoshones of Central Nevada, Southwestern Idaho, and Southeastern Oregon, on the reservation at Fort Hall. The total number of these Indians is 3,882.

It is proposed to collect the Pah-Utes, Shoshones, &c., who are already on the Malheur reservation, the Pah-Utes or Pa-vi-o'-tsoes, who are now on the reservation at Pyramid Lake and Walker River, and the uncollected tribes of Western Nevada and Northeastern California, on the reservation at Malheur River. The total number of these Indians is 2,300.

On the accompanying map, being a part of the map of the United States and Territories compiled in the General Land-Office, the several districts of country inhabited by the tribes included in this report are indicated by colors numbered to correspond with a tabular statement. The Indians inhabiting the districts colored with carmine are Pai-Utes, and the reservation recommended for them is of the same color, bordered with black. The brown colors indicate the tribes which should be collected at the Uintah reservation. This reservation is also colored brown, bordered with black.

The yellow colors indicate tribes which should go to the Fort Hall reservation, which is also colored yellow, bordered with black.

The Indians that should be collected at the Malheur reservation inhabit the region of country included within green lines, and the Malheur reservation is colored green, with black border.

Embraced within the boundaries of the four reservations there are about ten thousand square miles of land. Only a small portion of this land is fit for agricultural purposes, much of it being sandy desert and mountain waste.

The district of country relieved of the presence of the Indians is about four hundred and ten thousand square miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All of the Indians who have been visited by the commission fully appreciate the hopelessness of contending against the Government of the United States and the tide of civilization.

They are broken into many small tribes, and their homes so interspersed among the settlements of white men, that their power is entirely broken and no fear should be entertained of a general war with them. The time has passed when it was necessary to buy peace. It only remains to decide what should be done with them for the relief of the white people from their petty depredations, and from the demoralizing influences accompanying the presence of savages in civilized communities, and also for the best interests of the Indians themselves. To give them a partial supply of clothing and a small amount of food annually, while they yet remain among the settlements, is to encourage them in idleness, and directly tends to establish them as a class of wandering beggars. If they are not to be collected on reservations they should no longer receive aid from the General Government, for every dollar given them in their present condition is an injury. This must be understood in the light that it is no longer necessary to buy peace. Perhaps the Utes of the Uintah Valley should be excepted from this statement, as they might thus be induced to join the Utes of Western Colorado who are yet unsubdued.

Again, they cannot be collected on reservations and kept there without provision being made for their maintenance. To have them nominally on a reservation and actually, the greater part of the year, wandering among the settlements, is of no advantage, but rather an injury, as the people, believing that they should remain on their reservations, and considering that they are violating their agreements with the Government in wandering away, refuse to employ them and treat them with many indignities. And this consolidation of a number of tribes of Indians in one body makes them stronger, more independent, and more defiant than they would be if scattered about the country as small tribes. If, then, they are to be collected on reservations and held there by furnishing them with an adequate support, it is evident wisdom that they should be provided with the necessary means and taught to work, that they may become self-supporting at the earliest possible day; and it is urgently recommended that steps be taken to secure this end, or that they be given over to their own resources and left to fight the battle of life for themselves. It is not pleasant to contemplate the effect and final result of this last-mentioned course. The Indian in his relations with the white man rarely associates with the better class, but finds his companions in the lowest and vilest of society—men whose object is to corrupt or plunder. He thus learns from the superior race everything that is bad, nothing that is good. His presence in the settlement is a source of irritation and a cause of fear, especially among the better class of people.

Such persons will not employ him, for they do not desire the presence of a half-naked, vicious savage in their families.

Nor are the people of these communities willing to assume the trouble or expense of controlling the Indians by the ordinary agencies of local government, but are always ready to punish either real or supposed crimes by resort to arms.

Such a course, together with the effects of crime and loathsome disease, must finally result in the annihilation of the race.

By the other alternative, putting them on reservations and teaching them to labor, they must for a number of years be a heavy expense to the General Government, but it is believed that the burden would not be as great as that on the local governments if the Indians were left to themselves. It is very probable, also, that in the sequel it will be found cheaper for the General Government to collect them on reservations, for there is always serious danger of petty conflicts arising between the Indians and white men which will demand the interference of the General Government and entail some expense. The commission does not consider that a reservation should be looked upon in the light of a pen where a horde of savages are to be fed with flour and beef, to be supplied with blankets from the Government bounty, and to be furnished with paint and gew-gaws by the greed of traders, but that a reservation should be a school of industry and a home for these unfortunate people. In council with the Indians great care was taken not to implant in their minds the idea that the Government was willing to pay them for yielding lands which white men needed, and that as a recompense for such lands they would be furnished with clothing and food, and thus enabled to live in idleness. The question was presented to the Indian something in this light: The white men take these lands and use them, and from the earth secure to themselves food, clothing, and many other desirable things. Why should not the Indian do the same? The Government of the United States is anxious for you to try. If you will unite and agree to become farmers, it will secure to you permanent titles to such lands as you need, and will give you the necessary assistance to begin such a life, expecting that you will soon be able to take care of yourselves, as do white men and civilized Indians.

