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Historical Developments and Demographic Patterns of the Goshute Indians of Ibapah, Utah

Wilford Lavon Day
Utah State University

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS
OF THE GOSHUTE INDIANS OF IBAPAHA, UTAH

by

Wilford Lavon Day

A report submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements of the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Agricultural Education

Plan B

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1971
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Grateful appreciation is expressed to the people of the Deep Creek area, both Indian and non-Indian, for the opportunity of working among them and assisting them to improve their socio-economic resources. To the Goshute people who still live a simple honest way of life and whose hospitality and appreciation is simple and from the heart, I express my gratitude for taking me into their trust and showing me some of the more important things of life.

I want to express appreciation to Mr. Robert Steele, Community Developer for the Goshute Tribe whose knowledge, foresight and sincerity are unmatched as he attempts to lead his people step by step from a century of confusion into the battles of today's competitive society.

To Dr. Von H. Jarrett, Chairman of the graduate committee, I express appreciation for the guidance and support in the development of the Manpower Development and Training Project and the direction of this report. Professor Stanley S. Richardson has spent numerous hours editing, and Dr. Marden Broadbent has endeavored to make this report easier to read and follow and worked on the grammar. I am extremely grateful to them for their efforts.

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Wilford Lavon Day
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DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

BIA . . . Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM . . . Bureau of Land Management
GATB . . . General Aptitude Test
Goshute . . The group of Indians referred to in this report. Other common terms applied to them have been Gosliute and Shoshone-Goship.
HEW . . . Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
HUD . . . Department of Housing and Urban Development
ITC . . . Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
LDS . . . Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)
MDTA . . . Manpower Development and Training Act
OEDP . . . Overall Economic Development Plan
OJT . . . On-the-Job Training
REA . . . Rural Electrification Administration
SBA . . . Small Business Administration
VISTA . . . Volunteers in Service to America
INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of written information and literature available on the group of Indians living in the Deep Creek area, known as Goshutes (Gosiute). This group of people is a distinct community with definite identity, problems, needs, and objectives. They are located in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada in Tooele and Juab Counties in Utah and White Pine County in Nevada. The reservation land area includes 111,000 acres.

The following report has been prepared as a study to aid those interested in historical or demographic information of these people and for agencies or individuals intending to become involved in training or other aspects of developmental programs with them.

The area is isolated from civic centers, medical facilities, churches, cultural events, supplies, repair services, and educational facilities by distance, the absence of transportation services, unimproved roads, and very limited communications. Major supply centers are Ely, Nevada, 95 miles to the southwest; Wendover, Utah and/or Nevada, 70 miles to the north; and Delta, Utah, 120 miles to the east.

The principle center for the Deep Creek area, including the reservation, is at Ibapah approximately 12 miles from the upper reservation and four miles from Tribal Headquarters. At Ibapah are located the post office, two general stores with gasoline and diesel fuels, an elementary school, and a mobile telephone which is the only one within 40 miles. The principle
Indian settlements are at Eight-Mile Ranch, Goshute on the Upper Reservation which used to be the principle Tribal Center, and the area known at present as Tribal Headquarters or the Lower Reservation. All of the supply and service centers at Ibapah are owned and operated by non-Indians.

Although the Goshute tribal rolls show 350 qualified members, the population of Indians on the reservation is usually between 70 and 100. The non-Indian population of the area fluctuates between 30 and 50. A high percentage of the people, both Indian and non-Indian, are under the age of 18 or over the age of 46. There is a lack of people in the 19 to 45 age group.

Although there was no apparent opposition in the last Tribal Council election there is still a small group of Goshute Tribal members who isolate themselves ideologically from the rest of the tribe and cause agitation, primarily by influencing tribal members who are not living on the reservation.

There is quite an active transition or migration of Goshutes in and out of the area as employment in other areas ceases and as opportunities for employment occur. Family names are difficult to trace because sometime in the Goshute history when the Indians were given only first names they assumed the surname of the non-Indian families for whom they were working, such as Baker, Pete, and Steele.

Although the people of the area suggest that every effort has been made to unite the Indian and non-Indian, and these efforts seem to be very sincere, various incidents have indicated that all of the individuals of the area have not been able to commit themselves one hundred percent to this effort. An example of this is the Deep Creek annual reunion which does not allow
Indians to attend the dance. By the same token the doctors who conduct the public health clinic on the reservation each month refuse to treat non-Indians of the area. Efforts are being made by both groups to change these situations.

Agencies or individuals who use this report should do so only as a guide to better acquaint themselves with the Deep Creek area and its inhabitants.

Statement of the Problem

As the American frontier spread westward the frontiersmen and pioneers forced the Indians back from their transitional land use and free movement of obtaining food supplies until there was no place for them to go, and after brief struggles agreements were made between the United States Government and the various Indian Tribes which ultimately ended in the placing of Indians on reservations (1914 for the Goshutes). Since that time various agencies have attempted to develop programs to help the Indians; also various settlements have been obtained from the Government through claims and judgments, and many of the Indian people have come to depend upon subsistence, welfare, or others doing everything for them instead of initiating programs which the rest of society feels would be beneficial to them. In many cases the Indian feels that he has been exploited by the "white man" despite numerous cash settlements. Many agencies and society in general feel that the Indian should improve his standard of living, education, and social status. The challenge is in getting him to want to change, either on his own or through cooperative assistance and acceptance.
Delimitation

This study includes the Goshute Indian people who reside on the Goshute Reservation located in what is known as the Deep Creek area in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada. It also includes the non-Indians of the area. There are living in Grantsville, Tooele, Skull Valley, and Wendover, Utah and/or Nevada, groups of Indians who bear the designation of Goshute. These are not included in this study.

Briefly described, this is an area located 150 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, eight miles east of the western boundary of Utah, and includes everything in a 50 mile strip of territory running south about 100 miles from Wendover to the Deep Creek Mountains. The study is limited to a discussion of a chronological historical account of the Goshute people, with a discussion of demographic patterns, vital statistics, population, and a Manpower Development and Training Program (MDTA).

