

War of Rebellion, Vol. I, Series L, Pt. 2

Owen's River Valley

p. 1080

Headquarters District of Columbia

Sacramento, Nov. 29, 1864

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal:

Colonel: Inclosed herewith is a petition of the citizens of Owen's River Valley for military protection together with a letter from Adjutant-General Evans. The petitioners do not set forth any actual hostilities and simply ask for the troops in the valley as a precautionary measure. However to allay their apprehensions I would recommend that a company of Nevada infantry be sent from Fort Churchill and located on Bishop's Creek near Owensville, with provisions for the winter, tents etc. with a few tools to enable the company to hunker itself during the rainy season.

Very respt. etc.

G. Wright

Brigadier-General Commanding

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(inclosure)

General Headquarters State of California

Adjutant-General's Office

Sacramento, Nov. 29, 1864

Lieut. E. D. Waite, U. S. Army, acting assistant adjutant general  
district of California

Lieutenant: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the consideration of the general commanding the district a petition from citizens of Owen's River Valley asking for aid in the way of troops to be stationed in that section to protect them in their property and lives against the ravages of the Indians. Permit me to state in



connection herewith the fact that I am personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen who have signed the petition and that I know them to be reliable, honorable gentlemen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant

George S. Evans

Adjutant General State of California

(sub-Inclosure)

Pi  
Minutes      Ft. Tejon

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Hon. Irvin McDowell, commander-in-chief of the Pacific coast, etc.

The undersigned, your petitioners, would most respectfully represent that they are now and have been citizens and residents of Owen's Valley for the last past twelve ~~years~~ months and a number of your petitioners for a much longer time. Your petitioners would state that said valley is situated in Mono county, State of California; that said valley is about 100 miles in length; that there are a number of towns and villages situated in said valley, and also many persons of whom your petitioners form a part, engaged in farming; that the whole white population now resident therein may be about 250 souls; that this population is so sparse and scattered over such a large extent of country that in case of trouble with the Indians upon a sudden emergency they would be wholly unable to render material aid to each other. It is well known to the military headquarters at San Francisco that this valley has been for the last two or three years the scene of many Indian outrages and depredations and that those who are now resident of the valley live in continual fear of an outbreak of the Indians, which, if it should occur, must necessarily result in the shedding of much innocent blood, as we have now among us many families of women and children.

Your petitioners would further represent that the notorious



Joaquin Jim , chief of the Pi-Utes in this region since the removal of Captain George to Fort Tejon, with his own particular adherents, together with many fugitives from Fort Tejon and renegades from Captain~~x~~ George's tribe or division are now settled in our midst; that is to say on Bishop's Creek near Owensville, and upon the identical ground upon which Mr. Scott, sheriff of this county and Colonel Mayfield were killed some two years ago. It is a well known fact that Joaquin Jim is now and ever has been an uncompromising enemy of the whites; that he refused to migrate with his people under treaty made with the U.S. authorities; that the many murders and <sup>committed</sup> outrages in this valley since the withdrawal of Government troops from this locality is traceable to the implacable animosity of this captain or chief to our people. In view of the premises , feeling, uneasy and insecure in our settlement, being as we are scattered over a wide extent of country with helpless women and children among us, we would most respectfully pray that if compatible with the public service you would order p 1082

to this locality one company of dragoons with such dispatch that the Indians may be intimidated and that your petitioners may rest in security; and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray etc.  
Wm. P. George, J.H. Smith, S. Jackson (and 37 others) copy.

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Tule Reservation Camp Babbit  
(p.1083)

Camp Babbit, near Visalia, Cal. Dec.

3, 1864

Col. R.C. Drum, assistant adjutant general San Francisco, Cal.

