

SURVEY OF PIMA AND MARICOPA RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN RELATION TO

The proposed extension of the survey of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation in Arizona.

FEBRUARY 21, 1871.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 4, 1870, and accompanying papers, in relation to the proposed extension of the survey of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, in Arizona.

In view of the necessity of enlarging the reservation, as represented and explained in the papers, and agreeably to the recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises, the matter is respectfully submitted to Congress, with the request that the said extension of the reservation, as delineated upon the map of survey made by Lieutenant Richard H. Savage, Corps of Engineers United States Army, be authorized.

To enable this Department to compensate the settlers (twenty-five in number, who are located on the lands embraced in the proposed extension of the reservation) for their improvements, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends that an appropriation be made by Congress of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, in which recommendation I concur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1870.

SIR: In report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated June 1, 1869, upon the subject of the proposed extension of the reservation set

apart for the confederated bands of Pima and Maricopa Indians, in the Territory of Arizona, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1869, (Statutes at Large, vol. 11, p. 401,) it was stated that this act, which authorized the setting apart of the reservation in question, contains the following proviso: "That the said reservations shall not exceed one hundred square miles in extent," and that, as originally surveyed in 1859, the reserve was limited to that area; that reliable information had been received from the agents of the Department, and Hon. J. R. Goodwin, Delegate in Congress from that Territory, that there is not within the limits of this reservation a sufficient area to supply the land for agriculture and pasture necessary for these tribes, and that it appears from the correspondence on the subject, that the reservation does not include as much land as was claimed by the Indians, but that they were assured by the agent who had the survey made that the same was intended to inclose their villages and planting-grounds, and that if they held a valid title to any lands beyond the present survey it would be a matter for future consideration by the Government; and further, that full justice would be done by the United States Government in this and every respect, and the instructions of the Department in regard to this and the removal of intruders from the present reservations of the Indians in question were requested.

Under date of June 9, 1869, the papers submitted with said report were returned by the honorable Secretary, who approved the recommendation of this office, that the superintendent, with the assistance of the agent, make such enlargement of the reservation as may be deemed necessary, and report the same to this Department, to be submitted to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Under date of August 4, 1869, Colonel George L. Andrews, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, was instructed to cause the extension of the reservation to be made and surveyed as above, and directed to avoid conflict, as far as possible, with other claims, but that when it was found unavoidable in protecting the interests of the Indians, to inclose lands claimed by settlers, and also to make a full report of all the facts, defining accurately the boundaries of the proposed extension; and in cases of conflicts, giving particulars in detail, so that the Department would be fully advised, and accompanying the same with a plat, with the boundaries of the reserve, the proposed extension, and the location of any conflicting claims accurately marked thereon.

In accordance with such instructions, Superintendent Andrews has transmitted to this office the report and papers called for, together with a map of the survey made by Lieutenant Richard H. Savage, Corps of Engineers United States Army, showing the proposed extension, which will embrace 81,140.16 acres, and which added to 64,000 acres, the contents of the present reservation, will make a total of 145,140.16 acres.

In view of the necessity for such extension, I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the same as defined by the survey made by Lieutenant Savage, for the description of which see copies of papers inclosed herewith.

In making the extension it has been found necessary to take in certain claims of settlers, twenty-five in number, as appears from "Report on claims and improvements," herewith; and without discussing the validity of such claims, it is sufficient to say that it will probably be impracticable to dispossess the claimants without compensating them for their improvements, and I therefore recommend that Congress be also requested to make an appropriation of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

A copy of the report of Superintendent Andrews, together with copies of the following papers, are herewith inclosed for the information of the Department, viz:

Report on general features of Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, and its proposed extension by Lieutenant Richard Savage, Corps of Engineers United States Army.

Description of the boundaries of the proposed extension, by same.

Report on claims and improvements, by same.

Detailed report on claims and improvements by Captain F. E. Grossmann, United States Indian agent.

Table of distances in Gila Valley, Arizona Territory, and bearings Pima and Maricopa survey, by Lieutenant Savage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Arizona City, August 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this day, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, a tin case containing one general map of the survey for an extension of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, and one map showing, on a larger scale, in detail, the claims of the various settlers affected by the proposed extension.

Also, inclosed herewith, the following-named documents pertaining thereto, by Lieutenant Richard H. Savage, Engineer Corps United States Army, surveyor, viz: Description of boundaries, &c.; Bearings Pima and Maricopa reservation survey; Report on claims and improvements; Report on general features, and table of distances in Gila Valley, Arizona Territory, by Captain F. E. Grossmann, United States Army, United States special Indian agent for the Pimas and Maricopas; A report on lands and improvements, dated May 23, 1870. These several reports are so full and exhaustive, and express so clearly my own views on the subject, I need add but a few general remarks.

Upon my arrival at the reservation in April last I caused Antonio Azul and his chiefs to be assembled, and from them learned they wished to include in the reservation all that land south of and lying between the Gila River and a line drawn from the Perial Mountains through a point near Bluewater, and about forty miles south of the river, to Gila Bend, an area I roughly estimate at 5,200 square miles. Land north of the river they manifested no desire to acquire. I also learned that mesquite lands, for sake of the beans, range for their animals, land upon which crops can be raised, and water for irrigation, were the principal objects they desired to attain. No promises were made the chiefs, or expectations as to the ultimate results of our labors were expressed or implied, but the greatest care was taken to have them understand the exact situation, and that under no circumstances were their people to go on to or use in any way the new land until their agent informed them they could do so.

Antonio, on behalf of himself and his chiefs, expressed in conclusion his full belief that they would now obtain the land which had been so long and so many times promised them, and immediately gave me a name signifying "Land-giver." Accompanied by the agent and the officers of surveying party, I passed the next few days in examining the country, keeping in view the instructions of the honorable Commissioner, the wants and necessities of the Indians, and the claims of the settlers.

It will be observed that the portion of the extension (western) selected on account of its mesquit growth does not conflict with the claims of any settlers, either present or prospective; neither is the location such as to render it liable to be traversed by roads for a long time, if ever. The extension on the east contains nearly all the arable land and water privileges it is proposed to add to the reservation, and it is thought that its curtailment will defeat every object desired to be attained in this connection, viz: to increase the Indians' facilities for raising crops, to deprive them of all excuses for depredating upon the settlers, to quiet their complaints about the settlers using the water, and to protect the interests of the settlers.

The largest area proposed to be added to the present reservation will be found to be on the south, between stations "6," "10," and "11." (See general map.) The objects desired to be attained here were to meet the wants of the Indians for a range for their

stock, and afford them hunting-ground for hares, rabbits, and other small game, and still keep them within the limits of their reservation. The soil is sandy, and at the time of my visit entirely devoid of anything green, if I may except the few live mesquit trees, which appear here and there among the vast number of dead ones. I was informed, however, that during the rainy season a temporary growth of grass appears; and finally, so long as the Indians control the river front—and they now control more than two-thirds of it—this land can be of no possible value to any one else.

So far as I am informed, the island of the Gila now appears upon a map for the first time, it apparently having been entirely ignored in all previous surveys, a circumstance as singular as inexplicable.

The necessity of this extension being made, and at an early day, is patent to every just and disinterested person familiar with the subject, and that the proposition will meet with opposition persistent, strenuous, and powerful, appears to be equally so.