Need for the Study

In 1967 the Goshute Indian Tribe began making plans to promote social and economic development on the reservation. This appears to be the first attempt, at least in recent times, to promote social and economic development. The Goshutes joined the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, whose purpose is to improve the economic and social development of all Indian people in Nevada. This led to contacts with the Goshute Indian Tribal Council by the Director of Employment Service and the State Manpower Development and
Training Act specialist of Utah. These contacts were made with Mr. Gordon Thompson, Economic Development Specialist, Indian Community Action Program, Bureau of Indian Services, University of Utah. The project was then referred to the Employment Security Office, Provo, Utah. Additional contacts were made by Blair Guymon from that office. As a result of these initial contacts a committee consisting of two representatives from the Goshute Tribe, Henry Pete and Bob Steele, and two non-Indians, Francis Christiansen and Floyd Myers, was formed to establish an economic development program for the area and to act as an MDTA operational committee. Much of the initial work was accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Grossberg and Mike and Elaine Keeling, VISTA workers at Goshute. The people involved in this initial contact indicated that from the first meeting with the Tribal Council, it appeared that a skill training program was the essential first step in the overall economic development of the area. They stated:

Some efforts have been made by other agencies to make improvements in the ranges and farm lands, as well as in general living conditions. Results have not been effective, due to the inadequacy of the population to benefit from these efforts. It is the desire of the committee and the people in general to improve their understanding of those training areas outlined in this program. (Manpower Development Training Application, MT-2 R-7/65, 1969, p. 4)

A house-to-house survey was made by the VISTA workers to determine the availability of trainees and the subjects most desired for self-improvement. Twenty-four family units, both Indian and non-Indian, were surveyed. They listed the subjects in which they felt were most important to receive training. The training program was developed from these surveys (see page 139 for sample of survey).
Inasmuch as part of the reservation extended into Nevada, a meeting was held with the Nevada Employment Service. It was mutually agreed that Utah should develop the project because most of the trainees would be living in Tooele and Juab Counties on the Utah side of the reservation.

Contact was made with Dr. Von H. Jarrett, Head of the Department of Agricultural Education at Utah State University in Logan, Utah, to determine if he and the department would accept a contract to supervise the training project. His responsibility was the development of the training program on the Goshute Reservation.

There were no facilities in which to conduct the training. The only buildings were three and four room split-log homes of the Indian families, which were not available for the program, and the small Bureau of Indian Affairs building which was being used as a lunch room for the elementary school children.

Neither electricity, water, nor ready-mix concrete was available to encourage the erection of classrooms and shop. With a proposed starting date of January 5, 1970, these facilities had to be constructed in November and December 1969, during inclement weather.

Facilities were provided by moving to Tribal Headquarters two log buildings. Sheetrocking, painting the walls and tiling the floors of the classrooms was accomplished. An old state road sheet metal building shell was moved in and finished for a shop. A hand mixed concrete floor, using gravel
and sand hauled from the surrounding area, was installed as a floor for the shop.

One of the major problems and one which involved a lot of worry and work for Dr. Jarrett was the responsibility of getting facilities ready and the program going from Logan, 294 miles away.

Electricity had to be provided by either gasoline or diesel powered generators. The shop needed to be wired so that the equipment would operate from these power sources. Salt Lake City, 194 miles away, made repairs and parts extremely difficult to obtain. The program, to a large extent, had to be self-sustaining.

In addition to the mechanical problems of facilities and equipment, there was the uncertainty of the potential Goshute trainees. Could their wide variances in educational training be handled? What would be the impact of their political divisions, their social problems such as alcohol, the Indian and non-Indian relationships of the area? et. al. This type of program had never before been attempted. Would they attend class? Would they participate? Would they accept the program? Could they understand, and could they perform?

Arden Maughan, one of the two instructors, began December 1, 1969. He supervised the tribal members in getting the facilities ready and the equipment set up. The author, the second instructor, moved to Ibapah January 4, 1970, to assist in the completion of the facilities and provide instruction in the training program. Shop equipment, supplies, building materials, teaching aids and transportation had to be furnished from Utah State University to facilitate the operation of the program.
As Dr. Jarrett, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Day, and the trainees worked together in developing and conducting this program, several major problems became obvious. There was no information available on which to base an educational effort. There appeared to be no material available regarding the Goshute Tribe. There was a definite need for some history on educational attempts, demographic patterns, social and economic needs, problems, objectives, and aspirations of this area and these people. For these reasons this study was undertaken.

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of this study is to present as accurately as possible a historical account of the Goshute Indians and the treaties and events which led to their being placed on the Goshute Reservation and their existence as a tribe today in the Deep Creek region. The study also presents information relative to population, social values, employment patterns, education, and needs. The author’s desire is to help people working with the Goshute Indians to recognize and understand some of their needs and problems and some of the historical implications which have resulted in the present status of the Goshute people.

Some specific objectives are:

1. To present a historical account of the Goshute Indians.
2. To provide a record of some vital statistics of the tribe.
3. To present an account of the population.
4. To list the human and natural resources.
5. To list socio-economic problems of the population.

6. To list objectives and action plans developed by the tribe for future tribal improvement.

7. To present an accounting of the progress and achievements in relation to the objectives of the Manpower Training Program.

(The objectives of this project is to train or retrain qualified Goshute Indians in modern farming methods and related skills of farm machinery repair, livestock, range management, record keeping, etc. for the purpose of increasing their incomes above the poverty level. Also to provide them with skill to work productively for others either on or off the reservation.)
HISTORY OF THE INDIANS IN GENERAL

There has been much speculation among ethnographers, ethnologists, and others concerning the origin of a group of aboriginal inhabitants found upon the continent of the western hemisphere commonly designated as North and South America. Brinton (1901), describes the American race as that which was found occupying the whole of the New World when it first became revealed to the Europeans. He proposes that its members are popularly known as Indians or American Indians, because Columbus thought that the Western Islands that he discovered were a part of India. This error has been perpetuated through the years. Brinton (1901), also suggests that when Columbus returned to Europe in late 1492 after his successful voyage, he wrote a letter to his patrons, Ferdinand and Isabella, informing them of his discoveries in the western sea. He told them of the people that he had encountered there, also of the islands, the plants and animals.