Sir: In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific, I have the honor to make the following report relative to the Indians in Owen's River Valley; I found Indian supplies in the valley not good, and the most of the Indians had left for the mountains. The Indian agent invited them to come



in. Sixteen came and made the following report: They said they had been maltreated by the whites in various ways. To use their own language they said "Americans no good men. Hire Indian and not pay him according to agreement. I learned from Mr. Maloney one of the present proprietors of Camp Independence that the settlers of the valley were in the habit of sending to the Tule River Reservation for Indians to come and work for them and when they would get them there decline paying them and after a certain length of time drive them from their claims and cabins without pay or allowance. The Indians said they would retaliate and drive the whites out of the valley. From what I could learn from the best authority (white settlers) I find that unless troops are sent there and whites will have to leave the upper portion of the valley, as all the men connected with mining in White Mountain and vicinity had to leave on account of the Indians, supposed to be Captain Joaquin's party, composed of Pi-Utes and Owen's River Indians, and they are determined (so peaceable Indians say) to drive the whites out of the valley. From conversation with Indians left in the valley we were informed that all the Indians capable of doing duty as warriors left for the mountains, leaving those that could not fight to take care of themselves. These Indians say they will go to Tule River Reservation if

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war commences. I believe the Indians have not been properly treated by the whites in Owen's Valley, and I think by all the information I could gather that unless troops are sent there an outbreak by the Indians is inevitable. Hoping this request will be satisfactory, I have the honor to be, sir, (very etc. )

R. Daley

First Lieutenant Second Cavalry California Volunteers.



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Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, December 5, 1864

J.B. Crockett, esq. and others. San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Your petition requesting that a military force be sent to the Owen's River Valley for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of citizens having been submitted to the general commanding I am instructed to inform you that an officer has been sent with the Indian agent to the country referred to, instructed to examine and report upon the condition of affairs, and should he report a force necessary, one will be sent, if possible, this winter.

Very respt etc.

R.C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

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Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, December 7, 1864

Brig.Gen. George Wright, U.S. Volunteers, commanding district of Calif.

General: The major general commanding desires you to instruct Major McDermitt, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Churchill to send a company of Nevada Territory Infantry to reoccupy Camp Independence on Owen's River, with directions to remain there until further orders. The supplies for this place will be obtained from either Fort Churchill or Camp Nye. The officer sent in command will be instructed to protect the settlers in and contiguous to Owen's River Valley, and at the same time to restrain the whites from attacking innocent Indians

I am general, etc. R.C. Drum, Asst. Adjt. Gen.



Visalia.  
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Brigade Headquarters District of Calif.

Sacramento, December 7, 1864

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Hdqrs. Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel: I have ordered Major McDermit to detach a company of infantry from Fort Churchill to take post at Bishop's Creek in the valley of Owen's River with supplies for the winter.

very respect. etc. G. Wright, brig. gen. commanding.

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Brigade Headquarters, District of California

Sacramento, Dec. 7, 1864

Maj. C. McDermit, Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.

Major: The general commanding directs that you send one company of Nevada infantry as soon as Captain Hassett has returned with his  
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command to take post near Bishop's Creek, the quartermaster's Department ~~further~~ furnishing the necessary transportation. Subsistence for the winter will be furnished from your post as well as the necessary camp and garrison equipage, together with a few tools to enable the company to put itself during the rainy season. No expense will be incurred in the movement of this company to Owen's River Valley.

E. D. Waite

Acting Assistant Adjutant General

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Visalia, Cal. December 8, 1864

General Irvin McDowell

Commanding Department of the Pacific

The undersigned citizens of Tulare County, Cal. would respectfully represent that there are now scattered through the valley of Owen's



River east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains quite a number of citizens engaged in mining, farming and grazing who are living under such circumstances of isolation as to be unable to afford each other protection from hostile Indians; that there are now in said valley some 60,000 head of cattle belonging to citizens of this county, and which have been driven there in consequence of the drought in the Tulare Valley; that said region is at this time threatened with hostilities by large bands of Indians of the Piute and Owen's River tribes, instigated and led on to some extent by bad white men who consort with them; that a number of citizens have already been killed and wounded and much property destroyed by said Indians, and that unless speedy measures be taken to prevent, the entire valley will be devastated; that reckless and imprudent citizens have been blamable to some extent in exciting discontent and

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revengefulness in the minds of the valley Indians, and need a controlling influence amongst them. Undersigned therefore respectfully ask that a detachment of troops be sent to said region and stationed either on Bishop's Creek and Camp Independence or other suitable points in said valley, to remain there at least until the influx of settlers in the spring shall make the settlements strong enough to protect themselves and their property and to control as well bad and dangerous white men as hostile Indians. And your petitioners will ever pray (etc.)