Trusting that I have succeeded in carrying out the instructions of the honorable Commissioner to his entire satisfaction, the results of our efforts and labors are herewith respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Report upon the general features of the tract of land in Pima County, Arizona Territory, known as the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, surveyed under the direction of Sylvester Mowry, esq., commissioner, in 1859, by A. B. Gray, esq.; and the proposed extensions of the same, surveyed under the direction of Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, lieutenant colonel United States Army, superintendent Indian affairs Arizona Territory, by Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Fecht, Second United States Artillery, and Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard H. Savage, United States Engineers.

Location.—The district of land known as the Indian reservation for the Pimas and Maricopas, and which was surveyed in 1859, under the general direction of Hon. Sylvester Mowry, commissioner, by A. B. Gray, esq., is in Pima County, Arizona Territory, and is situated in the valley of the Gila. The original reservations were in the form of an extended lozenge, containing 64,000 acres, and traversed from southeast to northwest by the river, its form being derived from the purpose of setting aside for these Indians lands capable of irrigation and hence successful cultivation. The extensions proposed are laid out to meet the growing want of tribes, who are certainly not diminishing in number.

Latitude and longitude.—A prominent point, Camp No. 9, of Colonel Emory's boundary survey, has the north latitude of $33^{\circ} 9' 28''$, and the west longitude of $113^{\circ} 11' 15''$, as determined by Colonel Emory.

Elevation.—The longest line in the tract, as resurveyed and extended, is thirty-nine miles in length, from the southeast to the northwest corner. On this line there is a uniform slope to the northwest of about 8 feet in a mile.

The elevation of Ambrosio Arvizo's house (White's ranch) above tide-water is 1,202 feet, and that of Sacaton is 1,066 feet, as determined by the preliminary surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, under direction of General W. J. Palmer.

The valley varies from five to thirty miles in width, with a slope to the river of about 50 feet from the bases of the adjoining hills.

Mountains.—These hills on the south are known as the Sierras Sacatonnes, and those on the west as the Sierras Maricopas. On the north a mass of hills, with axial lines from northwest to southeast, stretches to the thirty-fifth parallel. These hills are somewhat under 2,000 feet in height, pyramidal in their general form, with notable exceptions in the case of one or two perfectly conical peaks. The toughness of the basaltic igneous rocks, composing the mass of these hills, gives them a permanent sharpness of outline. An utter absence of trees of any kind is a distinguishing feature.

River.—The Gila River bisects this tract of land, and is of the average width of 100 feet. It is not navigable, its ordinary flow being insufficient even for canoeing, and boats are only used on it during freshets. The Gila Island divides the stream, its branches being about 50 feet in width. This is a river of uncertain regimen, continually cutting its banks and changing its bed. The melting of mountain snows and the tropical violence of rains, which fall occasionally, cause a sometimes dangerous overflow. The drainage is such that all the water falling on the valley is at once carried through water-courses, dry ordinarily, into the river. There is a cable ferry at Morgan's Station, with a boat for ferrying loaded teams, used in these times of overflow. Under the normal condition the river is easily fordable, but the amount of shifting wash gives a dangerous quicksand, and in many parts of the bed. The banks are of the average height of 6 to 10 feet, and soft and alluvial in their formation. There

is a scanty supply of fish, suckers, and a variety of that family known as "Gila salmon." There are no permanent streams on the reservation limits which discharge into the Gila.

Irrigation.—A system of irrigating canals is in use, the most important of which are beginning at the eastern limit of the reservation, the White Acequia, and the Walker Acequia, or the Acequia Madre, as it is called, these watering the cultivable lands on the south side of the Gila in the eastern extension of the reserve; another acequia taken out below Sacaton waters the grain lands on the old reserve on the south of the river, and one or two are projected on the northern bank.

Climate.—The climatic influences are generally favorable to health, the cereals needing steady irrigation here. Rains uncertain, and violent fall between July and September, but long intervals elapse without a fall of water. There falls no snow in this valley, and the summer period is one of distressing heat, the thermometer rising to 130° F. in the sun.

Island of the Gila.—An important natural feature is the fertile island in the valley, nearly twenty-nine miles in length, and of the average width of one mile. This furnishes the most desirable location on the reservation for farming, the northern portion being already under cultivation by the Indians, and also the southern end. The middle portion as yet is uncleared, being overgrown with cottonwoods, willows, and mesquit. It is also objectionable on account of the quantity of alkalies prejudicial to farming. These portions furnish a range for pasturing cattle.

Character of the lands inclosed.—The inclosed tract may be classed as farming land, pasture, mesquit land, and desert.

Farming land.—The available land for the production of crops is considered to be the portions of the Gila Island referred to above, and also narrow fields of less than a mile in width on the south bank, now controlled by the irrigating canals extending from Adamsville to Blackwater villages.

Productions.—Grains, as wheat, barley, and oats, are raised in abundance; root crops and tubers are as yet little cultivated—the Irish potato failing, while the sweet potato grows well. Fruit trees are not numerous, but a few tropical trees (the fig, &c.) promise well. The Indian agriculture is very primitive in methods.

The country is deficient in natural grasses, several succulent plants, commonly called the gayeta, sacaton, and gramma grasses, being gathered by hand by the Indians, and furnishing the forage used in this section. The wheat crop of the present year was estimated at two millions of pounds by a trader.

Pasture.—The tract between Sacaton and Blackwater Village, on the south of the river, and a limited area similarly situated below Maricopa Mills, furnishes all the pasturage save the browsing on the Gila Island.

Mesquit land.—The extension to the west of the old reserve, containing 13,120 acres, was made to supply the growing wants of the Indians, the mesquit tree furnishing an important article of food. The mesquit bean, of which a species of meal is made, and the uses of the tree for firewood and also to furnish a black gum for paint and other uses, make a large tract bearing this shrub necessary.

There is an abundance of mesquit in the eastern extension on both banks of the river. On the old reserve its use as fuel has thinned the groves very much.

Desert.—On the south of Sierra Blanca, and stretching to the south and east, is a rocky desert mesa, abounding in quartz rocks of all kinds, and scoriaceous and basaltic lavas; a dry white sand, argillaceous, in some localities, but mostly quartzose, is the basis of this soil. All species of cacti flourish here, and certain roots and tubers are used as food by the Indians and here gathered.

Minerals.—Sandstones, hornblende rock, quartz rocks, and many silicates and aluminates, with lavas, (all kinds,) are the prevailing minerals. The metallic indications show an abundance of copper. There is much said of silver and gold, but no authentic ores are to be seen. A remarkable agreement of the variations of the needle in different townships and sections, as seen on the maps in the surveyor general's office, would indicate the absence of any considerable quantity of iron ores, although, as a coloring matter, this ingredient is in many of the soils. Selenite, mica schist, and a few feldspathic rocks are met with.

Water.—The scarcity of springs and running water is characteristic of this region. In the regions bordering it the Gila is the usual source of supply. In the flat below Maricopa Wells are several lagunas, the waters of which, being too alkaline for drinking, are also unfit for irrigation. The poor water here and the alkali caused the abandonment of this flat by the Indians as a site for villages, as chills and fever prevail to an alarming extent.