Since Columbus' visit to America and his designation of the New World aborigines as the "Indians," both students and laymen have pondered the question as to when America was first peopled. The term Indian, although it apparently is not in the language of these people is so commonly used and properly understood that it seems that it will continue in usage. A great amount of interest has been shown by the people studying the history of the American Indians. Many theories have been presented relative to their origin. Haines (1888), indicates that some have endeavored to derive the origin of the
Indian from the Mongols, others from the Melays; some rely upon the account as contained in the Jewish record as to the beginning and progress of the world and remarkable events in its history. Others are inclined to adopt the theory that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country are descendents of the Lost Tribes of Israel, or those Ten Lost Tribes spoken of in Jewish history, concerning whose descendents no account is given. Brinton (1901), suggests that one of the theories is the story of the so-called lost "Continents" of Atlantis. The proponents of this fable see fancied resemblance between the civilization of the Egyptians and that of the Maya Indians of Central America. He goes on to indicate that not to be outdone their pan-Pacific enthusiasts developed the story of the hypothetical continent of "Mu" which is to have existed in the Pacific Ocean. Just prior to the catastrophe that caused Mu to sink, these highly intelligent natives had a premonition concerning their appending doom and were wise enough to take boats and finally drift to a New World.

To many the account as recorded in the Book of Mormon which says the Indians (Lamanites) are a remnant of the house of Israel seems most realistic and accurate.
GENEALOGY OF THE GOSHUTES

Extending across Utah and Nevada from the Rockies to the Sierra Nevada, and including adjoining parts of Southern California, the southern part of Idaho, Southeastern Oregon, Northwestern Arizona, Southwestern Wyoming, and fringe areas of California is one of the driest and least habitable regions known as the Great Basin or the Great Basin of the North American West. It includes the Great Salt Lake and numerous small lakes without outlets, and has been referred to as an area which was once an inland sea. Many parts of it are low, barren, and rocky deserts and large salt flats where human habitation is virtually impossible. It was to this semi-desert that the Shoshone Indians came to live. Josephy (1968), suggests that this was an area of limited water and meager food supplies which provided poor existence for native people. Since the area was generally unsuitable for agriculture, the environment inhibited establishment of permanent villages and restricted the growth, population, and organization of complex societies. Thus, the small scattered bands of Indians that dwelled in the area were forced to spend most of their time looking for food; they lived close to starvation and were weak and non-aggressive. Although not a favorable country for primitive man it could be lived in provided that the Indians were willing to use small game and all kinds of vegetables and plants for food. Thus when the first white people began to visit this basin area they saw the Indians digging in the ground for root plants. This is probably the reason they were
labeled "Digger Indians" by Burton (1963), and Wissler (1940), denoting poverty or contempt. These people seemed to be a contrast to the Horse Indians who lived luxuriously upon buffalo. Although referred to by many as crude, simple, dirty people they solved the problem of existence in such a forbidding environment. Although Wissler (1940), indicates that the Indians of this area were too busy feeding themselves to engage in continual war and to conduct long, involved ceremonies, and Josephy (1968), describes them as timorous and non-aggressive, occasional cases of aggressiveness are evident.

Burton on his way to Carson Valley in October of 1860, refers to attacks by the Gosh-Yuta Indians (Goshute) on the stations. He also states:

Gosh-Yuta or Gosha-Ute is a small band, once proteges of the Shoshone, who have the same language and limits. Their principal chief died about five years ago, when the tribe was broken up. A body of sixty under a peaceful leader were settled permanently on the Indian farm at Deep Creek, and the remainder wandered 40 to 200 miles west of Gt. S. L. City. Through this tribe our road lay; during the late tumults they have lost fifty warriors, and are now reduced to about 200 men. Like the Ghuzw of Arabia, they strengthen themselves by admitting the outcasts of other tribes, and will presently become a mere banditti. (Burton, 1963, p. 533)

Peck (1959), states that after the Goshutes had been introduced to whiskey they did attack the overland stages as they hurried across Clifton Flats, and they burned the stage station on the west side of Fish Springs, set fire to the sheds and clubbed the men to death as they attempted to save the stock. Earl Spendlove in an article in The Golden West Magazine entitled "The Goshute Revenge" describes one incident of aggressiveness. He proposes that the first of many conflicts between non-Indians and the Goshutes had its beginning in California in 1850. He states: "At that time whiskey, food, and
women were much in demand in the mining camps of the Pacific Coast, but even more than these, the Americans living there wanted mail and news from the East." Major George Chorpenning, Jr., apparently an experienced trail blazer and pioneer obtained a contract in 1851 to carry the mail between Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Chorpenning was awarded a three year contract to carry the mail one trip each way once per month between the two cities. On May 1, 1851, the first consignment left San Francisco by boat and was transferred in Sacramento to mule back. The California trail was abandoned and a new route developed which led south along the Jordan River to Utah Lake, then around the south end of the Great Salt Lake Desert through the north end of Ibapah Mountain into Austin, Nevada. From there the route went on to San Francisco and is now roughly followed by Highway 50. According to Spendlove, Chorpenning had a partner by the name of Captain Absalom Woodward. Spendlove stated that:

The Goshutes on the north end of the Ibapah Mountains, showed no hostility. At first they ran and hid, but when the parties continued to pass through their land they grew bolder and came down to the trail and watched the white men in silence. After a few trinkets were passed out among them they showed signs of wanting to be friendly. When fall came, Chorpenning and Woodward congratulated themselves on their success. (Spendlove, 1969, p. 26)

Shortly after this Woodward and four men that Spendlove lists as John Hawthorn, Harry Benson, John Hamilton and a man named Kennedy left Sacramento headed for Salt Lake City, a destination which they never reached. Spendlove refers to an article which was printed May 22, 1960, in an issue of The Salt Lake Tribune. This article contains a story by a James P. Sharp, who indicates that a Goshute by the name of Ibapah Jack who herded sheep for
his father told him of the fate of the Woodward party. This story indicates that the Woodward party was attacked in retaliation or revenge for their treatment of some of the Goshute women while the men were away on a hunting trip. This attack was organized by Antelope Jake, Chief of the Goshute Band. Spendlove goes on to state: "During the next twenty years no band with so few warriors took such a high toll of the travelers of the overland trail as did the Goshutes."

