

*Handwritten scribble*

COPY

November 21, 1932.

Chief Johnnie Thompson (Indian),  
Star Valley, via Wells,  
Nevada.

My dear Chief:

With further reference to your need for assistance, I enclose herewith a letter which has just been received in Senator Oddie's absence from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concerning your case.

I know the Senator will be glad to learn that subsistence supplies are to be furnished to you and that you will be taken care of during the winter.

Please do not fail to keep us informed if there is anything further that this office can do to help you.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

FNL:8  
Enclosure

Wells

This is to let you know that I had a talk with Miss C. Bond September 1st of the house I live in and the lady in which I am staying and she told me that they can not help out here, I really don't understand why she said so because since I am not of the house I am a British Indian and I have 5 children and I am hardy enough to eat that is why I want to get some more to eat, all I want for the month is some milk - 100 of it if that is all right.

Yours truly  
Gina Jones

Gina Jones

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED  
APR 21 1938  
INDIAN REMEDIATION

Wells, Nevada  
Dec. 6, 1949

Washington, D. C.

Dear Honorable

I notified you our conditions we are two part now: one part is Temoak Bands or group, and other is not members of Temoak Band. They standing on treaty our Western Shoshone. We are under the other Chief Treaty signer is par-a-woot-ze his son our head chief he control his tribes by Treaty: and Temoak is not our chief he got his own band and Temoak band joined the self-government in the year of 1934. and meantime being lost Western Shoshone is Indian name: they conflicting with claim of the Northwestern Bands and the attempting to claim a large area claimed by the Western Shoshone; Conflict concerning the expenditure hundred thousand dollars that should have been spent in the territory of the Western Shoshones but that was spent in the territory of the Northwestern bands at Owyhee Indian reservation; they drifted from Carlin no arrangement or agreement; was made with the Northwestern band of Shoshones. An attempt was made by Executive order of May 10, 1877 to have them accept 521 acres in Nevada but they refused and January 16, 1879 this executive order was withdrawn the public domain;

Mr. Larkin seems to think that we are all joined in the proceeding and based on the assumption and document at presents; and tribes refuse the proceeding that based only but Temoak they joined the self-government. and Government release them from Government control several years pass and they branch of from the tribes became White Indians citizens of the United States; and loose their treaty right and Indians custom too. and lot of our tribes Western Shoshones they still standing on the treaty 1863. but they reject joined the self-government; only they wanted settlement for the reservation under the treaty right; or promises and agree to pay them the sum of \$5,000 per annum for the term of 20 years, in such article; and we received nothing from Government ever since treaty was made with our signers; the Western bands of Shoshones has never parted with it right in area of country recognized as belonging to it by the treaty of 1863 nor has the United States ever by agreement with them or by forfeiture or office found; take from them their lands without the consent of chiefs; the consequence is the Western bands of Shoshones have never parted with and still have claim of right to hunt over and occupy the area of country recognized as belonging in them and by treaty reservation prisoners of War. and Western Shoshones country claim was recognized by the treaty of Oct. 1, 1863 (18 Stats, 685) these treaty is our policy make us free Indians can not avoid our Indians right treaty our great protection, layed this petition before the senator close. hear from you at once. Treaty signer son our chief Billie Myer. Par-a-woot-ze. the Goshute Indians his connect with Western Shoshone Indians and standing under Treaty your Oct. 12, 1863 We are Treaty right Goshute Tribes live poors our reservation.

Chief Anvelope Jack  
Signed by Indians chief.  
Frank Bishop  
Lellie Benson  
Tommy Bishop  
Floyd McCurdy

Western Shoshone Wells Nev.  
Billie Myer Chief: John & John  
Albert Stanton, Francis Sta.  
Jim Charles, Fred Johnson  
David McPawana, Rex ...

Ed W. Malone,  
United States Senate,  
Washington D.C.

Wells Nevada.

