

Ruby Valley, Indians
Dec. 14/1916.



Macach	Timocke,	1
Jene	Timocke,	2
Bob	Timocke,	3
Joe	Timocke,	4
Jack T.	Timocke,	5
Lucy	Timocke,	6
Alief	Timocke,	7
Frank	Timocke,	8
Nenry	Timocke,	9
Jenry	Timocke,	10
Gus	Timocke,	11
Sallie	Timocke,	12
Squined Eye	Billy,	13
Maggie	Billy,	14
Neysa	Billy,	15
Nats	Billy,	16
Young	Billy,	17
Chas. Joe.	Billy,	18

Jessie Billy,	19
Ole Billy,	20
Archie Billy,	21
Bo-to-ka Billy,	22
Ega-Po-ha-ye Billy,	23
Contodakumeat Billy,	24
Old Mollie,	25
Young Mollie,	26
Bessie Moon,	27
Rosie Moon,	28
Young Bert Moon,	29
Moon Carson,	30
Iresa Carson,	31
Louie Carson,	32
Julia Carson,	33
Willie Carson,	34
Jocie Carson,	35
Young Willie Carson,	36
Frank Jim,	37
Wopsey Frank,	38
Young Elko Billy,	39

Wick Richard	40
Billy Mose	41
Maggie Mose	42
Mike Mose	43
Tom Mose	44
Geo. Mose	45
Lucile Mose	46
Young Geo. Mose	47
Little Maggie Mose	48
Brownie Mose	49
Three Kids of Brownie Mose	50 - 51 - 52
Charlie Mose	53
Charlie Mose Wife	54
Mrs Ginty Mose	55
Abi Connor	56
Nettie Connor	57
Mother of Nettie	58
Wishy Jim	59
Mary Jim	60
Wood Valley Geo.	61
Walter Geo.	62

Lazy Jim 63

Old Judy Timocke, was wife of Old Timocke
is alive not very old at that. If any body want
see her she is right here at Ruby Valley, 64

Sam Knight 65

Oscar Knight 66

Agnes Knight 67

Mattie Knight 68

Sister kids of Sam Knight 69-70-71-72

Johnnie Long 75

Maud Long 76

Three kid of Johnnie Long, 77-78-79

● Kill Chas 80

Mary Chas 81

Old Sallie 82

Old Brigham 83

Fat Chas 84

Fat Chas Wife 85

Wardy Bert 86

Pet Johnson 87

Wife of Johnnie Johnson, 88

Johnnie Johnson	89
Four kid of Johnnie Johnson	90-91-92
Johnnie Black	94
Dud. Johnson	95
Geo. Moore	96
Mamie Moore	97
Geo. Bricker	98
Roddy Johnnie	99
two women of Johnnie John	100-1001
Johnnie John	100 2
Johnnie Hooker	100 3
Lucy Hooker	100 4
two kid of Johnnie Hooker	100.5-1006
Dud. Gouque	100 7
Little girl of Tommy Mahue	100 8
McCurrie Frank	100 9
Wife of McCurrie Frank	100 0
seven kid of McCurrie Frank	11, 11, 112, 113,
Geo Owl	118
Rosie Owl	119
Boy of Geo. Owl	120.

Old Dick	121	
two Young girl of Dick	122	123
Ruby Johnnie	124	
Holly Johnnie this ^{girl}	125	
Perby Johnnie	126	
Boby Johnnie	127	
Carrie Dick	128	
Tommy Dick	129	
Jimmy James	130	
Sand Holly married to	140	
Herbert Holly	141	
Johnnie Holly	142	
wife of Johnnie Holly and girl of Johnnie		
Josephine	144	
Pat	145	
Charley	146	
Geo Dixon	147	
Lily Dixon	148	149 150
Three girl of Geo Dixon and boy of Geo Dixon		
Jack Knight	152	
wife of Jack Knight - four kid of Jack Knight	153	154

Pa-te-me-er 158.

if of Pa-te-me-er 159

had kid of Pa-te-me-er ~~160~~ 19162

Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 27, 1917.

JAN 29 1917
9355

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

Sir:-

In compliance with the request of my people that I should ask the Department to look into our affairs at Ruby Valley, I have made this trip to Washington.

Our Chiefs and Headmen made a treaty with the United States Government in (1863) ¹⁸⁶⁸ known as Treaty with Western Shoshoni Indians. The territory claimed, and acknowledged to be theirs was large and like all other treaties it was stipulated, that "whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for to abandon the roaming life, etc. he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary within the country above described", within the boundary of treaty line.

By executive order April 16th, 1877, the Duck Valley reservation was created and most of the Indians moved there. But Timocke and his people did not move, but remained, and these people never received annuities but three or four times. Also the cattle that was issued was driven to Duck Valley and these people never received any of them.

Some of us tried to farm, but the white people have taken lands away after we had farmed it. They have taken my land, and all away, this included 40 acres of land farmed mostly in alfalfa hay and (red top).

There are many other Indians besides the ones whose names have mentioned who would be glad to come and make their homes at Ruby Valley. Many of these Indians are scattered among the white people working as laborers.

Hoping my statements will ^{cause} the Department to take action in this matter and restore our lands to us. I submit the names in writing.

Respectfully,

Muchach Timocke

of Ruby Valley

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JAN 31 1917

Mr. Muckach Timocks,
Delegate for Ruby Valley Indians,
Washington, D. C.

My Friend:

The several matters submitted by you in your letter of January 27, 1917, on behalf of the Indians of Ruby Valley, Nevada, have been considered, and the following statement has been prepared for your information and for the information of the Indians whom you represent.