All the tribes mentioned in this census table, and many others, have been visited by the commission, and frequent consultations held with them concerning the importance of their removing to reservations, and they have discussed it among themselves very fully.

Care has been taken to secure common consultation among those tribes which should be united as represented in the plans above, and we doubt not that these questions will form the subject of many a night's council during the present winter; and if the suggestions made by the commission should be acted upon, it is to be hoped that next summer will find the great majority of these Indians prepared to move.

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THESE RESERVATIONS.

With a view of ultimately civilizing these Indians, the commission beg leave to make some suggestions concerning the management of reservations.

First. All bounties given to the Indians should, so far as possible, be used to induce them to work. No able-bodied Indian should be either fed or clothed except in payment for labor, even though such labor is expended in providing for his own future wants. Of course these remarks apply only to those who form the subject of our report—those with whom it is no longer necessary to deal as public enemies, and with the understanding that they must be conciliated to prevent war. It has already been stated that such a course is unnecessary with these Indians.

Second. They should not be provided with ready-made clothing. Substantial fabrics should be given them from which they can manufacture their own garments. Such a course was taken during the past year with the Pi-Utes, under the direction of the commission, and the result was very satisfactory. For illustration, on the Pi-Ute reservation four hundred Indians received uncut cloth sufficient to make each man, woman, and child a suit of clothes. With these fabrics thread, needles, buttons, &c., were issued. The services of an intelligent, painstaking woman were secured to teach the woman how to cut and make garments for themselves and their families. Three weeks after the issue of this material the commission revisited the reservation and found these Indians well clothed in garments of their own make. At first they complained bitterly that ready-made clothing was not furnished to them as it had been previously, but when we returned to the reservation it was found that they fully appreciated that the same money had been much more advantageously spent than on previous occasions.

Where the Indians have received ready-made clothing for a number of years, the change should not be made too violently, but a wise and firm agent could soon have all his Indians making their own clothing.

Third. The Indians should not be furnished with tents; as long as they have tents they move about with great facility, and are thus encouraged to continue their nomadic life. As fast as possible houses should be built for them. Some of the Indians are already prepared for such a change, and greatly desire to live in houses. A few, especially the older people, are prejudiced against such a course, and perhaps at first could not be induced to live in them; but such a change could be made gradually to the great advantage of the Indian, both for his health and comfort and for its civilizing influence.

Fourth. Each Indian family should be supplied with a cow, to enable them to start in the accumulation of property. The Indians now understand the value of domestic cattle, and are anxious to acquire this class of property, and a few of them have already made a beginning in this direction. Some have ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty head, though these are exceptional cases, and it is interesting to notice that, as soon as an Indian acquires property, he more thoroughly appreciates the rights of property, and becomes an advocate of law and order.

Fifth. In all this country the soil cannot be cultivated without artificial irrigation, and under these conditions agricultural operations are too complicated for the Indian without careful superintendence. It will be impossible also to find a sufficient body of land in any one place for the necessary farms; they must be scattered many miles apart. There will, therefore, be needed on each reservation a number of farmers to give general direction to all such labor.

Sixth. On each reservation there should be a blacksmith, carpenter, and a saddle and harness maker, and each of these mechanics should employ several Indian apprentices, and should consider that the most important part of his duty was to instruct such apprentices, and from time to time a shoemaker and other mechanics should be added to this number.

Seventh. An efficient medical department should be organized on each reservation. A great number of the diseases with which the Indian is plagued yield readily to medical treatment, and by such a course many lives can be saved and much suffering prevented. But there is another very important reason for the establishment of a medical department. The magician or "medicine-man" wields much influence, and such influence is always bad; but in the presence of an intelligent physician it is soon lost.

Eighth. It is unnecessary to mention the power which schools would have over the rising generation of Indians. Next to teaching them to work, the most important

thing is to teach them the English language. Into their own language there is woven so much mythology and sorcery that a new one is needed in order to aid them in advancing beyond their baneful superstitions; and the ideas and thoughts of civilized life cannot be communicated to them in their own tongues.

THE RELATION OF THE ARMY TO THESE INDIANS.

Your commission cannot refrain from expressing its opinion concerning the effect of the presence of soldiers among these Indians where they are no longer needed to keep them under subjection. They regard the presence of a soldier as a standing menace, and to them the very name of soldier is synonymous with all that is offensive and evil. To the soldier they attribute their social demoralization and the unmentionable diseases with which they are infested. Everywhere, as we traveled among these Indians, the question would be asked us, "If we go to a reservation will the Government place soldiers there?" And to such a removal two objections were invariably urged; the first was, "We do not wish to desert the graves of our fathers," and the second, "We do not wish to give our women to the embrace of the soldiers."