Wells on this line of travel are very uncertain means of supply and the impermeable stratum which collects the water is at varying depths below the surface. It is the opinion of the geologist of the railroad surveys, that if wells are sunk deep enough water can be always obtained, only one case being mentioned in his report where water has not been found under 400 feet. I give the depth of some wells on this line of travel: At Gila Bend, 20 feet, (45 miles from Maricopa;) desert between Gila Bend

and Maricopa, 200 feet, no water; Maricopa Wells, 10 feet; Richard's, (Pima villages,) 35 feet; Sacaton, (no well, river near;) Adamsville, 20 feet; Blue Water Station, 90 feet; Point of Rocks Station, 90 feet. On the new line of road projected to connect directly Tucson with Gila Bend, avoiding the windings of the Gila River, water is said to be obtainable at an average depth of 25 feet.

Alkalies.—The alkalies in the soil are very objectionable and affect the western extension and portions of the southeastern tracts. No remedy is known against these effects.

Animals.—There are no wild animals of prey save coyotes; in this region an occasional deer may be found on the river banks. The hare, rabbit, and quail, with the lark and blackbird, furnish small game to the Indian hunters.

Inhabitants.—The Pimas and Maricopas are the permanent Indian inhabitants; several licensed traders and the Mexican squatters on the eastern extension make up the remainder of the population.

The lines.—The lines have been run to conform with the wants of the Indians for grain lands, pastures, and mesquit patches; the grain lands being in the eastern tracts, pasture in the eastern and southern portions, and mesquit lands in the south and west. There is an extensive area of land on the north, which will always be at the use of the Indian, as it does not invite settlement by the whites.

The system of irrigating canals now in use might be enlarged and improved; a carefully laid out line might bring the water on tracts covered now with undergrowth, but which would be fertile if cleaned and irrigated.

Timber.—The region is poorly timbered, there being no wood fit for milling purposes on the tract. The cottonwood fringes the river on both banks in its entire length, and, with the mesquit, furnishes the wood and fuel now in use. The palo verde willow and oagilnish give a heavy undergrowth, especially on the island.

Building material.—There being no stone fit for building use, the adobe brick is used, the mud hut satisfying the wants of the Indians. The houses of the squatters, with one or two exceptions, are mere sheds of brush and poles, and have no value but that derived from the labor of gathering the rude materials.

Curiosities.—The extensive plain north of the Gila is covered with fragments of pottery, the same abounding near the site of the "Casas Grandes," extensive ruins of a system of large buildings once inhabited. These ruins consist mainly of a building of about 90 feet in length, 40 in width, and formerly of five stories in height. The walls are of heavy mud blocks, and a well-mixed cement still glazes the interior, deep-cut windows giving light to four rooms surrounding an interior room lighted only through the door. The remains of walls and other buildings show an extensive settlement. About two miles distant from these are other ruins less extensive. Still others exist near Adamsville and near Pima villages.

The traditions of the Indians assign considerable antiquity to these remains, which, taken together with the ruins of the irrigating canals, point to an extensive settlement of this valley.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD H. SAVAGE,
Lieutenant of Engineers United States Army.

Brevet Colonel GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Lieutenant Colonel United States Army,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Description of the boundaries of the proposed extensions of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation.

[NOTE.—The bearings are true bearings; magnetic variation at time of survey was $13^{\circ} 35' E.$]

FIRST—Western extension.

All that tract, portion, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Pima County, Arizona Territory, and comprised within the bounds hereinafter named. Beginning at a stake and mound known as the northwest corner of the present Indian reserve; thence north $60^{\circ} 40'$ west for 15,840 feet, to a stake and mound marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "12;" (the same being a squared mesquit stake, in a mound 4 feet high;) thence south $30^{\circ} 15'$ west for 24,688 feet to a mesquit post in a mound of stone and earth, the mound 4 feet in height, and the post squared and marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "13;" thence south $72^{\circ} 40'$ east for 38,746 feet to a mound or pyramid of rock, situated on the crest line of a spur of the hill known as Sierra Blanca, this being the southwest corner of the present reservation; thence following the line of the present reservation, (the western side of that tract,) back to the point of beginning, viz, the northwest corner. The total area of this tract, known as the western extension, being 13,120 acres, as set forth on the general map of this survey.

SECOND—Southern and eastern extension.

Beginning at the stone mound aforesaid on Sierra Blanca; thence south $57^{\circ} 58'$ west for 2,697 feet to a mesquit stake squared at top, and in a mound 4 feet in height, the post or stake marked indelibly "P. and M. R." "1870," and "11;" thence south $3^{\circ} 9'$ east for 3,168 feet, to a mesquit post in a mound 4 feet in height, the post marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "10;" thence south $61^{\circ} 54'$ east 52,080 feet to a squared mesquit post in a mound 4 feet in height, marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "8;" thence south $73^{\circ} 25'$ east for 26,400 feet to a squared mesquit post in mound as aforesaid, marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "7;" thence south $90^{\circ} 35'$ east for 52,768 feet to a mesquit post squared and in a mound 4 feet in height, being marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "3;" thence south $6^{\circ} 32'$ east for 56,320 feet to a mesquit stake or post in a mound as aforesaid, and marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "15;" thence north $70^{\circ} 40'$ east for 5,280 feet to a mesquit post in mound as before described, marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "16;" thence north $0^{\circ} 35'$ west for 12,800 feet to a mesquit post in mound of stone and gravel on the mesa near the Adamsville road, and not far from the house of one Roblero, this post being marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "17;" thence north $77^{\circ} 59'$ west for 2,834 feet to a post and mound marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "18," the same being the center of section 9, township 5 south, range 9 east, Gila Salt River meridian; thence north for 900 feet to a mesquit stake and mound, the stake squared and marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "19;" thence following the irregular line of the acacia, known as White's Acacia, so as to include within the limits of the proposed extensions said acacia and a strip of land 10 feet in width on the eastern and southern side of said ditch, following this line to the point of intersection of this line with the Gila River, so as to include the wing-dam of said acacia in this manner, viz: at a distance of 10 feet from the present bank of the Gila River, this boundary line to run parallel to said bank (the left or south bank) in an easterly direction until opposite a cottonwood tree 20 inches in diameter, marked "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "20;" thence to a clump of four cottonwood trees on the opposite bank, (the right or north bank,) said trees being blazed and marked likewise, "P. and M. R.," "1870," and "20;" and from thence north $59^{\circ} 28' 30''$ west for 62,832 feet to the post and mound marking the northeast corner of the present reservation; from thence following the boundary of the present reservation back to the point of beginning, viz, the rock mound on Sierra Blanca before mentioned.

This parcel of land containing 68,020.16 acres, and taken with the western extension, making a total area of 81,140.16 acres.

NOTE.—The direct line joining station 19, before mentioned, (which in the tabling is numbered 14,) and station marked on the trees 20, on the right bank of the Gila, has a bearing of north $45^{\circ} 30'$ east, and is in length 10,030 feet.

NOTE.—On the map the stations are numbered, beginning at the northwest corner of the present reservation with number 1, and following the natural order of the stations as platted around to the south and east.

The numbers on the stakes planted (made in the field) vary from this, but they are detailed in this description. I subjoin a table of the numbers marked on the stakes and on the general map, so that there may be no confusion. The other mounds and stakes may be removed.

TABLE.