W.R. Owens, H.W. Briggs, Paschal Bequette (and 83 others)

War of Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. L, Pt. 2

Owen's River Valley

P. 1095

Brigade Headquarters, District of California

Sa ramento, December 13, 1864

Maj. Charles McDermit

Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Churchill:

Major: The general commanding desires that you direct the officer sent in command of the troops to Owen's Valley to make it his special duty to see that the whites do not take it upon themselves to inaugurate hostilities with the Indians and protect inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully

E.D. Waite

Acting assistant adjutant  
general.



Pi-Ute Nevada R.A. Washington Owen's River

p. 1112

Headquarters, Fort Churchill, Nev.

Ter. January 4, 1865

Col. R. C. Drum: Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco

Colonel: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication which I received from R. A. Washington, a young Indian of the Pi-Ute tribe. The letter is of his own composition and penmanship.

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In 1859 Major Dodge, Indian agent for Nevada Territory, took young R. A. Washington, then only thirteen years old to Lancaster, Pa. placed him in a school at that place where he remained for three years, when Mr. Lockhart, the present Indian agent, brought him back to this state. Very respect.. etc. Chas. McDermitt  
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding post.

(inclosure)

Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. Dec. 22, 1864

Maj. C. McDermitt

Second California Volunteer Cavalry Commanding Post

Sir: I just returned from Owen's River with Captain Charley, Interpreter ~~George Whem~~ George Whem, and two or three other chiefs from Walker River. We did not go on our own will; the chief sent for us. ~~We did~~ While we were there we had a long conversation with the head chief, and also with the others, before leaving for our homes. They all wished peace with the settlers; not only the settlers, but with all the white people who may traverse their country except one tribe and a chief. This small tribe is east of the river, and I think the whites call them Panement Indians.

This tribe is bound to be hostile, and not only the whites but with the Owen's River Indians because they do not join with them



on hostility. Further, this chief, who is displeased with the whites, is a California Indian (his name is Wa-keen (Joaquin) Jim) He committed some depredation in California and when he found out the whites were after him he got away and came among the Owen's River Indians to make himself safe. After he got well acquainted with these Indians he encouraged them to make war against the whites before they should be concentrated in large numbers. He told them that by so doing they could keep them out with ease; so the Indians took his word and prepared for war. But when so many of their warriors got killed there by the side of Owen's Lake they kind of weakened. Not only weakened but got displeased with Wa-keen (Joaquin Jim) and gave up all hopes for war, for they thought the soldiers were too heavy for them. Ever since this uproar the Indians have been down on him, because many of the Indians got killed, that was not guilty of doing anything wrong. So this chief by so doing he got all the Indians down. If he had not got him into trouble or incommoded them any way he could have disguised himself. The Indians told us "all we are lacking is an interpreter," because none of them can speak the English language well enough to interpret what the chief wish to communicate to the settlers about his Indians and to tell them what their wishes are, so the settlers could see that they were for general compromise. Some of the settlers told us the Pi-Utes were coming there to joing with the Indians living there to make war against the settlers. I told them that was not so, for the Pi-Utes know that's an impossibility for them to molest the whites. And, further, I told them the commander at Fort Churchill, who was well acquainted with all of the Indians could easily tell them whether the Pi-Utes were going there to molest the settlers, for we told him where he was going so that he could tell where we were. They all requested us to visit them in spring, so that we can tell them what the Indians



want and what they wish to tell the whites. If there were an agent and good interpreter there they would have no fusses and no misunderstanding at all. Since we got home we heard they had some trouble downthere with the p. 1114 Indians and I think that was caused by that tribe east of the said river for when we were coming by they had come in and confiscated several horses, so the owners of the horses tracked them over in their vicinity. Also, they was where they had killed one or two of the horses; so from what I hear these Indians came over to steal more horses, and before they disturbed the horses they killed couple men. After killing the men they tried to disguise themselves but the whites caught them and some of the Indians living around and killed them. So by not having any interpreter they could not settle it very well. So just as I have already said, if there was an interpreter and a good respectable man who looks for the interest of the natives it would be settled without any difficulty because not every one is opposed to war--only those hypocrites listen not to what any person tells them. The country we passed through I admired very much, not only just to live in, but for agriculture and to raise cattle and sheep, etc. I saw several little valleys and creeks cool as ice water. The scenes of the country was a curiosity to me, for I had never traversed that country before, and all the land that's fit for agriculture is well supplied with water, so that it is no trouble to irrigate. So far that reason there ought to be a treaty made with the Indians and Indian agent stationed there to get the natives to compromise and instruct them to civilization and quit their barbarous actions and way of their ancestors.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant

R.A. Washington

Pi-Ute Interpreter.