If the troops are not absolutely necessary in the country for the purpose of overawing these Indians, or protecting them in their rights against the encroachments of white men, it will be conceded that they should be removed.

We have already expressed the opinion that they are not needed to prevent a general war, and we believe that they are not useful in securing justice between white men and Indians and between Indians and Indians. In war we deal with people as organized into nationalities, not as individuals. Some hungry Indian steals a beef, some tired Indian steals a horse, a vicious Indian commits a depredation, and flies to the mountains. No effort is made to punish the real offender, but the first Indian met is shot at sight. Then, perhaps, the Indians retaliate, and the news is spread through the country that war has broken out with the Indians. Troops are sent to the district and wander around among the mountains and return. Perhaps a few Indians are killed, and perhaps a few white men. Usually in all such cases the white man is the chief sufferer, for he has property which can be spoiled, and the Indian has none that he cannot easily hide in the rocks. His methods of warfare are such that we cannot cope with him without resorting to means which are repugnant to civilized people; and, after spending thousands, or even millions of dollars, on an affair which, at its inception, was but a petty larceny, we make a peace with the Indians, and enter into an agreement to secure him lands, which we cannot fulfill, and to give him annuities, the expense of which are a burden on the public Treasury.

This treatment of the Indians as nations or tribes is in every way bad. Now, the most vicious Indian in any tribe has it in his power, at any moment that he may desire, to practically declare war between his own tribe, and perhaps a dozen surrounding tribes, and the Government of the United States.

What now is needed with all these subdued Indians is, some method by which individual criminals can be arrested and brought to justice. This cannot be done by the methods of war. As long as the Indians are scattered among the settlements the facts show that this cannot be done. The Indian has no knowledge of legal methods, and avenges his own wrongs by ways which are traditional with him, while the prejudices against savages which has grown through centuries of treacherous and bloody warfare, and the prejudices of race, which are always greatly exaggerated among the lower class of people, with whom the Indian is most liable to associate, are such that the Indian cannot secure justice through the intervention of the local authorities.

There is now no great uninhabited and unknown region to which the Indian can be sent. He is among us, and we must either protect him or destroy him. The only course left by which these Indians can be saved is to gather them on reservations, which shall be schools of industry and civilization, and the superintendents of which shall be the proper officers to secure justice between the two races, and between individuals of the Indian race. For this purpose on each reservation there should be a number of wise, firm men, who, as judges and police officers, would be able in all ordinary cases to secure substantial justice. In extraordinary cases no hasty steps should be taken. Surprises and massacres need no longer be feared, and if a larger force is needed than that wielded by the employés on the reservations, it would be easy to increase it by civil methods.

For this purpose laws should be enacted clearly defining the rights of the Indians and white men in their mutual relations, and the power of the officers of the Indian Department, and the methods of procedure to secure justice. It might possibly be unwise to withdraw all the troops at once. It might be better to remove them *pari passu* with the establishment of the Indians on reservations.

Permit the remark just here, that the expense of the military and civil methods stand in very glaring contrast. Within the territory which has heretofore been described it is probable that about two million dollars will be expended in the support of troops during the present fiscal year, and much less than two hundred thousand

dollars through the Indian Department for feeding, clothing, and civilizing the Indians.

We beg leave again to mention that these remarks apply only to conquered tribes.

There are some Indians in other portions of the United States, whom it is necessary to manage by other methods, who yet have the pride and insolence and treachery of savages. But by far the greater part of the Indians scattered throughout the territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast are in a condition substantially the same as those who form the subject of this report.

APPROPRIATIONS.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU, THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, FOR THE SUPPORT, ETC., OF THE INDIANS HERETOFORE DESCRIBED, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875. (See letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations on pages indicated.)

91. One agent for the Malheur reservation	\$1,500
91. Two agents for the tribes in Nevada, viz: the Pi-Utes and Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations, \$1,500 each	3,000
91. One agent at Fort Hall reservation	1,500
91. One agent for the tribes in Utah, viz: Uintah Valley agency	1,500
92. One interpreter, Malheur agency	500
92. One interpreter, Fort Hall agency	500
92. Three interpreters for the tribes in Nevada, viz: Pi-Utes, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies, at \$500 each	1,500
92. One interpreter for the tribes in Utah	500
104. Fulfilling treaties with Shoshonees, Eastern, Western, Northwestern, and Goship bands	
104. Eastern bands	
104. Eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty of July 2, 1863	10,000
104. Western bands	
104. Eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October 1, 1863	5,000
105. Northwestern bands	
105. Eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July 30, 1863	5,000
105. Goship bands	
105. Eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he may deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters and herdsmen	1,000
105	
<i>Fulfilling treaties with Shoshonees and Bannocks.</i>	
Bannocks:	
Fifth of thirty installments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for four hundred females over twelve years of age, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for four hundred boys and girls under the ages named	6,937
Fifth of ten installments, for purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for eight hundred persons roaming, at ten dollars each, and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, at twenty dollars each	16,000
Pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight	6,800
First of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and farming implements, as per eighth article same treaty	2,500
Transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshonees and Bannocks	5,000