No. on general map.	Stake is marked—
1	N. W. cor. O. Res. in.
2	12
3	13
4	S. W. rock mound O. R.
5	11
6	10
7	8
8	7
9	3
10	15
11	16
12	17
13	18
14	19
15	20
16	N. E. cor. O. R.

To be removed: Stakes marked 9, 6, 5, 4, 21, 22, 23.

R. H. SAVAGE,
Lieutenant of Engineers United States Army.

8 SURVEY OF PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIAN RESERVATION.

NOTE BY SUPERINTENDENT.—On the general map the dotted line connecting stations 19 and 20, is the line of the White's Acequia.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.

Report upon claims and improvements upon the proposed extensions of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, Gila Valley, Arizona Territory.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows upon the claims and improvements upon the proposed extensions of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation in Gila Valley, Arizona Territory:

The greater number of the claimants are Mexicans, not American citizens, who have settled upon land which is sectionized upon the eastern extensions of the reservation, and their claims are fractional divisions of sections.

The several persons located within the limits of the old reservation are traders and not farmers; they are either American citizens or white foreigners. It is believed that all persons regularly claiming any proprietary right, and being permanent residents, are included in the survey or in the enumeration of Captain Grossevoir, the resident agent.

A number of strolling harvesters, who come from Sonora for a month or two in the harvest time, erect temporary brush shanties, which are abandoned after the briefest residence.

I will premise my report by stating that no one included in the proposed extension has equitable rights to compensation, save the owners of the Arriso or White Rancho, and possibly J. D. Walker, an American citizen, who will be referred to hereafter. The other claimants are not, in my judgment, entitled to avail themselves of the benefits of the land laws.

Beginning at the eastern boundary south of the Gila we find in order—

No. 1. *Pedro Sotelle*, (Mexican,) located on southwest quarter-section of section 5, township 5 south, of range 9 east, Gila Salt River meridian. Improvements consist of brush hut (not within limits of proposed extension) and brush boundary fence, (irregular, and not exceeding one mile in length.) One Juan Signero is said to be a partner in this claim. This claim is cut by the boundary and 15.7 acres included. The house is numbered 5 on the general map. Wheat-raising is the business carried on.

No. 2. *Ignacio Roblero*, (Mexican.) House not included in extensions of reservation. Claims northeast quarter of section 7 and west half of northwest quarter-section, section 8, township 5 south, of range 9 east. Thirty-nine acres of this claim included.

The boundary of the reservation is carried through this claim, commencing at the southwest corner post on division between Roblero and Arriso, and thence true north till within 20 feet of the White's Acequia, and thence in a general northeasterly direction, including the canal and 20 feet of the land to the outside.

No. 3. *Ambrosio Arvizo*, (Mexican.) Located on the White's Ranch, as it was called, owner by purchase from the settler, an American citizen, of the following land: north-last and northwest quarter-sections of section 12, township 5 south, of range 8 east, and northeast quarter section of section 11, same township. Numbered III on map No. 2, and improvements included there platted. The whole claim and improvements being within the new lines.

Numbered 7 on general map. The fencing on this claim is of hardly any value, the only important element of property being the water acequia, laboriously constructed at expense to water this claim. All the cleared land on this claim is devoted to wheat raising. It is claimed that this settlement was made in good faith before any extension of the lines was talked of. The improvements numbered XXVI, on map No. 2, belong to this claimant.

No. 4. *Milton Ward*; estate. This estate is situated on northwest quarter section 11, township 5 south, range 8 east, and is within the new lines. It is numbered IV on map No. 2, and the location of the house is numbered 10 on the general map. The improvements are detailed on the map, and the irregular line of brush fence on this and other claims has little or no value, the clearing of the land furnishing the material. The river is one boundary, and the acequia protects another side, the division fences on this arable strip not being run out yet.

No. 5. *Nazario Ortiz*, (Mexican.) Located on northeast quarter section 10, township 5 south, range 8 east, No. 11 on general map, No. V on map No. 2. This claim has no fencing save a short division fence on the east, the irrigating canal and the river survey as south and north boundaries.

No. 6. *Angel Gonzalez*, (Mexican.) Located on south half of northwest quarter section, section 10, and north half of southwest quarter section, section 10, township 5 south, range 8 east. The improvements numbered 12 on general map and VI on map No. 2. They are almost without value.

No. 7. *Dolores Calvo*, (Mexican.) Located on northeast quarter section, section 9, township 5 south, range 8 east. Improvements numbered 13 on general map and VII on map No. 2. Claims also east half of northeast quarter section, section 8.

No. 8. *J. D. Walker*, (American citizen.) Claims north half southwest quarter section, section 9, and northwest quarter section, section 9, and one-sixth southwest quarter section, section 4. Improvements numbered 14 on general map and VIII on map No. 2. Nearly one mile of fence on this claim; the house and barns rather better than the average. None of these improvements have any value but the labor expended, the adobe and brush being taken from the land; claims also west half of northeast quarter section, section 8.

No. 9. *Sam Wise*, (American citizen.) Not a resident of his claim; claims southeast quarter section, section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east; land not fenced, and improvements without particular value. Numbered 16 on general map, and IX on map No. 2.

No. 10. *Seberiano Ortiz*, (Mexican.) Claims east half southwest quarter section, section 5, also one-third northwest quarter section, section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east. Numbered 15 on general map, and X on map No. 2; almost valueless improvements.

No. 11. *Juan José Morales*, (Mexican.) Claims west half southwest quarter section, section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east. Numbered 18 on general map and XI on map No. 2.

No. 12. *Juan Larjo*, (Mexican.) Claims north half of southeast quarter section, section 6, and east half of northeast quarter section, section 6, township 5 south, range 8 east; nearly one mile brush-fence on this claim; house and merely brush. Numbered 19 on general map and XII on map No. 2.

Rotildo Dorain, (Mexican.) Numbered 17 on general map; is a servant of S. Ortiz; lives in a temporary hut, but owns no land.

Jesus Mason, (Mexican.) On A. Arriso's land; occupies house, and numbered XXVI on map No. 2, which is the property of A. Arriso. House numbered 8 on general map.

Jesus Menides, (Mexican.) Occupies house, and belonging to A. Gonzalez, marked XXVII on map No. 2 and numbered 9 on general map. This closes the residents on the south of the Gila, who are on the proposed extensions.

On the north of the Gila there are two claims not included in the proposed extensions, and they are owned by *C. Mason* and *Jesus Martinez Mason*. An American citizen claims the north half of the southeast and southwest quarter sections, in section 33, township 4 south, range 9 east. His house is numbered 1 on the general map. *Martinez* claims the southeast quarter section of section 32, same township, and his house is numbered 2 on general map. These claims are outside the lines.

On the north side of the Gila, and within the proposed extensions, there are settlers as follows:

Nos. 13 and 14. *Sylvester Andrada* and *José Maria Barragan*, (Mexicans.) These settlers, whose improvements are numbered 3 on the general map and XIII and XIV on map No. 2, are on the southwest quarter section of section 32, township 4 south, range 9 east, but have no definite claim as yet. They farm the cleared land on this section and own, in common, their huts and houses.

Jesus Amado, (Mexican.) workman for Andrada and Barragan, has a temporary hut on this claim near them, but owns no land.

No. 15. *Mejuel Campio*, (Mexican,) has an indefinite land claim, no houses thereon, on the north side of the Gila, about two miles distant from Blackwater Village.