War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, Pt. 2

Owen's Valley. Mono

Aurora, January 9, 1865

Major General McDowell

Sir: We would most respectfully request your immediate attention to the difficulties that are occurring on the borders of California and Nevada in the counties of Mono and Esmeralda. The Indians in that section have been for a long time a most mischievous race, stealing property and taking life. A body of soldiers stationed on Owen's River for a time kept those Indians in partial subjection by force and fear; but now being removed, depredations and massacre are renewed. Not long since some miners were murdered in the White Mountains, and quite recently, a whole family, man, a woman and her child. These Indians range along Owen's River and in and around the White Mountains, a country upon the borders of the two states mentioned. The White Mountains lie about fifty miles southeasterly of Aurora and within six months past in and around them rich and wonderful discoveries of p 1119

silver veins have been made. Population commenced flowing there last fall and will so continue to do so during the present year. Around these mountains the worst portion of these Indians lurk. Montgomery, district, in the White Mountains, partly in California and partly in Nevada, and Columbus district about thirty miles from Montgomery, come within the range of these roving tribes, and the white men in the vicinity are constantly in danger of losing their lives. The present difficulties and dangers which men have to encounter very much check their occupation of these mines and the investments that would be made. There is a place known as Fish Lake in the vicinity of Montgomery and Columbus districts where excellent grass, water and timber abound and the climate mild. The Indians resort there a great deal and could be easily controlled



from that point by a military force. Perhaps it would be, for the purposes referred to and for a military station, highly eligible; and, in view of the foregoing, we would most earnestly request you, for the protection of life and property, to render such aid as may seem to you consistent and as readily as may be.

S.H. Chase

District Judge Esmeralda County

F.K. Bechtel

Notary Public and Commissioner of  
Deeds

R.B. Sanchez

Mayor of Aurora

Francis Garesche

Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.



War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, Pt. 2 Washington D.C. 1890

Pyramid Lake. Owen's River McDermitt Snakes

p.1166

Fort Churchill, March 20, 1865

General George Wright

Captain Wells has returned from Pyramid Lake where he whipped those Indians badly. Captain Wallace last night returned from Walker Lake with the Indians who murdered Stewart and Kabe. Capt. Kelly left camp on Owen's River on the 13th to chastise the Indians at Owen's Lake. I have to send cavalry at once to Humboldt to chastise the Indians there.

C. McDermitt

Babbitt

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commanding

p.1170

Brigade Headquarters District of California

Sacramento, March 23, 1865

Capt. J.M. Ropes, Second California Cavalry, Camp Union:

Captain: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that the design in ordering you to Camp Babbitt was to cover the real movement in view, which is to capture the man Rudd and his whole party and bring them to this place. The inclosed copies will give you an insight into the whole affair. You will hold out the idea that you are going to that point for the purpose of operating against Indians in Owen's River Valley. When in Mariposa County, say at Hornitos, you can halt to recruit your horses, get forage, etc. At this point you are only a few miles from your destination, and with the aid of the deputy provost marshal, whom Captain Robinson has instructed in this matter, you can work secretly for the capture of these parties, particularly Rudd and R.S.P. The seizures should be made suddenly, at the same time getting possession of all their papers, which may lead to further developments. Take with you concealed a dozen pairs of handcuffs. E.D. Waite

acting asst. adjutant general



War of the Rebellion, Series L, Vol. 1, Pt. 2, Wash. D.C. , 1897  
(Visalia)

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Hdqs. Department of the Pacific  
San Francisco, Cal. March 27, 1863

Special Orders

No. 82

2-As soon after the arrival of the detachment of company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers at Camp Babbitt as practicable, Company D, (McLaughlin's (pp. 367) Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal. The transportation sent with the detachment will return with Captain McLaughlin's company to Sacramento and thence proceed to Benicia... By Order of Brig. Gen. Wright.