105 *Settlement, subsistence, and support of Shoshonees and Bannocks and other bands of Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.*

This amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation; in instructing in agricultural pursuits; in providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance; care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement... \$40,000

109 *Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory.*

General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory: presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles; and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$20,000, one-half..... 10,000

109 *Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada.*

General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada; presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles; and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.... 50,000

110 *Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon.*

General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision is made therefor by treaty,) and for paying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaties,) and for the pay of necessary employes, \$75,000; of this amount..... 10,000

110 *Incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory.*

General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory: presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, including transportation and necessary expenses of delivering provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency; and for subsistence and clothing for Indians located upon the Uintah Valley reservation, Utah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.... 50,000

110 *Civilization and subsistence of Indians on the Malheur reservation.*

This amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of goods, subsistence stores, &c., for the Indians collected on the Malheur reservation, Oregon, and in instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm; for the helpless orphans of said Indians, or in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement..... 40,000

Total amount of these estimates..... 263,737

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

In lieu of the foregoing the following are submitted:

For the Pai Ute reservation.

For the employment of one agent, three farmers, one blacksmith, one carpenter, one saddle and harness maker, one miller, one teacher, and three general assistants..... \$12,900

For the purchase of teams, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds and tools, and supplies for the shops of the mechanics..... 8,000

For the purchase of lumber and other material for the agency buildings.....	\$3,000
For subsistence supplies.....	10,000
For the purchase of a sufficient number of cows to give one to each Indian family.....	10,000
For the purchase of fabrics for clothing and other necessary articles for the Indians.....	15,000
For machinery and repairs on mill.....	5,000
For salary of surgeon, hospital steward, and medical supplies for hospital....	5,000
For constructing wagon-road from the agency to such point as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.....	5,000
For the payment of freighting and traveling expenses.....	10,000
For collecting the Indians on the reservation and incidental expenses.....	12,000
For one interpreter.....	500

Total amount of appropriation recommended for the Pai Ute reservation. 96,400

For the Uintah reservation.

For the employment of one agent, one farmer, one blacksmith, one carpenter, one saddle and harness maker, one miller, one engineer, one teacher, and three general assistants.....	\$11,750
For the purchase of teams, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds, tools, and supplies for the shops of the mechanics.....	10,000
For the erection of houses for the Indians.....	5,000
For subsistence supplies.....	10,000
For the purchase of a sufficient number of cows to give one to each Indian family.....	6,000
For the purchase of ready-made clothing, and for fabrics for clothing, and other articles necessary for the Indians.....	8,000
For the salary of surgeon, hospital steward, and medical supplies for the hospital.....	5,000
For constructing a wagon road from the agency to the railroad.....	10,000
For the payment of freighting and traveling expenses.....	5,000
For collecting the Indians on the reservation and incidental expenses.....	5,000
For one interpreter.....	500

Total amount of appropriation recommended for the Uintah reservation. 76,250

For the Fort Hall reservation.

For the employment of one agent, three farmers, one blacksmith, one carpenter, one saddle and harness maker, one engineer, one teacher, and three general assistants.....	\$14,100
For the purchase of teams, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds, tools, and supplies for the shops of the mechanics.....	8,000
For the erection of buildings for the Indians.....	12,000
For subsistence supplies.....	12,000
For the purchase of a sufficient number of cows to give one to each Indian family.....	16,000
For the purchase of ready-made clothing, and fabrics for clothing, and articles necessary for the Indians.....	18,000
For the salary of surgeon, hospital steward, and medical supplies for the hospital.....	5,000
For the payment of freighting and traveling expenses.....	8,000
For collecting the Indians on the reservation and incidental expenses.....	12,000
For one interpreter.....	500

Total amount of appropriation recommended for Fort Hall reservation. 105,600

For the Malheur reservation.