December 18-1950

Dear Senator,

I have your letter of May 16, 1950, asking you to push along the petition I submitted earlier to you stating that the government has not upheld the provisions of the treaty signed at Ruby Valley on October 1, 1863, between the United States of America and the western band of the Shoshone Nations of Indians.

I have a certain copy of the "Treaty with Shoshone-Gooships, and the "Treaty with Western Shoshone, 1863", which you enclosed for me to examination. The text of the treaty with the Shoshone-Gooships in 1863 differs from the information which I mentioned as being made.

This paragraph should be of value to me and my people after I have studied it thoroughly; which you enclosed Senate report 337, submitted to the Senate May 20, 1941, which apparently gives me a history of the treaties of the Shoshone Indians.

If any bill was introduced lately let me know to provide for the authorization of the western Shoshone Indians to sue the United States for the damages of claims caused to these Indians for any damages of the country claimed which is described

in said treaty, and white peoples mistreated Indians  
and beat which the Indians occupied area of country without  
compensation, and these western shoshone of Indians have  
received nothing from government of the United States ever  
since, and government of the United States made agreement  
with them and promise willing to pay them sum of five  
thousand dollars for the term of twenty years.  
and these agreement not qualified, and Indians wait  
for payment now on, close my writing answer  
soon you can.

Sincerely,

David H. Pabawena.

P. O. Box 404.

Wells Nevada,

George W. Malone  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C.

Wells Nevada  
Jan 26 1951  
GEORGE W. MALONE  
UNITED STATES SENATE

Dear Mr. Malone,

I writing to you this afternoon trying to hear from you at once.

asking you to push along the petition I submitted earlier to you stating that the government has not upheld provision of the treaty signed at Ruby Valley on October 1, 1863, between the United States of America, and the western bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians, whereas an article has been stipulated with the twelve bands of the western Shoshone Indians, represented by their chief and principal men and warriors, as follows;

also we don't want suits brought with other bands of Indians on the reservation as they have already got their lands and their benefit to from government of United States,

I tell you now our bands name is Par-a-woot-ze, and these bands have received nothing from government of United States ever since, also my letter is being sent for consideration to you, to provide for the authorization of the Par-a-woot-ze band of the western Shoshone Indians; see the United States for damages cause to these Indian for any damages of their country which is described in said treaty which they claim against the United States for the violation treaty, and said Par-a-woot-ze band agree that when ever the President of the United States shall deem to make such reservation for their additions to the allotments in severally said Par-a-woot-ze Shoshones as provided for in this agreement

and the secretary of the Interior shall set aside for their use lands in severalty for said Por-woat-ze band of shoshone, it has been definitely described and bounded their lands (article 5, treaty of the October 1, 1863, they are wanderers but have claims against the United States based on treaty recognition of them, and taking away of their lands by the United States without compensation,

The records show that Por-woat-ze band western shoshone Indians were parties to the treaty of October 1, 1863, and the consequence is that the Por-woat-ze band have never parted with and still have claims of right over and occupy the area of country recognized as belonging in them, you will find the following cases with respect to western Indian country helpful:

also emigrant trains trespassing through any portions of the country claimed or occupied by them, and driving away and destruction of game along by the route travelled by white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate for the same, telegraph and overland stage lines having been established;

it is further understood that provision has been made by the government for the construction of a railway that the said railway or its branches may be located constructed; through any portion of the country claimed or occupied by them,

and United States promise and agree to pay to the Por-woat-ze bands, annually for the term of twenty years the sum of five thousand dollars, all these agreements not qualified yet;

why not, government give Indians all Indian tribal funds now held by the treasury, that money is suppose to be for the benefit of the Indians, but the Indians hardly ever receive any of it, I contact some attorney already like you said, I have take up my complaints before the attorney on may 1956, Chief Billy Myers and head men who sign this convention for themselves and in behalf of their bands, do acknowledge the lands north and south of the lines described in the treaty as a full consideration of the claims and lands ceded by the Pa-aw-wat-zi band of the western Shoshone Indians, do not hesitate to write