Richd. C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant General

p. 378

Headquarters Department of the Pacific  
San Francisco, Cal. April 1, 1863

Commanding Officer Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.

Sir: The department commander directs that you will with the greatest possible dispatch send Captain McLaughlin's company to Owen's Lake to operate against the Indians depredating in that quarters. The captain being the senior officer, will assume command of all troops, whether volunteer or militia, in that and the adjacent valleys. Should you have any surplus rifled arms the captain will take not to exceed thirty with a fair proportion of ammunition. Captain Brown's company from Churchill has been directed to repair to Owen's Lake and cooperate with the forces there and to be sent.

R.C. SDrum, assistant adjutant general.



(Visalia)

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Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, April 14, 1863

Col. R.C. Drum, U.S. Army, asst. adjutant.gen. San Francisco.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 9th instant it came to my knowledge that the celebrated war chief Joaquin Jim had arrived from Owen's Valley, and was at a rancheria near the foothills about seventeen miles east of this camp. On the morning of the 10th I ordered Lieut. William L. Knight of Company I with four men to the place where Joaquin Jim was reported to have been the day before and capture him and bring him to this camp. Lieutenant Knight arrived at the house of Mr. Ogden about 10 o'clock and there learned that the Indian was at the rancheria about half a mile from Mr. Ogden's. Lieutenant Knight immediately repaired to the rancheria but Jim was not to be found, but was told that Jim had gone to a ranch about one mile farther down the creek. Lieut. Knight went to the ranch, Mr. Ogden going with him. When they got to the ranch and were going into the garden the Indian espied them and ran to a deep slough and swam across. Lieut. Knight with his men rode in the slough, swam their horses across and after a race of nearly half a mile during which time he fired five shots from his pistol, three of them taking effect, which effectually stopped his further progress, sending his spirit to the land of his fathers. where he will trouble the white man no more. Joaquin Jim had the evidence of having been in the battle of Owen's Lake, having received a gunshot wound under the right shoulder blade and had already begun to turn black around the wound. They told Mr. Ogden the day before that he was in the battle last spring at the head of Owen's Valley. He had an old wound on the back of his head that he received in the battle last spring that had not yet healed up. His accounts for the fact that he did not come into Camp Independence last spring at



the time the treaty was made. p.394

It was then reported that he was sick and unable to be brought in. He was well known to several men in the valley who had seen him on the other side of the mountains.

-I have the honor to be, very..etc.

Wm. Jones

Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

p. 410

Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, Cal. April 22, 1863

Capt. M. A. McLaughlin, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers

Commanding Forces in Owen's River Valley.

(Through Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Camp Babbitt, Cal.)

Sir: Whenever in your judgment the services of Captain Brown's company of cavalry are no longer essential in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Owen's River country, the general commanding directs that you will order it to proceed to Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. where the captain will make immediate preparation for proceeding to join General Connor at or near Salt Lake City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

R.C. Drum, assistant adjut.gen.

Colonel will forward this by express if practicable.

p.412

Camp Independence, Cal. April 24, '63

General Orders No. 2-1-In obedience to instructions received dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, April 1, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all troops whether volunteers or militia, in Owen's Valley and adjacent valleys. II-All orders and regulations heretofore published and not rescinded will remain in full force and effect. M.A. McLaughlin, Capt. 2nd Cav. Calif. Vols. commanding.



House Executive Documents, 1st Session

61st Congress, 1889-90, Vol. 12 Report of the Secty. Interior, Vol 2. 1889  
p. 248

Nevada Agency, Aug 29, 1889

Sir: In compliance with Department circular of July 1 I hereby submit my first annual report together with statistics required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

This agency comprises two reservations, Pyramid Lake and Walker River, both being occupied by the Pah-Ute tribe which is estimated to number 4,500. The total acreage of these reserves including their lakes, is put at 640,815 and is nearly equally divided between them. The tillable lands do not exceed 5,000 acres 1,200 of which is occupied by whites on the Truckee River bottom, Pyramid Lake Reserve.

The railroad town of Wadsworth with a population of about 500 is also situated on the reserve, at its extreme south end. Numbers of these white residents claim their ~~lands~~ holdings by virtue of both federal and state titles, yet they remain within the reservation boundaries according to every survey ordered and accepted. How such conditions could have originated is beyond the common mind and why they are suffered to continue is still more perplexing. An adjustment upon some equitable basis of these adverse claims should be affected as soon as possible and steps to that end should be taken at once.