For continuing the agency for the reservations at Pyramid Lake and Walker River until the crops now planted shall be harvested, and for removing these Indians to the Malheur reservation.....	\$12,000
For the employment of one agent, three farmers, one blacksmith, one carpenter, one saddle and harness maker, one teacher, and three general assistants.....	11,700
For the purchase of teams, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds and tools, and supplies for the shops of the mechanics.....	10,000
For the erection of buildings.....	10,000
For subsistence supplies.....	12,000

For the purchase of a sufficient number of cows to give one to each Indian family.....	\$12,000
For the purchase of ready-made clothing, and fabrics for clothing, and other necessary articles for the Indians.....	15,000
For salary of surgeon, hospital steward, and medical supplies for the hospital.....	5,000
For the payment of freighting and traveling expenses.....	8,000
For collecting the Indians on the reservation and incidental expenses.....	8,000
For one interpreter.....	500
Total amount of appropriations recommended for the Malheur reservation	104,200

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE CLAIMS OF CERTAIN SETTLERS ON THE MO'-A-PA RESERVATION.

Isaac Jennings } J. S. Moffett.. }	.....	\$7,500
Thomas Belding } Chandler Belding } Lewis Seabright }	.....	4,250
Daniel Bonelli.....	.....	5,700
Robert G. Patterson } J. L. Lessell..... }	.....	6,200
William Anderson.....	.....	750
Augustus James.....	.....	750
Abraham James.....	.....	1,500
Robert Logan.....	.....	2,200
John Bennett.. } J. H. Ratcliff.... }	.....	1,400
G. R. A. Percival } Volney Rector... }	.....	1,800
Peter L. Johnson }	.....	1,800
Total.....	.....	32,050

It is recommended that appropriations be asked to pay the above claims.

These people already occupy much of the available land on this reservation, and have control of the water. It is absolutely necessary that they should be removed if the Indians are to be established as agriculturalists.

A special report, giving in detail the character of these improvements, viz, the buildings, trees, orchards, vineyards, water-ways, &c., together with certified copies of the surveys which were made under the State laws of Nevada to secure these settlers in their possessory rights, and a map of the reservation showing the situation of each claim, will be submitted on the completion of the map.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended—

First. That the act entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservation in Utah Territory, and to settle the Indians of said Territory in the Uintah Valley," approved May 5, 1864, (see U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 63,) be repealed, and that the lands to which it refers be thrown open to settlement in the usual way. (See previous remarks on "The small reservations at Sanpete, Corn Creek, Spanish Fork, and Deep Creek.")

Second. That the boundaries of the Pai-Ute reservation be established as follows: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River of the West eight miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth meridian, and continuing from thence due north to the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude; and continuing from thence due west along said thirty-seventh parallel of latitude to a point twenty miles west of the one hundred and fifteenth meridian; and continuing from thence due south thirty-five miles; and continuing from thence due east thirty-six miles; and continuing from thence due south to the center of the channel of the Colorado River of the West; and continuing from thence along said center of the channel of the Colorado River of the West to the point of beginning. (See previous remarks under the headings of "Reservations on the Mo'-a-pa" and "Timber.")

Third. That an inspector, together with a competent engineer, employed for this purpose from the incidental funds of the several reservations, shall visit the reservations at Uintah, Fort Hall, and on the Malheur reservation, and, in company with the agent and some of the chiefs and principal men of the tribes belonging on such reservations, shall make a careful examination of the territory embraced within the reser-

vations and designate certain natural, or if need be artificial, boundaries for the same, and report such action to the Department, to be submitted to Congress for final approval, so that the boundaries of such reservations may be accurately established by law. When the boundaries have been thus surveyed it would be well to have the reservations surveyed and divided into small tracts and topographical maps made of them.

Fourth. That the agents for these reservations be authorized to promise the Indians that one cow will be given to each Indian family settling on these reservations annually for a term of two years subsequent to that in which the first issue of cattle is made.

Fifth. Also that the agents for these reservations be authorized to promise the Indians that \$10,000 will be expended annually on the Mo'-a-pa reservation, \$6,000 annually on the Uintah reservation, \$15,000 annually on the Fort Hall reservation, and \$10,000 annually on the Malheur reservation for such a term of years as may be necessary to give each Indian family a house, to exceed in cost not more than \$200; but that such cost shall not include the labor bestowed upon the same by the Indian himself.

Sixth. That should any of these Indians prefer to go to any other of these reservations than that to which they have been assigned in the foregoing report, or to the reservation at Wind River, the Secretary of the Interior shall have the authority to transfer the proper proportion of these appropriations from the account of the reservation to which it has been specially appropriated, to such reservation as the Indians may elect—provided the Secretary of the Interior shall approve of such election.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

First. A map of the Pi-Ute reservation in Southeastern Nevada.

Second. A section of the "Map of the United States and Territories prepared in the General Land-Office," with the districts inhabited by the various tribes embraced in this report, colored so as to indicate the geographical distribution of the several tribes which should be collected on the reservations.

Third. Report concerning the claims of settlers in the Mo-a-pa Valley, with copies of surveys, &c., marked A, B, C, and D, and photographs numbered 1, 2, 3.