Sincerely,  
 David H. Pabawena  
 P. O. Box 404  
 Wells Nevada



# COPY



Wells, Nevada  
Nov 1 - 1953

Clifton Young  
Congress of the United States  
421 House Office Building  
Washington D C

Dear, Young

This is my views on Shoshone Nation of Indians are of the importance to you, as you studied its problems thoroughly. asking you to push along the petition, as I submitted earlier to you stating that the government of the United States has not upheld the provisions of the treaty signed at Ruby Valley on October 1, 1863, between the United States of America, and the western bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians.

The United States, being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians consequence of the driving away destruction of game along the routes travelled by white men, and United States promise and agree to pay to the said bands of the Shoshone Nation parties hereto, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum of five thousand dollars in such article, and equivalent for the loss of game and the rights and privileges hereby conceded, I further call your attention to the facts, the government of the United States, never pay a cent to the Shoshone Nation of Indians ever since, and government of the United States still owes to the Shoshone Nation of Indians, that reason these Shoshone Nation of Indians still owned and occupied the territory of Nevada, the legal reason of government of the United States have done damages in money to pay to the Shoshone Nation of Indians for failure to carry out treaty provision. then nothing was paid out by the government of the United States to the Shoshone Nation of Indians, government still indebted today, after treaty was signed, then established recognized the State of Nevada, and county, then the people of government of the United States who live on various county of state. then they still trespass through our country claimed by the treaty and still destruction of game along by people of government of the United States without pay any money to the Shoshone Nation of Indians. any of wild game is belonging to Shoshone Nation of Indians inside of their country claimed, and any the wild game is their property, like white men had cattle that his property.

Chief and headmens figure for damages of game it cost to the people of government of the United States, who live on various county of state for trespass and destruction of any games it would be same amount money to people of government. annually for the term of twenty years. the sum of five thousand dollars and equivalent for the loss of any wild games on this state, the state and county making lot of money on the any wild games on this state, ever since, do not hard feeling about this I stating. I explained to you the matter of fact.

# COPY

-2-

as I have previously indicated to you, that I apparently concerning the title to sec. 10 T 34 N, R 55 E, MDM, Nevada, withdrawn for the use of certain Shoshone Indians by executive order of March 25, 1918, has been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for answer. I concerning that sec. 10 including with sec. 18 T 36 N, R 62 E, MDM, Nevada, withdrawn for the use of Shoshone Indians by the United States Indian agent of 1877, this lands located at Clover Valley, Nevada.

Contact the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and find out the answer there and returning the answer to me immediately, and few white settlers has been became rich on our lands at Clover Valley. I personal think you have authority to remove those few white settlers from our lands there, until 1934, the Commissioner of Indian affairs had authority to separated therefrom by the Indian who adopted the Wheeler-Howard act. thereafter to remove the non-Indian from the Indian country which was then terminated. Not enter into the Indian reserved thereafter. This words was explained by the Bureau representative; then we have a chance to raise some the agricultural crops and provided with implement of husbandry and encouraging useful and artificer to reside in our village; the only way I can get any relief nature I desire.

The word is used in the land law to describe any body of lands large or small, which congress has reserved from sale for any purpose, it may be an Indian reservation, or, indeed one for any purpose of which congress has authority to provide. and when congress has once established a reservation all tract included within it remain on the reservation.

I shall appreciate it if you will trying to discover a fairly conclusive answer to this question and returning the answer to me as soon as possible,

Sincerely yours

Tribal councilmen, /s/ Dave H. Pabawena

Box 404

Wells, Nevada

CLIFTON YOUNG  
REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE  
NEVADA

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:  
421 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
INDIAN AFFAIRS  
PUBLIC LANDS  
MINES AND MINING  
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

November 6, 1953



Mr. Glenn L. Emmons  
Commissioner  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Department of the Interior  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Emmons:

There is enclosed a copy of a letter I have just received from Dave H. Pabawena, Tribal Councilman, Shoshone Nation of Indians, in which he refers to tribal claims against the Government in accordance with treaty provisions covering loss of wild game, and to alleged violation of rights by non-Indian settlers on the Reservation at Clover Valley.