No. 16. *Victoriano Lopez*, (Mexican.) Situated on north bank Gila, house numbered XXI on map No. 2 and 24 on general map; has an unfenced claim, not definitely bounded.

No. 17. *Mariano Salazar*, (Mexican.) Located on north bank Gila, near Lopez; house numbered 23 on general map and XVII on map No. 2; unfenced grain-field is the chief part of the unsurveyed land occupied.

No. 18. *Francisco Gaudara*, (Mexican.) Located west of Salazar on north bank. Improvements numbered 22 on general map and XVIII on map No. 2. The land in use is unfenced and the improvements are trivial.

No. 19. *Jesus Corrello*, (Mexican.) Located on north bank west of Gaudara, and is on unsurveyed land. The improvements are numbered 21 on the general map and XIX on map No. 2. Land is unfenced and in partial cultivation.

No. 20. *D. C. Thompson*, (American citizen.) Resident at Sacaton; claims certain fields partially fenced, with a corral and barn; situated one-third mile from Corellos and one and one-fourth miles from Blackwater Village. An irrigating canal carried down the island of the Gila and then to the north bank watered this claim, which is now totally abandoned. It is numbered 20 on the general map. The remaining improvements are within or near the old reservation, and are trading-stations and taverns.

No. 21. *William Brichard*, (native of the Isle of Guernsey,) is the proprietor of the improvements numbered XXI on map No. 2, and which are entitled "Blackwater" on

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the general map. There is no farming claim in connection with this claim. The building is used as a store and trading-post.

No. 22. *D. C. Thompson*, (American citizen.) Owner of improvements known as Sacaton, so entitled on the general map, and numbered XXII on map No. 2. This is a trading location and tavern; no land claim connected with the improvements.

No. 23. *F. M. Larkin*, (American citizen.) Owner of improvements known as "Sweet-water" on general map, and numbered XXIII on map No. 2. This is a trading station and tavern; no land connected with this claim.

No. 24. *N. Brichard & Co.*, (merchants.) This firm owns the improvements located at Pima Villages, which are numbered XXIV on map No. 2. A general trading business is carried on here; no land claim connected with these improvements.

No. 25. *H. Morgan & Co.*, (merchants.) This firm (American citizens) own the trading station at the Gila Crossing, on the road to Camp McDowell, and their improvements are numbered XXV on the map No. 2. There is no land connected with the claim. A rope and boat ferry is located here and owned by these persons. The above improvements, as detailed on the map No. 2, are all platted from actual measurement on a scale of one inch to 100 feet or one twelve-hundredth, and the kind of material of which each building is composed is specified.

Very respectfully,

R. H. SAVAGE,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

Brevet Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Lt. Colonel U. S. Army, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIANS, *Sacaton, Arizona Territory, May 23, 1870.*

SIR: In obedience to verbal instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit herewith a report giving particulars in detail as to improvements made by settlers on the Gila River reservation under my charge, and on such lands near the Gila River as have been taken in by the survey of an extension of that reservation.

Lieutenant R. H. Savage, United States Engineer Corps, who was in charge of the survey, will furnish you a plat with the boundaries of the old reservation, the proposed extension, and the location of all conflicting claims marked thereon; he will show size of buildings, length of fences, and general directions of irrigating canals. My task, therefore, will be simply to state the names and nationalities of settlers within the boundaries of the proposed extension, and to report as fully as possible the nature of their improvements.

In order to allow a ready reference from one report to the other, Lieutenant Savage and myself have agreed to number the different settlers within the extension, commencing with the one living highest up the Gila River, and proceeding westward in regular numerical order, including parties residing as traders on or near the old reservation.

Before entering upon my detailed report, it may be proper to call attention to the fact that George W. Leihy, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona Territory, visited this agency in the autumn of 1866, and, acting under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, issued a notice, dated November 8, 1866, enlarging the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and prohibiting all persons from entering within the new boundaries therein announced for the purpose of making improvements of any nature upon the lands so included. (See copy of notice attached, marked A.) Copies of this notice were duly posted in various places on and near the old reservation; and I have in my possession now an original copy of this notice, which remained posted for two years on the door of the store belonging to William Richard & Co., on the old reservation.

Apprehending that most, if not all, the settlers included within the boundaries of the proposed extension will advance claim for payment by the Government for improvements made by them, should the enlargement of the reservation be approved by Congress, I thought it but justice to the Government to ascertain, as far as possible, which of these settlers had been actual residents before the date of the Leihy notice; and which of them had made improvements on public lands within the extension proposed by Superintendent Leihy, after having been prohibited by his notice from making any improvements whatever. Most of the latter class are Mexicans who were not citizens of the United States at the time of settlement, and who, probably, had no intention of becoming such until recently, when they learned that the Indian Department had determined to survey a tract of land which was to be added to the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians. Alarmed at the prospect of losing their lands, and believing that citizenship would strengthen their claims for payment for improvements

made by them, several of these Mexicans declared their intention to become citizens of the United States during the past year.

I have not deemed it my duty to make an actual valuation of the improvements made, believing that, in case of approval of the extension by Congress, the Government, if willing to allow payment for improvements, would specifically order this valuation.

Permit me to add that the proposed extension of the Pima and Maricopa reservation takes in some of the finest lands on the Gila River, and that, while it hardly includes as much land as Superintendent Leihy proposed to give these Indians, it provides them, in my opinion, with an ample area for agriculture and pasture, furnishes them fuel, and mesquit beans in abundance, secures them fine facilities for irrigation, and incloses most of the trading establishments near the reservation, thus bringing them under the direct supervision of the agent in charge of the reservation.

I also believe that this land added to the reservation would fully satisfy all the demands of the Indians, and thus terminate at last and forever the constant complaints of the Pimas that the Government, having promised them full justice in 1859, through Agent Mowry, had not acted according to promise.

Subjoined, please find a list of settlers owning lands within the proposed extension, and a detailed description of their improvements.

1st. Pedro Sotelo and Juan Signaro, both Mexicans and not naturalized citizens of the United States, claim the southwest half of section 5, township 5 south, range 9 east, containing 160 acres, situated south of the Gila River. Only a very small portion of their land, not exceeding five acres, has been taken in by the extension. They purchased these 160 acres two years ago from Jesus Martinez, another Mexican, who is a citizen of the United States, and who located this land before Superintendent Leihy issued his notice. They paid \$1,000 for the land, only a part of which was cleared at the time of purchase. The partners have since cleared it all, and erected fences (brush) on the northwest and south side thereof.

2d. Ignazio Roblero, a Mexican by birth, and a citizen of the United States since 1849, claims the west half of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 5 south, range 9 east, and the northeast quarter of section 7, same township and range, containing in all 240 acres, situated south of the Gila River. The proposed extension takes in a corner of this latter quarter section. The area included has not been measured, but I judge that not exceeding thirty acres have been taken in. Ignazio Roblero took possession of this land in the summer of 1866, before Superintendent Leihy issued his notice, but the main work of clearing and improving the land has been done after the publication of said notice. The tract of land included is at present planted in wheat.