In our letter of instruction, we were directed to consult with Col. H. A. Morrow, commandant at Camp Douglas, in Utah Territory.

While we were at Salt Lake City, completing plans for the operations of the summer, Colonel Morrow was confined to his room by severe sickness, and his physician thought it unwise for us to hold any consultation with him, but we availed ourselves of his wise counsel to the limit of our opportunities.

To many of the citizens of Utah and Nevada, we are indebted for information, advice, and assistance, and we are pleased here to state that we met everywhere with the most hearty co-operation from the better class of people.

Invoking your attention to the facts herein set forth, and your consideration of the recommendations made,

We are, with much respect your obedient servants,

J. W. POWELL,
G. W. INGALLS,
Special Commissioners.

REPORT CONCERNING CLAIMS OF SETTLERS IN THE MO-A-PA VALLEY,
(S. E. NEVADA,) BY SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS J. W. POWELL AND G. W.
INGALLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1873.

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: The following is a statement of the character and estimated value of the claims of certain settlers in the valley of the Mo-a-pa or Muddy Creek within the territory set apart by Executive order, dated March 12, 1873, as a reservation for the Pi-Utes of Southern Utah, Southern Nevada, Southeastern California, and North western Arizona.

CLAIM OF ISAAC JENNINGS AND J. S. MOFFETT.

LAND.

Amount of land claimed three hundred and twenty acres. The land originally claimed by these parties was in two tracts, of one hundred and sixty acres each, but a copartnership was formed by the said Isaac Jennings and J. S. Moffett, and they now lay claim to three hundred and twenty acres as a company.

Claim surveyed February 6 and 7, 1872, by C. W. Wandell, deputy surveyor of Lincoln County, State of Nevada, in accordance with the laws of Nevada, enacted for the purpose of securing possessory rights to Government land not having been surveyed by the General Government.

(See accompanying paper marked A, "certified copy of surveys of Isaac Jennings.")

WATER-WAYS.

The greater part of these lands are covered by irrigating canals, but only a portion of said canals have been kept in good order; in some places they are partially destroyed, in others totally. More than nine-tenths of this land has been under cultivation, but one-half of it has been neglected; the other half is still in good order, and the ditches for irrigating the same are in repair.

TREES.

Several thousand cottonwood-trees have been planted beside the ditches, being from one to eight years old, and from twenty to sixty feet high; thrifty. A small amount of garden shrubbery; a small amount of hedging set for the purpose of subdividing a part of the land into lots.

VINEYARDS.

Seven plats planted in vineyard, on which are two thousand good grape-vines from four to eight years old; fifteen hundred second class of the same age, and one thousand third class, or nearly worthless, of the same age.

MEADOW.

Eighteen acres set in lucern, and eight acres partly set.

BUILDINGS.

Adobe house on stone foundation, covered with tules and earth. Rooms all without ceilings. Rooms have been papered; paper now damaged. Room used as post-office, 10 by 14; parlor, 14 by 15; large bed-room, 14 by 15; low bed-room, 12 by 15; dining-room, 16 by 20; kitchen, 16 by 16; pantry, 8 by 14; wash-room, 8 by 14; room for store, (not covered,) 16 by 18; blacksmith-shop, 16 by 40; the walls are 13 feet high; substantial floors are common; casings to doors and windows plain; doors plain; outside cellar, 12 by 14; stone walls. Hen-house, 18 by 20, rudely built of adobes and covered with tules. Granary, with two rooms, each 12 by 16, covered with tules; without floor. Three small adobe stables. Large adobe corral. Sufficient stone hauled for a second corral.

(See photograph "No. 1.")

Estimated value of this claim, \$7,500.

CLAIM OF THOS. BELDING, CHANDLER BELDING, AND LEWIS SEABRIGHT

The amount of land within this claim is considerably less than one hundred and sixty (160) acres to each person, but the value of the claim, in the estimation of the commissioners, is in no way affected by the amount of land, as the adjacent lands are still unoccupied and as the General Government has never yielded the title to any of the said lands. The value of the improvements and water-rights only are considered.

The lands included within this claim were surveyed by the same officer and at the same time as those in the claims above, at least such information has been received by the commission, but no copy of such surveys has been received.

About one hundred (100) acres has been under cultivation; now there are forty (40) acres under cultivation in good order and with irrigating canals in good repair.

TREES.

Several hundred cottonwood and other trees are set along the canals; they are from twenty to sixty feet high, good and thrifty. Small amount of well-cultivated garden-shrubbery. A small amount of hedging set for the purpose of subdividing a part of the land into lots.

VINEYARD.

Twelve hundred grape-vines, four to six years old, in good order; eight hundred second-rate grape-vines; five hundred third-rate, or nearly worthless.