I shall appreciate your consideration of the councilman's letter; and any information you may have available on the subjects to which he refers that will clarify the situation will be helpful to me.

Sincerely,

*Clifton Young*  
Clifton Young, M.C.

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CONGRESS



*Jelas*

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Land  
16972-53

*Walker*  
*Licks*  
*Wetlog*  
*W.C.*  
*M.H.*

JAN -7 1954

Hon. Clifton Young  
House of Representatives

My dear Mr. Young:

We have your letter of November 6 enclosing one from Dave H. Pahavana, Tribal Councilman, Shoshone Nation of Indians, in which he discussed two matters of interest to the Indians and asks for information concerning them.

The Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians has employed E. L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and Joseph Ches of Brigham, Utah, to prosecute its claims against the United States; the Te-Mock Band of Western Shoshone Indians employed E. L. Wilkinson and Orville M. Wilson, Elko, Nevada, to prosecute its claims against the United States; and the Shoshone Tribe or Nation and the Bannock Tribe of Idaho and Wyoming employed E. L. Wilkinson to prosecute their claims. The attorneys have filed petitions before the Indian Claims Commission on behalf of the respective tribes or bands pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049), but as yet the Commission has not made a determination with respect to any of the claims of these Indians. If Mr. Pahavana desires information concerning the status of any of the claims it is suggested that he address his communication to the attorneys employed by that tribe or band.

Mr. Pahavana requests information concerning the title to two parcels of land in Nevada described as Section 10, T. 34 N., R. 55 E., and Section 18, T. 36 N., R. 62 E. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 10, T. 34 N., R. 55 E., M.D.M., Nevada, containing 160 acres of land was reserved from entry, sale, or other disposal and set aside by Executive Order of March 23, 1918, for the use of Shoshone and Paiute Indians then residing in the town of Elko, Nevada, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may place thereon. The land is being used by the Te-mock Bands of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada who

CARBON FOR INDIAN BUREAU

organized pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). The constitution adopted by the organized group provides that it shall exercise jurisdiction over those lands, subject to the terms and conditions of the tribal constitution and charter.

We are unable to find any records relating to the withdrawal of Section 18, T. 36 N., R. 62 E., N.D.M., Nevada, by a United States Indian Agent in 1877. The only withdrawal of lands for the Indians in the year 1877 in the State of Nevada covered lands within the exterior boundaries of the present Duck Valley Reservation which is located partly in Idaho and partly in Nevada. The Indians occupying these lands have organized as the Shoshone-Waiute Tribe of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada, pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned 1934 Act. The constitution adopted by the organized group provides that the jurisdiction over such lands shall be exercised by the organized group.

We suggest that Mr. Faberman discuss this with Superintendent Ladd of the Nevada Agency.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GLENN L. EMMONS

Commissioner

Copy to Area Director, Phoenix, Arizona  
Superintendent, Nevada Agency

FHD:iker ip 12 1 53

Land,  
S1946-1908.  
WFW-

May 16, 1908.

Subject:  
Violation  
of game laws.

James Pabawena (Indian),  
Death,  
Nevada.

My Friend:

In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, saying that you belong to the Western Shoshone Tribe, and asking whether you and your people can be allowed to hunt in violation of the State game laws, you are advised that when you hunt outside of the limits of your reservation you must comply with those laws. If you do not and are caught, you will no doubt be punished the same as white citizens who hunt in violation of the game laws.

Your friend,

Acting Commissioner.

Y.

31948/08  
O.S. [unclear]  
S. [unclear]  
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