It would appear that there is some accuracy in this report as this would be the same period of time in which Peck describes the attacks on the mail carriers.

Mrs. Wade Parrish, still a resident of Ibapah, in a manuscript on Ibapah (Deep Creek) written for the book, *History of Tooele County*, in 1952, indicates that during the 1860's the Indians (which would be the Goshute Indians) were still hostile and caused a great deal of uneasiness and concern among the white settlers. She indicates that at one time it was reported that the Indians were on the war path and all of the white families in the valley gathered at the John Divine store and telegraph station. This rumor was repudiated by a friendly Indian a short time later. She indicates that this was the only time that the residents of the valley were threatened by an Indian uprising. She states, however, that there were instances of sniping by the Indians and the overland stage driver was killed.

Reagan (1934), Jensen (1914), and Burton (1963), also report depredations on the overland stations and settlers by the Goshutes.
It appears however, that acts of aggressiveness were infrequent among the Goshutes and occurred only after severe agitation or harassment.

Wissler (1940), and Josephy (1961), described the Indian homes as consisting primarily of simple brush shelters, in many cases being a little more than a wind break. Alsop describes their homes as follows:

Their homes were of various types. The simplest was a brush windbreak made of sagebrush or cedar branches in a semi-circle, ten feet in diameter and four feet high with the opening opposite the prevailing winds. Caves were occupied and houses built of logs. (Alsop, 1961, p. 2)

Stansbury visited this region during a survey in 1852. He writes:

They were constructed in the usual form of cedar poles and logs of considerable size patched with bark and branches and were warm and quite comfortable. The odor of cedar was sweet and refreshing. (Stansbury, 1852, p. 111)

Dr. Peck, referring to his first appearance on the Goshute Reservation in 1917 describes it as follows:

The landscape was dismal enough to depress anyone. The Reservation was on an alluvial fan cuddled up against the foot of the high, precipitous slopes of Mt. Ibapah. It was bare of everything except scrubby sagebrush and a little stream flowing down the middle of it, the course of which was marked by some stunted willow brush. Along this stream were some fifty wickiups, and behind most of them, a dirt-roofed log cabin. A few discouraged looking dogs wandered about. Here and there stood a beat-up Ford touring car, or at least the bare essentials of such a vehicle. None of them had tops, windshields, lights, hoods, paint or spare tires. Close inspection showed one accessory always present, a horn with a big rubber bulb to squeeze when one wished to blow it. The Indians evidently liked music. Smoke was coming out of the tops of the wickiups, but none from the cabins.

I asked the agent, who now had joined me, about this peculiar circumstance. He reported that Washington (under pressure from the Indian Rights Society) had decreed that each family have a log cabin to live in when the weather was cold -- a snug little nest where they could gather around the fire and read about Minnehaha and eat pine nuts on cold winter evenings. The men had been paid
wages to go up on the mountain and cut logs and float or drag them down to the building sites, where imported labor shaped and erected the cabins. Each cabin cost the government about a thousand dollars. The Indians spent their earnings in a Nevada auto-wrecking yard for the cars parked beside their homes. They believed living in a house was unhealthy, and used them to store deer hides, sheep pelts, busted auto springs, saddles and other junk too bulky to keep in their living quarters, the wickiups. (Peck, 1959, pp. 160-161)

Their food appears to have been deer, occasionally mountain sheep and rarely a buffalo. Jack rabbits were plentiful and formed a staple in their diet and also their hides were used for clothing. Berries, seeds, root plants, crickets, grasshoppers, ants and other insects were used in the summer. The coyote appears to have been sacred among the Goshutes and was never harmed. Alsop (1961), and Steele (1970), both indicate that the Goshute looked upon the coyote with fear and awe, and it apparently was never killed nor the flesh eaten.

Josephy (1968), describes the people of the Great Basin area as Shoshonian speakers of the Uto-Aztecan language family. He describes them as best known under the group names Mono, Kern River, the Mission Tribes of California, the Northern and Southern Paiute in Nevada, and the Gosiute in Utah. He also indicates that in Northern and Eastern Utah were bands of Utes, and that various groups of Shoshones lived in the North from Eastern Oregon to Wyoming's Wind River.

There are several theories as to the origin of the Goshutes as a distinct group of Indians or a tribe. Simpson (1876), claims that the Gosiutes were a culmination of Shoshone people and some Ute renegades who had split from the main band under their chief, Goship, some two generations before 1876. Spendlove states:
According to the legends of the Shoshoni, the Utes, and the Paiutes, the Goshutes were the descendents of the misfits, the renegades and the undesirables who had been banished from their respective tribes many years before. And the Indians who lived in the more hospitable regions to the east and north held them in utter contempt. Whether this legend is true or not is open to speculation... (Spendlove, 1969, p. 26)

Burton (1862), described them as once protégés of the Shoshone, having the same language and limits and admitting outcasts of other tribes to strengthen their own ranks.

Chamberlin (1913, p. 2), offers the suggestion that because of the desert character of the region that the name Gosiute came to be applied to the tribe. According to Chamberlin: "The word in its etymologically more correct form, Kutsipiutsi or Gutsipiutsi, whence Gosiutsi -- meaning literally 'desert people.'" He states: "We have Ku'tsip or Gu'tsip, meaning ashes, dust, or dry earth plus people." Malouf (1950, p. 30), suggests: "The term Gosiute is closer to the original Gu'tsip than the term Goshute, as used by the Indian service," and indicates that it is probably for this reason that it has wider acceptance among anthropologists. He also indicates that in a personal interview Chamberlin assured him that the term Gosiute is derived from a native original and is not the product of white minds. The variations, he indicates, can be attributed to white interpretations of the native original.