The Indians of this reserve will compare favorably with those of reservations generally but with the flowing Truckee, the vast fishing grounds, extensive pasturage and other natural advantages they should equal if not exceed the advanced recipients of government care.

The disposition, habits and pursuits of the Pah Utes are quite



and peaceable; and aside from their periodical roamings which are irrepressible, they attend to their little ranches and are reasonably industrious when the inducement to labor is offered. The young Indians on the reserve speak English with more or less fluency and numbers of the older ones have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language to transact ordinary business with the whites.

While progress in any direction by a people handicapped with ignorance and consequent superstition is necessarily slow, that of these Indians might have been more rapid. The system upon which this reserve is conducted was at its inception probably the proper one, but it is now inadequate and unadapted to the changed conditions. One very important and most desirable change in the system recently made--the abolition of nation-payment for labor--might properly be followed by others of an equally radical nature.

From the habits and customs of savages, the warlike Pah-Utes have in twenty-five years advanced into the domain of civilization as far as cowhide shoes, duck-lined pants, red flannel shirts and shoddy felt hats would permit; adopting en route all the available vices and some of the virtues of the enlightened Paleface. Yet the sway of the medicine man has but slightly diminished and in matters of moment is still regarded by a large majority of the tribe, at least, as prophet, priest and king. Nevertheless it is seldom necessary to convene the court, infraction of established rules rarely occurring. In fact these people are much more tractable than would be an equal number of average plodding white men.

Population--According to late census the Indians on the two reserves number as follows:

Pyramid lake, males above 18, 162; females above fourteen 154; children between six and 16, 99; not classified 67, total 482.



Walker river: 137, males above 18; females above 14, 154;  
children between six and sixteen, 133, not classified 44;  
total 477.

p. 250.

...received for fish caught 90,000 pounds at 6 cents per pound L  
\$5,400...

The court of Indian offenses is composed of three intelligent, middle  
aged Pah-Utes whose wise and impartial decisions would in many  
instances put to shame those rendered by courts of much higher  
authority repute. The police consists of 2 captains and 14  
privates, making an effective force...

There are two schools in charge of this agency, both supported by  
the government, one a boarding school here upon the agency grounds,  
and a day school at Walker River. The first mentioned has  
accommodations for 48 pupils and the last 35.... Several  
successive deaths among the school children in October and November  
excited the superstitious of some of the parents who ascribed  
the fatality to the school attendance. ..

...p 251. S.S. Sears, U.S. Indian agent.

Report of Western Shoshone agency,  
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev, Aug. 15, 1889.

Population-Shoshones: Males above 18, 128; females above 14,  
128; school children between six and sixteen, 89. Total 345.

Piutes: Males above 18, 52; females above 18, 60; school children L  
between six and sixteen 20, total 132.

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Polygamy. I am gratified to state that the Indians are beginning  
to realize that they can no longer indulge in plural marriages.  
Not a single instance of the kind has occurred upon the  
reservation during the past year.



# Gambling-

This is a vice which I can not suppress, as much as I desire to do so. I consider it one of the greatest drawbacks to the civilization and advancement of the Indians, but at the same time it is an utter impossibility to root it out altogether. An agent has no means of ascertaining where these gambling rendezvous are held and even if he had I don't know that much good would come of it for they will gamble despite every obstacle which may be placed in the way.

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## Beef..

Here again I have been attacked. The honorable commissioners writes to me under date of July 19 to know why I had not reported that the Indians could furnish a certain beef ..(Facts and figures about beef shakedown folo)

D...I have been at this agency for the past three years. During that time I have been the representative of a part of a great work and I have ~~to~~ leave the service with the consciousness that the Indians who had been intrusted to my care have prospered. ~~to~~ If mistakes have been made they have emanated from the head rather than the heart, and in a work of this kind it is impossible to avoid all the breakers.

The gentleman who is to succeed me, Mr. W.L. Plumb has just left us, after spending a week looking around the reservation and from my short acquaintance with him I feel confident that the Indians here will make rapid strides toward advancement and civilization under his administration.

John B. Scott

U.S. Indian agent.