3d. Ambrosio Arvizo, a Mexican by birth, but has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, claims northwest quarter of section 7, township 5 south, range 9 east, and north half of section 12, township 5 south, range 8 east, and northeast quarter section 11, township 5 south, range 8 east, total 640 acres, the greater portion of which are situated south of the Gila River. This land is known as White's Ranch, the same as is mentioned in the notice of Superintendent Leihy. It was first occupied by a Mr. J. A. White, an American, who improved and cleared a large portion of the land, erected some buildings, and finally sold it to Ambrosio Arvizo for \$3,000, coin. All of this land is within the boundaries of the proposed extension. About 250 acres have been cleared. White's Ranch is irrigated by means of an acequia taken out of the Gila River, about two miles above the ranch, and in order to afford the Indian facilities for irrigating this land, should Congress approve the extension, the lines were run by Lieutenant Savage in such a manner as to include both this canal and the dam in the river. The acequia passes through the lands of Pedro Sotelo and Ignazio Roblero, without, however, irrigating the same; hence the necessity of taking in a portion of the fields of the two last-named settlers. (See remarks under 1st and 2d.)

Ambrosio Arvizo owns four houses built of adobes, and five rough stick houses, all of which have either been purchased by him from Mr. White, or erected upon his land since the date of purchase. The main improvements on this land are the clearing of 250 acres of land, the various buildings, and, above all, the irrigating canal, which is fully two and a half miles in length. There are no fences.

4th. Milton Ward, American, claims the northwest one-quarter of section 17, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 160 acres, most of which land lies south of the Gila River. Mr. Ward took possession of this land after the promulgation of Superintendent Leihy's notice, and has only cleared and improved about 35 acres. The land is not very good. Mr. Ward removed to Prescott some months ago, and now rents his land to a Mexican named Hervacio Laras. Upon the land I found a fine adobe house, containing two rooms, a stick house and a brush corral, but no fences. This claim, as well as all others west of it, and south of the Gila, is irrigated by means of a large irrigating canal, styled the "Acequia Madre." This canal has been dug and is kept in repair by all the farmers interested, and is justly considered the most valuable improve-

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ment. It leaves the Gila River about 600 yards below the White's Ranch Acequia, and waters all the farms down to that owned by Juan Largo. (See No. 12.)

5th. Nasario Ortiz, Mexican, and not a citizen* of the United States, claims the northeast one-quarter of section 10, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 160 acres, nearly all of which are situated south of the Gila River. He selected and located his land before the arrival of Superintendent Leihy, but did not make any improvement until after the issuing of his notice. He has four adobe houses on his land, and has cleared about 120 acres, and erected a rough brush fence on the west side of his field. He also has a brush corral, and waters his land from the Acequia Madre above mentioned, having paid the cost of construction of that part of the canal which runs through his field.

6th. Angel Gonzales, Mexican by birth, but has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He claims the south half of northwest one-quarter, and north half of southwest one-quarter of section 10, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 160 acres, all south of the Gila River. Did not make any improvement until after the issuing of the Leihy notice. He has now about 120 acres of cleared land, upon which is one adobe house, one stick house, and a brush corral. He also has a stick fence on the east side of his land, which latter is watered from the Acequia Madre.

7th. Dolores Esperidion and Mateo Calvo, (brothers,) Mexicans. Dolores Calvo, the elder brother, claims to be a citizen of the United States since 1850, but states that he lost his naturalization papers. The brothers claim to own the northeast quarter of section 9, of township 5 south, range 8 east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 8, of township 5 south, range 8 east, all south of the Gila River. The former claim (160 acres) has all been cleared, but is only fenced by a brush fence on the east side. Upon it they own three small stick houses. They also have erected an adobe house containing two rooms, but this house is south and outside of their claim. The latter claim (80 acres) has also been cleared and is fenced on the south side by a brush fence. Upon this land they have a stick house and a brush corral.

Dolores Calvo located the latter claim four years ago, shortly before Superintendent Leihy issued his notice, but cleared most of the land since. He purchased the improvements of the former claim (160 acres) one year ago from one Raphael Lopez, paying \$1,600 for the same. The Calvo brothers own a part of the Acequia Madre, by means of which they irrigate their land.

8th. J. D. Walker, American, claims the north half of southwest quarter of section 9, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 80 acres; the northwest quarter of section 9, of same township and range, containing 160 acres, and one-sixth of the southwest quarter of section 4, same township and range, containing 26 acres. Total claim in one tract 266 acres, all south of the Gila River; 220 acres of this land have been cleared and are planted, but the whole tract of 226 acres is fenced in with a mesquit brush fence, except on the north side where the river bounds his land. On this tract J. D. Walker has an adobe dwelling-house, containing four rooms, a large granary built of adobes, a brush stable and mesquit corral. His ranch is the best improved of all those included by the extension. He has set out 3,000 grape vines; 200 young fig trees, some of which are bearing fruit; 250 quince bushes, and 200 pomegranates. J. D. Walker also claims the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 80 acres, all south of the Gila, 50 of which have been cleared and are under fence except on the east side. All his claims are irrigated by means of the Acequia Madre above mentioned, and he states that his expenses for his share of this canal have amounted to \$1,300 coin. J. D. Walker located and improved the land above described after Superintendent Leihy issued his notice forbidding improvements.

9th. Samuel Wise, American, claims nearly all of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east, and has cleared about ninety acres. Upon this land he owns a large stick house and brush corral. The Acequia Madre furnishes water for irrigation, and Mr. Wise has paid part of the cost of this canal. He has no fences. Located here in 1868.

10th. Seberiano Ortiz, Mexican, and not a citizen of the United States, claims a part of southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east, about 130 acres in all, situated south of the Gila. All of this land has been cleared and is fenced on the south side. Seberiano Ortiz located here about one year and a half ago; he has erected an adobe house containing one large room, and a stick house, and has dug a well; he also has a few fruit trees planted. He states that he expended \$500 in digging his part of the Acequia Madre.

11th. Juan José Morales, Mexican by birth, but declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in 1869; claims the west half of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing 80 acres, all of which is located south of the Gila. He purchased this claim, already improved to a limited extent, from one Francisco Mirando (Mexican) for \$350. The sale took place about a year ago. Mirando located his claim after Superintendent Leihy had issued his notice. All the 80 acres are now planted and are being irrigated by means of the Acequia Madre. Juan José

Morales has a stick house on this land, and has constructed a brush fence on the south of his field.

12th. Juan Largo, a Papago Indian, from the Papago village called Tecolote. Though an Indian, he pays taxes and votes at all elections in the Territory. He claims the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 5 south, range 8 east, containing jointly 160 acres, all south of the Gila; 120 acres of this land have been cleared, and he has erected mesquit brush fences on the south and west sides of his tract. Upon the land he owns two stick houses and brush corral. He also has a share in the Acequia Madre. Being an Indian, and on very friendly terms with the Pimas and Maricopas, it is respectfully recommended that he be permitted to retain possession of his land, even should Congress approve the extension, always provided that he would not be at liberty to sell the same to whites or Mexicans, and that it should revert to the Pimas and Maricopas, should he at any time abandon it. He is hard-working, honest, and unusually intelligent, and would set a good example to the Indians of the reservation. He located his land in 1867, and has made all the improvements himself, at an expense of \$800.

13th. Silvester Andrada, Mexican by birth, but declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 13th November, 1868. His land has never been surveyed, but he claims to have located 160 acres, which are situated north of the Gila River. As near as I can judge, his land is located in the northwest quarter of section 5, township 5 south, range 9 east, or in the southwest quarter of section 32, township 4 south, range 9 east, or perhaps partly in both quarter sections. About 80 acres of this land have been cleared, but only part of the cleared land, not exceeding half, has been taken in by the late survey. Silvestre Andrada settled here about one year ago, and made all improvements since then.