The Treaty referred to in your letter is known as the Treaty of October 1, 1863, between James W. Wye and James Duane Doty, Commissioners representing the United States, and Te-Moak and other chiefs, principal men and warriors of the Western bands of Shoshone Indians, and may be found in Volume 18, Statutes at Large, beginning on page 689. While this treaty did not set apart any specific tracts for the Indians who were parties thereto, it did define the boundaries of a large tract of country in the states of Nevada, Idaho and Utah as the lands

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claimed and occupied by the Western Shoshone Indians. The lands claimed are described as follows by Article 5 of said treaty:

"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 Kong-goga-da Mountains and Shoshone River Valley; on the west by Su-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-oo-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Po-ho-no-be Valley or Steptoe Valley and Great Salt Lake Valley."

Subsequently, in accordance with Article 6 of the treaty, a reservation was set apart for the Western Shoshone Indians embracing lands in Nevada and Idaho and within the boundaries of the tract described in Article 5 by Executive Orders dated April 16, 1877, May 4, 1888 and July 1, 1910. This reservation is known as the Duck Valley Reservation and is still intact and occupied by approximately 800 Indians who use the lands for their common interests. The Indians of Ruby Valley who were parties to the Treaty of 1863 had the same right to remove to and occupy the Duck Valley Reservation as those Indians who are now there, had they

so desired. This Office is not informed as to why they did not remove to the reservation, but assumes that they preferred to stay at Ruby Valley, although no permanent reservation was established there for them. Other reservations were established at Carlin Farms, Nevada, and Lemhi, Idaho. A small reservation, about six miles square, was established at Ruby Valley, in 1859, by a Special Indian Agent, but after a few years occupancy it was abandoned and became a station for the Overland Stage Company. Article 6, above referred to, is here given for convenience.

"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 or 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 and remain therein."

The following historical data from Royce's Indian Land Occupations in the United States, published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, is here given as having a bearing on the subsequent disposition of the land described in Article 5 of the Treaty of 1863, except such lands as were actually set apart and reserved as permanent Indian reservations:

Associated with these bands more or less intimately were the Bannock. The reports concerning their respective boundaries are involved in such confusion and contradiction. The truth seems to be that both tribes ranged in large measure and with equal freedom over the same vast extent of territory, with the exception that in Nevada the Bannock were seldom found S. of 41 degrees N. latitude. No formal purchase of the territorial claim of these tribes or bands was made, but the U. S. took possession of same, assuming the right of satisfying their claim by assigning them such reservations as might seem essential for their occupancy, and supplying them in such degree as might seem proper with the necessities of life.

For a separate definition of the boundaries of the Shoshoni-Goship, see treaty with that band of Oct. 12, 1863.

For reservations established under this authority see Lemhi reserve, by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1875; Carlin Farms reserve, by Executive order of May 10, 1877, and Duck Valley reserve, by Executive order of April 16, 1877. A reservation had also been established in 1859 at Ruby Valley, but after a few years of occupancy it was abandoned."

With regard to the payments authorized by Article 7 of the Treaty of 1863, the records of this Office show that the entire \$100,000.00, appropriated by Congress

for the purpose, was expended for subsistence, blankets, hardware, clothing, seeds, farming implements, and some few employes such as physicians, farmers, blacksmiths and teamsters and other beneficial purposes. The tribe has, therefore, received the benefits of all the money appropriated by Congress in carrying out the provisions of said Article 7. These payments were authorized by various appropriation acts beginning with the year 1855, and thereafter, for consecutive years, up to and including 1883.

With regard to your statement that the white people have taken lands from the Indians after the Indians had farmed it, you are informed that this statement is too general in its nature to permit of any definite action by this Office for the relief of such Indians as may have suffered at the hands of white men. If any facts are submitted with regard to particular tracts claimed by individual Indians, the matter will be investigated and all possible assistance will be given to protect the interests of the Indians. The title to the 40 acres claimed by Joe Timoke, which is also claimed by Stanley L. Wines, of Ruby Valley, is now being investigated by the Department of Justice and it is hoped that the result

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will be favorable to the Indian claimant. This tract is described as the NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ Sec. 28, T. 30 N., R. 58 E., M. D. N., and is evidently the 40 acres referred to by you as having been farmed by the Indians and being mostly in alfalfa hay and "red top". This case was first called to the attention of this Office in 1915 and steps were immediately taken to protect the rights of the Indian claimant and to obtain a cancellation of the state selection through which title was held by Stanley L. Wines. //

Inasmuch as it appears from the foregoing that the terms of the Treaty of 1863, with the Western Shoshone bands of Indians, have been carried out on the part of the Government in all essential details, this Office is of the opinion that the Indians have no claim against the Government by reason of said treaty. In this connection, attention is especially invited to the fact that reservations have been established for the occupancy and use of the Indians in accordance with Article 6, and that funds have been appropriated and expended for the benefit of the Indians to the full amount as specified in Article 7. It may be well, however, to add for your information that the Superintendent in Charge of the Duck Valley Reservation has been heretofore advised that there

would be no objection to his notifying the scattered Indians now living off the reservation, and their descendants, who were parties to the Treaty of October 1, 1883, that their applications to affiliate with the Indians residing at Duck Valley in order to be allotted with them, would be given due consideration. It is therefore, suggested that any of the Indians residing at Ruby Valley, and who have no individual holdings, communicate with the Superintendent of the Western Shoshone School, whose post-office address is Owyhee, Nevada; provided, they desire to remove to the Duck Valley Reservation. Any others who may desire to take up public lands, either under the General Allotment Act or the Indian Homestead Act, will be given such assistance as may be necessary to this end upon their request for such assistance.

Your friend,



Commissioner.

WTF-1-30