Robert Steele, a Goshute, and one of the present tribal leaders, told the author in a personal interview that although some Shoshones and Utes had intermarried that the term Gosiute is the most correct, meaning "Gray Ute or Gray People," which seems to bear out Chamberlin's proposed solution to the origin of the term. Mr. Steele also indicated that Ibapah, the principle
Deep Creek area at the present time is derived from an

"im-pa," meaning gray, dirty, or clay water. Chamberlin

makes the same statement. Several members of the Goshute

showed the author a spring near Ibapah which produces clay colored

water continuously.

The first term applied to the people which we know as Goshutes today (Gosiute) seems to be the "snake diggers" used by George Washington Bean in an unpublished diary which dates 1852-1856. Many terms have been used to identify the Goshutes since that time. They are listed as follows in the order in which the reference was made.

Snake Diggers . . . Bean, 1852-1856
Goshute . . . Jensen, 1914, term used in 1854
Goshutes . . . Bean, 1854
Goshutes . . . Jones, 1890, term used in 1858
Go-sha-utes . . . Forney, 1858, p. 212
Goshoots . . . Mark Twain, 1858-1860, does not specify exact year
Gosha-Utes . . . Jarvis, 1859, p. 378
Gosh-Yuta . . . Burton, 1963, p. 533, term used in 1860
Gosha-Ute . . . Ibid.
Gos-ta-Utes . . . Huntington, 1862, term used in 1857
Shoshone-Goship . . . Treaty of 1863
Goships . . . Doty, 1863, pp. 317-319
Goshee Utes . . . Hatch, 1863
Goships . . . Irish, 1865, p. 144
Various authors refer to having seen Goshutes in the late 1800's. Although Jones (1890, p. 131), refers to having encountered a number of Weber and Goshutes in the Echo Canyon area in 1858 it appears that the
Goshutes were largely concentrated in that unattractive desolate part of the Great Basin known as the Great Salt Lake Desert.

Alsop (1961), describes the western half of Tooele County as occupied by two large valleys. The nearer one to Tooele City is described as Skull Valley, so named, according to some, because of human skulls found there by the first pioneers. Another theory is attributed to an account told by Dr. Walter M. Stookey. He said that the Indians told him: "It was heap, long, long time ago, many, many, many snows ago," when a heavy snow fall came to the valley. They pointed to places on the cliffs and high in the crotches of the trees and said that the snow was that deep -- possibly ten feet deep! The great snow lasted from thirty to forty days and it covered the buffalo and they all perished.

Alsop describes the second and more westerly valley as a great plain broken by the tips of mountains. She describes the most famous of these partly submerged mountain tops as Pilot Peak, and indicates that through the erosion of the ages, the valley has been filled with a fine silt. She states:

The salty waters leached from the mountains have dried upon the plain. The sun dried the surface into a salt crust over the sticky mud formed by the winter storms filtering through. In some spots the salt crust is 4 feet thick and as level as the surface of a lake. Much of the desert is snow white from the crystalized salt. (Alsop, 1961, p. 1)

This author found this to be so. In driving across this area the surface is so flat that one can see for miles over this white capped region and mirages of lakes appear frequently only to disappear as counterfeits as they are approached by the traveler. Into this region, according to Alsop, moved some tribes of Indians about the year 1700. She describes them as Gosiutes intermarried with some Paiutes, Shivwits, and Shoshones. She states:
There were never very many in number because of the barren character of the land. This hot treeless plain gave no shelter from the burning sun in the summer time nor against the bitter wind in the winter. There is no spot on earth more desolate and forbidding for human habitation. It was by great fortitude and great ingenuity that they survived. (Alsop, 1961, p. 1)

The Salt Flat News, published in Salt Lake City, in an October 1970 issue, quotes Jacob Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah in 1858 as reporting that he had visited a small tribe called the Go-sha-utes, living on the Utah–Nevada border and that "they are, without exception, the most miserable looking set of human beings that I ever beheld."

Mark Twain on a stage coach bound for Virginia City about this same period of time stated:

It was along in this wild country somewhere, and far from any habitation of white man, except the stage stations, that we came across the wretchedest type of mankind I have ever seen, up to this writing. I refer to the Goshoot Indians. From what we could see and all we could learn, they are very considerably inferior to even the despised Digger Indians of California. (Twain, 1890, p. 146)

A. J. Barnes, Indian Agent for the western Shoshone Indians, stated (1878, p. 548): "they (the Goshutes) are very destitute, have much disease, love whiskey."

Jarvis (1860), mentions a band of "Gosha-Utes fifty miles south of Pleasant Valley and 150 miles west of Fillmore, Utah." Steward (1938), places this locality near Baker, Nevada. Burton (1963), indicates that Egan Canyon, Nevada, was the western limit of the Gosiute. Malouf (1950), indicates that this is twenty to thirty miles west of the area usually assigned to the Goshute. Douglas (1870), indicates that the Gosiutes lived in the vicinity of Egan Canyon.
The treaty of 1863 defines the boundary thus:

Article 5. It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by the Goship tribe, as defined and described by said bands, are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Tooeoe or Green Mountains; and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla and Rush Valleys. (Reagan, 1934, p. 47)

The intermarriage of Goshutes with other bands has apparently been common. (Egan, 1917; Powell, 1874; Forney, 1858; Simpson, 1876; Bryant, 1848; Doty, 1864), and many others have reported seeing the Gosites mixed with Utes and other Shoshones. Alsop (1961), indicates that they were also intermarried with some Piutes, Shivwits, and Shoshones. Others have reported seeing the Gosites mixed with Utes.

Steward (1938), indicates that, linguistically the Gosites are wholly Shoshoni, having dialectic distinctiveness no greater than that which exists in Shoshone localities throughout Nevada. Malouf (1950), indicates that Ralph V. Chamberlin related to him in an interview in 1940 that at that time it appeared that the Nevada Shoshone dialects, pronunciation and vocabulary were becoming popular in use in Deep Creek as these people were in close contact with Indians in Ely, Nevada, and with Ruby Valley Shoshone.

Wick Miller, an anthropologist at the University of Utah who has studied and authored publications on the languages of the Great Basin, in a personal interview in the fall of 1970, stated that the Goshutes speak a language of the "Uto-Aztecan language family found from the Great Basin through Southern California; Southern Arizona; Northwestern Mexico, and to the valley of Mexico." This includes: "Shoshoni, Ute, Southern Paiute, Northern Paiute,
Mono, Luiseno, Hopi, Pima, Papago, Yagni, Tarahuma, Cora, Huichol, Aztec (or sometimes called Nahuatl).