14th. He and José Maria Barragan own jointly a large adobe house. The latter, also a Mexican, is not a citizen of the United States. He claims to have located about 160 acres; this land lies immediately west of that of Andrada, and 100 acres of it have been cleared. Only about 50 acres of the cleared land have been included by the survey. He also settled here in 1869, and both his and the claim of Andrada are within the limits of the Leihy extension. Both parties irrigate by means of a canal, which has been taken out by them from the river nearly two miles above the lands of Barragan. The head of this acequia has not been included by the survey made by Lieutenant Savage, but it is believed that the Pimas and Maricopas would be able to obtain water from this acequia for irrigating purposes by agreeing to assist the settlers above in keeping it in repair. Immediately south of the claim of Silvester Andrada, and just above the Acequia Madre heretofore mentioned, another acequia has been taken out of the Gila River for the purpose of irrigating lands on the north bank of that river. The company engaged in digging this canal, consisting of P. M. Larkin, American, and others, after having completed it for a distance of nearly half a mile in 1868, abandoned the work; but should the extension be granted, the Indians of the reservation could readily continue this canal westward, and thus irrigate a large tract of fertile land which is yet uncleared. The company which commenced this ditch paid out considerable money, and may ask that the value of the improvements be paid to them.

In township 4 south, range 7 east, north of the Gila and near the eastern boundary of the present reservation, six different parties have located and improved land. They reside from east to west, as follows, viz:

15th. Miguel Campio, Mexican, and not a naturalized citizen of the United States. He claims to have located 320 acres, 230 of which have been cleared and are now planted, but not fenced in. He and two other rancheros located here in the autumn of 1869, at a time when I already knew that orders had been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to survey an extension of the present reservation. I notified them that in entering on the land they now occupy they would act contrary to the notice issued by Superintendent Leihy; warned them that in all probability any improvements they might make would be taken from them; and finally ordered them to leave. Disobeying this order, Miguel Campio, Victoriano Lopez, and Francisco Gandra, all Mexicans, continued to occupy their several claims, and have since cleared and cultivated a large tract of land. Considering that these men improved the land in spite of the prohibition of Superintendent Leihy, and in direct violation of my order, any demands for a payment of improvements made by them ought to be disallowed. Miguel Campio has on his land a rough adobe house. Adjoining his land on the west lives—

16th. Victoriano Lopez, Mexican, and not a citizen of the United States, came here in the fall of 1869; cleared and cultivated only a small tract of land, not exceeding thirty acres; has a rough stick house, but no other improvements on this land. Next, on the west, resides—

17th. Mariano Salazar, Mexican, and not a citizen of the United States. Located here two years ago, and has since cleared 160 acres. Upon this land he owns a small stick house. Below, and west of Salazar, lives—

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18th. Francisco Gaudera, a Mexican, and not a citizen of the United States, claims to have located for himself and his brother, Plutarco Gaudera, 320 acres, about 225 of which have been cleared by them. The brothers have erected a dwelling-house on the land, which is built partly of adobes and partly of sticks. They also dug a well. None of the land has been fenced.

Campio, Lopez, Salazar, and the brothers Gaudera jointly own an irrigation ditch, about four miles long, which brings the water of the Gila from a point nearly opposite the house of J. D. Walker (see 8th) to their fields. This ditch has been constructed with much labor, and is a valuable improvement. Adjoining the land of Gaudera, on the west, resides—

19th. Jesus Corello, a Mexican, and not a citizen of the United States, who came here in the summer of 1869, and located 160 acres, 105 of which have been cleared and planted during the past winter. There are no fences. He owns upon this land five stick houses and three mesquite corrals, and has dug two wells. Immediately below, and to the west of Corello, lives—

20th. D. C. Thompson, an American, cleared 104 acres of land during the past spring. There are no fences nor houses upon the tract claimed by Mr. Thompson, but he and Jesus Corello have jointly taken out of the Gila River a well-constructed acequia, about three miles long, which has been dug at an expense of \$1,500. Mr. Thompson, when commencing labor on this land and ditch, was fully aware of the possibility of having both included within the boundaries of the proposed extension.

The above-mentioned different tracts are all the cleared land (improved by private parties) which it is proposed to give to the Indians, by the extension of their reservation.

RECAPITULATION.

1. Pedro Sotelo would lose by the extension about five acres of cleared land.
 2. Ignazio Roblero would lose by the extension about 30 acres of cleared land.
 3. Ambrozio Arvizo would lose by the extension about 250 acres of cleared land.
 4. Milton Ward would lose by the extension about 35 acres of cleared land.
 5. Nazario Ortiz would lose by the extension about 120 acres of cleared land.
 6. Angel Gonzales would lose by the extension about 120 acres of cleared land.
 7. Dolores Calvo would lose by the extension about 240 acres of cleared land.
 8. J. D. Walker would lose by the extension about 270 acres of cleared land.
 9. Samuel Wise would lose by the extension about 90 acres of cleared land.
 10. Seberiano Ortiz would lose by the extension about 130 acres of cleared land.
 11. Juan José Morales would lose by the extension about 80 acres of cleared land.
 12. Silvestre Andrada would lose by the extension about 40 acres of cleared land.
 13. José Mira Barragan would lose by the extension about 50 acres of cleared land.
 14. Miguel Campio would lose by the extension about 230 acres of cleared land.
 15. Victoriano Lopez would lose by the extension about 30 acres of cleared land.
 16. Mariano Salazar would lose by the extension about 160 acres of cleared land.
 17. Francisco Gaudera would lose by the extension about 225 acres of cleared land.
 18. Jesus Corello would lose by the extension about 105 acres of cleared land.
 19. D. C. Thompson would lose by the extension about 104 acres of cleared land.
- To this may be added 120 acres of land cleared by (12th) Juan Largo, Papago Indian, which gives a total of 2,434 acres of cleared land, included in the survey made by Lieutenant Savage.

As far as I know none of the fields of these settlers have been accurately measured, still I believe it to be safe to say that not more than 2,500 acres of cleared land belonging to private parties would be taken in by the extension.

21st. William Richard, American citizen, erected, three years ago, an adobe building at Blackwater, near to and south of the Gila River. This house has ever since been used as a store for the purpose of trade with the Indians. It is located three-fourths of a mile east of the eastern boundary of the present reservation, and between this boundary and a large Pima village. The latter is situated immediately east of the store of Mr. Richard. It is believed that most of the present inhabitants of this village left the reservation and settled here on account of the facilities for trading afforded them by this very trading establishment. These Pimas have lived here fully three years, have cleared a large tract of land on the island opposite their village, and have taken out two large acequias, one of which waters their fields on the island, and the other, lands cleared this year on the north bank of the Gila River, and above the farms owned by Campio, Lopez, Salazar, Gaudera, Corello, and D. C. Thompson.

All attempts made by me to prevail on these Indians to return within the limits of the reservation proper have failed, and I have come to the conclusion that nothing short of compulsion will ever induce them to move back. In view of the facts that they have held this land for years, that they were allowed to believe by farmer agents that they would be permitted to stay there, and that they are, above all others, the best behaved Pimas of this agency, I would respectfully urge, no matter what action Congress may be pleased to take upon the proposed extension of the reservation, the lands

and water privileges now held by these Indians should be granted to them by all means.