BUILDINGS.

Adobe house on stone foundation, covered with tules; common floor window and door frames and doors; rooms without ceilings; walls twelve feet high, three rooms each, 16 by 16; small low back room used as kitchen. Hen-house. Small stable. Small corral made of poles.

(See photograph "No. 2.")

FENCE.

Thirty-nine panels of two-pole fence. Estimated value of this claim \$4,250.

CLAIM OF DANIEL BONELLI.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres. Surveyed by C. W. Wandell, deputy county surveyor of Lincoln County, State of Nevada, February 1 and 2, 1872. (See accompanying paper marked B.)

About one-fourth of the land has been prepared for cultivation, and is covered with irrigating canals. Canals not in good repair.

TREES.

A small amount of orchard-trees and garden-shrubbery. A good hedge, inclosing ten (10) acres, on two sides of osage orange; on one side of osage orange and cottonwood trees intervening, and on the fourth side of mesquite. Water-ways for ten (10) acres in good repair.

VINEYARD.

Four thousand grape-vines, in good order, from two to eight years old. Two thousand second-rate grape-vines of the same age, and two thousand three hundred and fifty third-rate grape-vines of the same age.

The number of these grape-vines was determined by counting what were believed to be average rows. A greater number were claimed. (See accompanying paper marked C.)

MEADOW.

Three and one-half acres well set with lucern.

BUILDINGS.

Adobe house, stone foundation, covered with tules; no ceilings; walls thick; twelve feet high; in good order. Front part of house, outside measurement, 15 by 32; divided into two rooms; double fire-place in partition.

Back building, outside measurement, 17 by 27, divided into two rooms; one fire-place; floors, doors, and casings for doors and windows, common cellar 12 by 14, seven feet high, with stone walls.

House said to have cost \$1,000.

Small adobe hen-house.

(See Photograph No. 3.)

Estimated value of claim \$5,700.

CLAIM OF R. G. PATTERSON AND J. L. LASSELL.

LAND.

Two tracts of land, each of one hundred and sixty acres, claimed by these parties; one known as the Mill ranch, the other as the Island ranch; not surveyed.

The parties themselves live at the Mill ranch, and the Island ranch is occupied by a tenant.

MILL RANCH.

The greater part of this land has at one time been under cultivation, and is covered with irrigating canals; but the greater part of these water-ways are not in good repair. About one-half of the land was cultivated during the past year.

TREES.

Trees have been planted extensively along the water-ways, and a grove of three or four acres has been started.

Altogether there are from ten to fifteen thousand trees, from two to six years old, good and thrifty, chiefly cottonwood, but also several hundred small ash trees.

A few orchard trees, not in good condition.

A small amount of hedging, in bad order.

VINEYARD.

Two thousand grape-vines in fair order; fifteen hundred in second-rate order, and one thousand, third-rate or nearly worthless.

MEADOW.

Six acres well set with lucern; four acres partly set.

ISLAND RANCH.

The greater part of this land has been under cultivation at one time, and was covered by irrigating canals; but these have been neglected, and are in bad order.

More than half of the land has grown up with brush-wood and weeds.

TREES.

About two thousand cottonwood trees, from two to five years old; thrifty.

VINEYARD.

One hundred and fifty grape-vines in second-rate order. Three hundred in third-rate order; nearly worthless.

MEADOW.

Two acres set in lucern.

BUILDINGS.

Mill-house 20 by 24; common frame, inclosed with rough boards; two floors; common basement; room for cleaner; first floor 11-foot posts; low upper floor for bolt; frame-work for bolt at present in chamber; building covered with thatched tules; family living in mill-house.

Adobe store-room attached to frame-building 20 by 45; stone foundation; walls heavy, but low; no floor; tule and dirt roof; mill-race, with small flume, in fair order.

Estimated value of this claim, including both ranches, \$6,200.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM ANDERSON.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty acres not surveyed. Fifteen acres under plow, in good order; twenty-five acres covered with irrigating canals; purchased of R. G. Patterson. Prior to the erection of the house, said to have cost \$200.

BUILDINGS.

Small adobe house, two rooms; no floor; roof of tules covered with dirt; house nearly new, but very cheaply built.

Estimated value of this claim, \$750.

CLAIM OF AUGUSTUS JAMES.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres, not surveyed. Twenty-five acres under plow and ditches.

TREES.

A few cottonwood trees; nursery of several thousand small cottonwood and ash trees.

VINEYARD.

Three hundred second-rate grape-vines.

BUILDINGS.

Four small adobe buildings, in second-rate repair.
Estimated value of this claim, \$750.

CLAIM OF ABRAHAM JAMES.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres, said to have been surveyed. No copy of survey received. Purchased from Philander Bell.

(See accompanying paper marked "D", copy of deed in possession of said Abraham James.)