He goes on to state:

This is not a complete list of Uto-Aztecan languages -- just some of the more common names. Most northern branch of the Uto-Aztecan family is Numic, composed of three sub-branches: Western Numic (Mono, Northern Paiute, Bannock), Southern Numic (Kawaiisu, Southern Paiute, Ute), and Central Numic (Panamint -- in Death Valley area --, Shoshoni, Gosiute, Comanche. In Central Numic there are two languages: (1) Panamint (or, as I sometimes call it Panamint Shoshoni), and (2) Shoshoni (or Shoshoni proper, as I sometimes call it). Gosiute and Comanche are simply dialects of Shoshoni, in the same way that Wind River Shoshoni, Fort Hall Shoshoni, Ruby Valley Shoshoni, etc., are all dialects. Comanche is a slightly more divergent dialect. (Miller, 1970, personal interview)

Population estimates for this group of Indians vary greatly. Estimates of population have been found all the way from 200 when the first white man came, by Alsop (1961), to 895 described by Douglas (1870), in the vicinity of Egan Canyon. It is this author's assumption that population estimates were made by surveying groups concentrating primarily around water and food supply sources and that some groups of Goshutes were missed at the times of the surveys. Other estimates were very likely made by settlers or immigrants who recorded the number of Indians that they met in various bands. It is possible that they only observed part of the centers where water and food supplies were available.

Reagan lists the population on the Deep Creek Reserve in 1914 as approximately 140. Dr. Peck lists the same number and describes the entire male population of the Goshute camp in 1917 as "some forty men and boys", and "every man over twenty-five was as big around as he was tall." Josephy
(1968), indicates that cold winters, dry hot summers, and scarcity of food supplies kept their numbers to a minimum. So called white man diseases also took their toll of the Goshute population when the first white people came in contact with the Indians of the Great Basin.
TREATIES THAT ESTABLISHED THE GOSHUTE RESERVATION

The colonizing of the Utah territory by the Mormons and their spread into arable valleys such as southeastern portions of Idaho and southeastern Nevada, and the establishment of overland trails by immigrant and wagon trains to the California and Oregon areas through the country inhabited by the Shoshone Indians resulted in trouble between some of the Indians, and the settlers and immigrants. This no doubt was occasioned by interference with the sparse game and water supplies of the Indians and interference of other resources contributing to their livelihood. As a result of this and possibly other agitation by immigrant trains and settlers, attacks of retaliation were made by the Indians. This resulted in a recommendation by officials of the Department of Interior and Indian Agents that subsistence and aid be furnished to the Indians.

On August 7, 1855, Garland Hurt, Indian Agent for the Territory of Utah, entered into a treaty of peace with the chiefs, headmen and warriors of the Shoshone nation occupying the northern and middle portions of the valley of the Humbolt River. This treaty provided for peaceful right of way through the Shoshone country for the whites and pledged friendship of the United States for the Shoshone nation. It appears that this treaty may not have been submitted to the Senate for ratification. In September of 1862, James Duane Doty, Superintendent of the Utah Superintendency and a man experienced in Indian affairs, reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he felt responsible
to again recommend that treaties be entered into with the Indians under his jurisdiction. This included the Utes, Shoshones, and Paiutes. He indicated that these three bands of Indians were the occupants of the territory obtained by the treaty with Mexico and that they were subject to the same rights and privileges as the Indians east of the Mississippi River.

In the meantime, Congress by the Act of July 5, 1862, 12 Sta. 512, 529, appropriated $20,000.00 "for defraying the expenses of negotiating a treaty with the Shoshonees or Snake Indians, or so much thereof as may be needed, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior." A special commission, consisting of Superintendent Doty, later Governor of Utah Territory, Luther Mann, Indian Agent in Utah Territory, and Henry Martin, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah Territory, was appointed by the President of the United States. They were instructed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to negotiate a treaty to establish amicable relations with the Shoshonees or Snake Indians and to obtain articles of agreement to render the overland mail routes and immigrant routes secure for free travel, and also to determine the boundaries which these Indians claimed. The Commissioners were directed to arrange meeting times and places so that the entire Shoshone Nation could be represented. The government's treaty commissioners were unable to meet with the Shoshone in the summer and winter of 1862-1863. Between July 2, 1863, and October 14, 1863, the treaty commissioners met at different points and on different dates and entered into treaties with the principal chiefs, headmen, and warriors of five different groups of the Shoshone
Nation. Following are the places, dates, and identities of the five different groups of the Shoshone Nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Identity of Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Bridger, Utah Territory</td>
<td>July 2, 1863</td>
<td>Shoshone Nation of Indians represented by its Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors of the Eastern Bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Elder, Utah Territory</td>
<td>July 30, 1863</td>
<td>Northwestern Bands of the Shoshone Indians represented by their chiefs and warriors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby Valley, Nevada Territory</td>
<td>October 1, 1863</td>
<td>Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs, and Principal Men and Warriors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuilla Valley, Utah Territory</td>
<td>October 12, 1863</td>
<td>Shoshonee-Goship Bands of Indians represented by their chiefs, principal men and warriors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda Spring, Idaho Territory</td>
<td>October 14, 1863</td>
<td>Chiefs of the Mixed Bands of Bannack and Shoshonee, occupying the valley of Shoshonee River (Kappler, 1903, pp. 657-786)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These Shoshone groups are sometimes referred to as the Doty groups or bands in Indian claims activities.

Each of the five treaties was transmitted to the Senate and ratified.