22d. D. C. Thompson, American, resides at Sacaton, south of the Gila, and owns here a large adobe house and several stick houses, also kitchen and dining-room built of adobes, two corrals, stable, and smaller storehouses, and has under fence about three acres of land. These improvements are within the old reservation and located on the overland road from California to Texas. Mr. Thompson keeps one of the mail stations and is also a licensed Indian trader.

23d. F. M. Larkin, American, keeps a mail station called Sweetwater, located on the overland road above mentioned, and about five and a half miles west of Sacaton and three miles south of the Gila River. His establishment, consisting of store, granary, sleeping-room, and kitchen, built of adobes and all under one roof, and a corral and well, is just outside of the present reservation, but within the limits of the Leiby extension. Mr. Larkin has a license to trade with the Indians on the reservation.

24th. William Richard & Co., American citizens, keep a road station called Casa Blanca, or Pima Village, situated eleven and a half miles west of Sweetwater, and some three miles south of the Gila. They are licensed Indian traders. It is believed that this establishment, consisting of two adobe houses containing store, granary, storehouse, office, dining-room, and kitchen, a large corral and three wells, is within the limits of the present reservation. The lines as surveyed by Lieutenant Savage will certainly take it in.

25th. H. Morgan & Co., located on the north bank of the Gila River, just outside and to the west of the present reservation, have been Indian traders for some years past, but are at present without a license. They own a large adobe house containing five rooms and an adobe corral. Should the proposed extension be approved the property of H. Morgan & Co. would be within the lines of the reservation.

In conclusion, permit me to state that the main improvements of conflicting claims are the cleared lands and the different irrigating canals. The process of clearing land on the Gila River consists of cutting down and uprooting large quantities of mesquite trees and willow and cottonwood brush and weeds. To clear land here requires hard work and some expense, the latter averaging, according to denseness of timber, from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

The different buildings of the settlers east of the present reservation, with few exceptions, and all the fences and corrals, have but little real value. The most expensive improvements that have been made are the different acequias and the dams made in the Gila River for the purpose of forcing the river water into the different ditches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. GROSSMANN,

Captain United States Army, United States Special Indian Agent.

Brevet Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. A.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory, Arizona City, A. T.

A.

NOTICE.

In compliance with instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of date June 15, 1866, I have this day enlarged the boundaries (subject to the approval of the Department of the Interior) of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation, as follows, viz:

The upper boundary line will cross the Gila River at right angles to its course at the foot of the Mesa, two miles (more or less) above the ranch known as White's Ranch, extending from the river, on each side, to points (not marked) four miles from the river; thence the lines will extend down the river parallel to its bed to points on a line with the upper boundary of the present reservation, which points are to be four miles each from the river; thence to continue down the river at a distance of two miles from and parallel with the present side boundaries of said reservation, until they reach points on a line with the lower boundary of said reservation, two miles distant from the lower corners thereof; thence continued down on either side of the Gila parallel with its course until the line on the right bank intersects the Salt River, and until the line on the left bank reaches a point at right angles with the Gila at the mouth of Salt River, from which point the lower boundary line will run to the Gila, and join line following down the Salt River, on the right side of the Gila.

Now be it known that all persons are prohibited from entering within said boundaries for the purpose of making improvements of any nature thereon, or to claim in any manner any of the lands within the said boundaries until they shall have received due

16 SURVEY OF PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIAN RESERVATION.

notice of permission by the publication of the non-approval of said boundaries by the Department of the Interior, at Washington.

GEO. W. LEIHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

MARICOPA WELLS, November 8, 1866.

A true copy of the original copy in my possession.

T. E. GROSSMANN,
Captain United States Army, United States Special Indian Agent.

Table of distances.

	Miles.	Feet.
Maricopa to store at Pima Villages.....	10	3,011
Bichard's to Larkin's (Sweetwater).....	5	2,898
Larkin's to Thompson's, Sacaton.....	6	130
Sacaton to East Mounds, old reservation by road to Blackwater.....	7	72
East Mounds to Blackwater store.....	1	479
Blackwater to Walker's house.....	4	5,144
Walker's to Casas Grandes.....	1	2,088
Thompson's (Sacaton) to agency, (new).....	1	900
Larkin's to South Gila.....	1	498
Larkin's to North Gila.....	2	177
Thompson's (Sacaton) to South Gila.....	0	728
Thompson's (Sacaton) to North Gila.....	1	1,110
Blackwater store to South Gila.....	0	1,661
Blackwater store to North Gila.....	1	736
Blackwater to Juan Largis.....	1	4,346
Juan Largis to Campios.....	1	912
Campios to Memides.....	1	871
Memides to Bichard's, Adamsville.....	2	1,602
Sacaton to Adamsville.....	14	3,002

R. H. SAVAGE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army.

Table of bearings, (magnetic,) varying 13° 35' E., from stations as marked on general map.

From		°	'
From (1)—			
Four peaks bear as follows: 1.....	N. 39	55	E.
2.....	N. 39	35	E.
3.....	N. 39	17	E.
4.....	N. 39	7	E.
Sharp Peak.....	N. 24	45	E.
Butte, (Salt River Hills).....	N. 39	25	E.
From (3)—			
Tangent on south to Sacaton Hills.....	S. 63	20	E.
Two Hills, opposite Bichard's.....	{ N. 83	30	E.
Southwest foot Salt River Hills.....	{ N. 82	15	E.
Northwest foot Maricopa Range.....	N.	20	W.
Isolated Peak.....	N. 46	15	W.
Southeast foot Maricopa Range.....	N. 37		E.
From (5)—			
Pima Indian huts.....	S. 10		E.
North foot Salt River Hills.....	N. 5	15	W.
Southwest foot Salt River Hills.....	N. 5		W.
From (6)—			
Little Mound, west end.....	N. 46	30	W.
east end.....	N. 30	40	W.
Sierra Blanca, west foot.....	N. 25	55	W.
east foot.....	N. 22		W.
From (7)—			
Sierra Blanca, north end.....	N. 39	50	E.
south end.....	N. 67	25	W.
McDowell Peak.....	N. 73	15	W.
	N. 4	6	E.

From (7)—			
Knoll, northwest end	N. 68		E.
southeast end	N. 73	50	E.
Casa Bianca	N. 34	50	W.
From (8)—			
McDowell Peak	N. 4	40	W.
Cheene	E. 13	10	N.
From (9)—			
Cheene	N. 51	30	E.
Preacho Peak	S. 43	51	E.
Knoll north of Gila	N. 19	30	E.
From (10)—			
Bald Hill, near Adamsville	N. 57	5	E.
Preacho Peak	S. 20	20	E.
Highest Peak, (north of Gila)	N. 6	30	W.
Rock Bluff, (north of Gila)	N. 36	30	W.
From (11)—			
Cheene	N. 44	15	W.
Peak to south	S. 45	20	E.
From (12)—			
Cheene	N. 62	15	W.
Bald Hill, 1	N. 24	10	E.
2	N. 29		E.
Bichard's Smoke-pipe, Adamsville	N. 45	35	E.
Peak near Preacho	S. 22		E.

H. EX. 139—2