Twenty acres under plow and ditches, which are slightly out of order; about one half of the land has been cultivated at some time.

TREES.

Three hundred cottonwood trees, thrifty; a few small orchard trees and garden shrubbery.

BUILDINGS.

Adobe house, 18 by 24; stone foundation, tule roof; floor, doors, and casings poor.

First adobe granary, 12 by 26; stone foundation, tule roof; adobe bins, good repair.

Second adobe granary, 12 by 14; stone foundation, tule roof; lumber floor; adobe bins; in fair order.

Adobe stable, 18 by 18, tule roof. Small adobe hen-house. Adobe building used as a threshing-room, 18 by 20; stone foundation, tule roof; adobe floor; good order.

Estimated value of claim, \$1,500.

CLAIM OF ROBERT LOGAN.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres; farm surveyed in the name of William Stewart, from whom said Robert Logan purchased the claim prior to the date of the executive order establishing the reservation.

Thirty-five acres cultivated the past year, now in good order; water-ways for the same in good condition; one hundred and ten acres originally under cultivation, but irrigating canals, for the additional amount above thirty-five acres, need much repair.

TREES.

A few cottonwood trees; small amount of garden shrubbery.

VINEYARD.

Two hundred and twenty-five grape-vines, two years old, in fair order.

MEADOW.

One and a half acres, well set with lucern.

BUILDINGS.

House consists of two adobe buildings, 20 by 20, each separated by a passage-way ten feet wide; buildings and passage-way covered with good roof of tule-thatch; good stone foundation; common board floors, window and door-frames and doors; all in fair order.

Store-room, adobe, 20 by 20; very thick walls; adobe floor; well-built stone foundation; tule roof, new.

Cow-stable and granary, 18 by 40, adobe, covered with tules; stone foundation; well preserved.

Two other buildings, each 20 by 20, adobe, covered with tules; stone foundation; in a fair state of preservation.

Estimated value of claim, \$2,200.

CLAIM OF JOHN BENNETT, J. H. RATLIFF, AND G. R. A. PERCIVAL.

LAND.

There are four hundred and eighty (480) acres claimed by these parties, who live together in one house. Not surveyed; fifty-five acres cultivated the past year, the same covered by water-ways in good repair; a larger amount of land was cultivated prior to the abandonment of it by the former settlers.

TREES.

Eight thousand cottonwood-trees, having one year's growth from setting, planted along the water-ways; all thrifty; two hundred larger cottonwoods, three to four years old.

VINEYARD.

Two hundred grape-vines, one and two years old, in fair order.

MEADOW.

Two acres well set with lucern.

BUILDINGS.

Small adobe house, 14 by 16, not in good order.

This claim was purchased of Bell & Stewart prior to the issue of the Executive order establishing the reservation.

Estimated value of claim, \$1,400.

CLAIM OF VOLNEY RECTOR AND PETER L. JOHNSON.

LAND.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres claimed. Both parties live in one house; seven acres under plow and ditch, but main ditch sufficient for a much larger amount of land; the greater part of the land has at one time been under cultivation, but the original ditches have been abandoned, and are in a great part destroyed.

Nearly one-half of the land is a natural meadow.

TREES.

From two to three thousand cottonwood-trees, planted last spring along the water-ways; good and thrifty. Overgrown nursery of many hundred cottonwood-trees.

VINEYARD.

A few hundred grape-cuttings planted last spring.

BUILDINGS.

House of adobe, 14 by 20, stone foundation, tile roof; second-rate order.

Granary, 10 by 12, rough stone. A quantity of stone sufficient for the erection of a small house hauled on the ground.

Estimated value of this claim, \$1,800.

The commissioners after careful inquiry are satisfied that the improvements on the above claims were made prior to the establishment of the reservation by Executive order, and with the expectation, on the part of those who made them, of remaining as settlers in the valley.

Claims considered of no value.

CLAIM OF JOSEPH A. PARRISH.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres claimed; has plowed seven acres; no other improvements of value. Came into the valley December 27, 1872; was notified by one of the employés of the agency, when on his way to the valley, that it would probably be set apart as a reservation.

CLAIM OF JACOB MOON.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres claimed. No improvements. Came into the valley February 8, 1873. He also was notified that the valley was intended for a reservation.



CLAIM OF MARTHA C. TUCKER.

(Daughter of Jacob Moon. See above.)

One hundred and sixty acres claimed. Ten acres plowed; improvements of no value

CLAIM OF W. A. EARLES.

One hundred and sixty (160) acres claimed; no improvements. Settled in the valley during the month of January, 1873. States that he paid the Indians \$30 for the land. Remained on the reservation three weeks, then abandoned his claim. These claims are considered by the commission to be of no value.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

J. W. POWELL,
G. W. INGALLS,
Special Commissioners.

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