Subsequently, the government agents dealt with the Shoshone, sometimes using designations equating with the Doty groups, and on other occasions using other descriptive terms for groups or bands of Shoshone (including the Bannack). On June 14, 1867, President Andrew Johnson established the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho for Bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho. In 1868, a group of Shoshone, Bannack and Sheepeaters (in northern Idaho), then living north of the Doty line, ceded their Indian title on promise

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1 This is the treaty which relates to the Goshute Band.
of a reservation of two townships on the North Fork of the Salmon River
lying within the Territory of Idano, near the western boundary of Montana.
This treaty was not ratified, but the Indians of Tendoy's Band of Shoshone,
Bannack, and Sheepeaters were settled by the Montana Superintendent of
Indian Affairs at Lemhi in that area. The United States concluded a treaty at
Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on July 3, 1868, with the Eastern Band of
Shoshone and the Bannack Tribe of Indians. The Eastern Shoshone agreed to
make permanent settlement on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and
the government promised annuities and certain facilities on the reservation.
They further promised that whenever the Bannacks desired a reservation, or
the President of the United States should deem one advisable, that one would
be selected for them in their area. The government attempted to settle the
Bannacks on the Wind River Reservation with the Shoshone, but the Bannack
insisted upon a reservation in their own section of the country as provided
by the treaty.

The Goshute Indians, as the bands Doty denominated Shoshonee-
Goship are most frequently called, remained in general in Western Utah and
Eastern Nevada, ultimately to be settled in the vicinity of the Goshute Indian
Reservation, in Utah and Nevada, and the Skull Valley Indian Reservation in
Utah where they remain today. They were settled in this area as the result
of the "Shoshonee-Goship Treaty." On October 12, 1863, the treaty commiss­
oners assembled and met with the Shoshonee-Goship Bands of Indians belonging
to and affiliated with the Shoshone Nation of Indians at Tuilla Valley, just
south of Great Salt Lake in what is now the northeastern portion of Utah.
These bands of Indians occupied the territory lying in western Utah and
eastern Nevada, south of Salt Lake and south of the territory occupied by
the Northwestern Bands and east of that occupied by Western Bands of Sho-
shones. The treaty was as follows:

Shoshonee-Goship Treaty

Treaty of peace and friendship made at Tuilla Valley, in the
Territory of Utah, this 12th day of October, A. D. 1863, between
the United States of America, represented by the undersigned
commissioners, and the Shoshonee-Goship bands of Indians,
represented by their chiefs, principal men, and warriors, as
follows:

ARTICLE I. Peace and friendship is hereby established and
shall be hereafter maintained between the Shoshonee-Goship bands
of Indians and the citizens and Government of the United States;
and the said bands stipulate and agree that hostilities and all
depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph
lines, and upon the citizens of the United States, within their
country, shall cease.

ARTICLE II. It is further stipulated by said bands that the
several routes of travel through their country now or hereafter
used by white men shall be forever free and unobstructed by them,
for the use of the Government of the United States, and of all
emigrants and travellers within it under its authority and protection,
without molestation or injury from them. And if depredations are
at any time committed by bad men of their own or other tribes within
their country, the offenders shall be immediately taken and delivered
up to the proper officers of the United States to be punished as their
offences may deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing
peaceably over either of said routes is hereby guaranteed by said
bands.

Military posts may be established by the President of the United
States along said routes, or elsewhere in their country; and station-
houses may be erected and occupied at such points as may be nec-
essary for the comfort and convenience of travellers or for the use
of the mail or telegraph companies.

ARTICLE III. The telegraph and overland stage lines having
been established and operated by companies under the authority of
the United States through the country occupied by said bands, it is
expressly agreed that the same may be continued without hindrance,
molestation, or injury from the people of said bands, and that their
property, and the lives and property of passengers in the stages,
and of the employees of the respective companies, shall be protected
by them.
And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the Government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific Ocean, it is stipulated by said bands that the said railway or its branches may be located, constructed, and operated, and without molestation from them, through any portion of the country claimed or occupied by them.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed by the parties hereto that the country of the Goship tribe may be explored and prospected for gold and silver, or other minerals and metals; and when mines are discovered they may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed and ranches established wherever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building and other purposes, in any part of said country.

ARTICLE V. It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by the Goship tribe, as defined and described by said bands, are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Tooedoe or Green Mountains; and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla, and Rush Valleys.

ARTICLE VI. 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 settled as herdsmen or agriculturalists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary; and they do also agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain thereon.

ARTICLE VII. The United States being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians, in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same. Therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, and of their faithful observance by said bands, the United States promise and agree to pay to the said Goship tribe, or to the said bands, parties hereto, at the option of the President of the United States, annually, for the term of twenty years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as the President shall deem suitable for their wants and condition either as hunters or herdsmen. And the said bands, for themselves and for their tribe, hereby acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities as a full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game and the rights and privileges hereby conceded; and also one thousand dollars in provisions and goods at and before the signing of this treaty.

ARTICLE VIII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to admit any other or greater title or interest embraced within the territories described in said treaty in said tribes or bands of
Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Commissioner.
P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier General U. S. Army
Commanding District of Utah.
Tabby.
Adaseim.
Tintsapagin.
Harry-Nup.
(All signed by mark.)

Witnesses:
Amos Reed.
Charles H. Hampstead, Captain and Chief Commissionary,
District of Utah.
William Lee, Interpreter.
Jos. A. Gebon, Interpreter.
(Reagan, 1934, pp. 46-48)

Reagan (1934, p. 48), states: "The goods and money payment part of the treaty were all fulfilled and the Indians turned loose to look out for themselves for many years."

In 1866 the agent described these Indians as follows: "They are peaceful and loyal, striving to obtain their living by tilling the soil and laboring for the white whenever an opportunity presents, and producing almost entirely their own living."

The Utah Agency superintendent in 1868 stated:

These Indians range between the Great Salt Lake and the land of the Western Shoshones. Many of them are quite industrious, maintaining themselves in good part by herding stock and other labors for the settlers. (Reagan, 1934, p. 48)

In 1874 a missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints gathered a group of Gosiutes together into an area known as the Deep Creek area which apparently appeared to be almost a haven compared to the rest of the Great Salt Lake Desert. The Goshutes were assisted by the Mormon
people and most of them baptized members of the Mormon Church. Jensen (1914, p. 92) states that on June 2, 1874: "One hundred Goshute Indians were baptized by the Indian interpreter William Lee in Deep Creek, Tooele County, Utah."

Levi A. Green, in his report of 1876 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indicated that the Gosh-Utes claimed no assistance from the government, received assistance from the Mormons, many belonged to the church, and they (the church) had a great influence on them.

Reagan (1934), indicates that after a few years these Indians, which would be the Goshutes, were moved from Deep Creek to the site of the present reservation where the Mormon Church purchased a tract of land, acquired irrigation water rights and deeded the land to the Indians.

Malouf (1940), also mentions that the Latter-day Saints Church gathered the Goshutes together in the Deep Creek area and moved them to the site of the present reservation. He quotes Henderson (1900), as stating that between March 13th and 21st of 1883, the Indians at Deep Creek were established by the L. D. S. Church on 1,000 acres of land with water and some improvements.

Enroachment by white men caused the Goshutes extensive grief. Smith (1875, p. 601), indicates that the Gosi-Utes "are periodically driven off their small farms by whites" and Powell and Ingalls (1873, pp. 425-428), indicate that whenever the Gosiutes got a piece of land cultivated, a white man would take it.

Malouf (1940), indicates that the treaties fulfillment on the part of the Federal Government was still a major political issue in the eyes of the Goshute
leaders in 1940 and the controversies between the whites and natives were still going on.

Reagan (1934), indicates that the white men attempted to take away the Indian water rights. Powell and Ingalls (1873, pp. 425-428), in a report to the Secretary of Interior state that whenever the Indians were able to get a piece of land under cultivation a white man would force them off from it. This led to a court case which specified the Indian water rights and through executive order (No. 1903) dated March 23, 1914, acreage was set aside for a reservation. According to Reagan:

A part of the tribe was placed on the Skull Valley reservation, near Grantsville, Utah, and the remainder was placed on the Deep Creek reservation, a part of which lands had been deeded them by the Church, as previously mentioned, the reserve also carrying with it the previous water rights which they had won through the courts. The reservation grant also gave the Indians unrestricted right to hunt within its boundaries. . . . (Reagan, 1934, p. 50)

The executive order establishing the reservation reads as follows:

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 1, 1914

(Copy of Executive Order.)

Mr. Alonzo D. Creel, Special Agent in Charge of the Scattered Bands of Indians in Utah.

Sir: There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of Executive Order No. 1903, dated March 23, 1914, reserving certain lands in the State of Utah for the Goshute and other Indians.

Respectfully,

(Signed:) C. F. Hauke,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

Executive Order

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands in the State of Utah be, and same are hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale or other disposition and set aside for the use and benefit of the Goshute and other Indians on the public domain in the state of Utah.

All of township 11 south, range 10 west, except section 36; sections 2 to 11, inclusive, and sections 14 and 22, inclusive,
township 12 south, range 19 west of the Salt Lake meridian.

This order is subject to any prior, valid existing rights of any persons, and does not include any lands the title to which has passed from the United States.

Woodrow Wilson.

The White House,
March 23, 1914.

(No. 1903)

(Reagan, 1934, pp. 50-51)

Reagan indicates that in 1914 when this part of the reservation was established that the Goshute Indians numbered about 140.

In 1938 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives for the purpose of increasing the acreage of the reservation. It is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Report No. 1909
GOSHUTE AND OTHER INDIANS
March 7, 1938. -- Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT
(To accompany H. R. 8885)

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8885) for the benefit of the Goshute and other Indians, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The Goshute Indian Reservation

The Goshute Indian Reservation is located on a rocky bench. It has less than 50 acres of good, tillable soil and no dependable water supply. Under these conditions, the Goshute Indians could never be self-supporting.

The Triune Ranch

The Triune ranch adjoins the Goshute Reservation and consists of 6,513 acres of land, about 600 acres of which is irrigated by Spring Creek the largest stream in that locality (normal flow about 10 second-feet).

For many years there has been a controversy between the Indians and the owners of Triune ranch over the ownership of Johnson Creek.

The Department of the Interior has a contract to purchase the Triune ranch lands, improvements, and chattels, which will be paid for out of the regular appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
H. R. 8885

The purpose of the bill is to enlarge the Goshute Reservation to include the Triune ranch holdings and enough of the surrounding public domain to make fence lines as straight as possible. (The total amount of land involved is about 2 1/2 townships.)

The passage of H. R. 8885 will accomplish the following:

1. It will make the Goshute Indians self-supporting, as it will provide them with sufficient agricultural land with an ample and dependable water supply.
2. It will provide ample summer and winter range for livestock.
3. It will settle the Johnson Creek water controversy, which has existed for many years.
4. This enlargement of the Goshute Reservation will provide a suitable place where the Secretary of the Interior can locate several small bands of Indians who are now homeless and are scattered throughout eastern Nevada.

The following is a letter received from the Secretary of the Interior relative to this proposed legislation:

Hon. Will Rogers,
Department of the Interior,

My Dear Mr. Chairman:

Further reference is made to your request of January 10 for a report on H. R. 8885, a bill for the benefit of the Goshute and other Indians, and for other purposes.

This is a companion bill to S. 2777, upon which favorable report was made by this Department to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on August 20, 1937. In that report it was recommended that the last sentence in section 2 of the Senate bill be amended to read as follows: "Title to the foregoing property to be acquired under the provisions of this Act shall be taken in trust for such Goshute and other Indians as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior." It is observed that H. R. 8885 embraces this change.

Fundamentally, the bill is for the purpose of providing more economic lands for the Goshute Indians than they now have; also to provide an area with good economic possibilities for the relocation of other Indian groups in that general area who also are now located on uneconomic lands.

The present Goshute Reservation consists of 34,500 acres, practically all of which is rocky and totally unfit for agriculture and of very little grazing value. The total number of Goshute Indians on the present reservation is 152, representing approximately 38 families. There is a small group numbering 39 Goshute Indians living on what is known as the Skull Valley Reservation. This reservation likewise is very baren and is practically worthless from an economic
stand-point. It is proposed to relocate these Skull Valley Goshutes in the area described in section 1 of the bill, and such other Indians in that general locality as may be desirous of moving to this more desirable area.

Section 1 is twofold in its scope, authorizing the setting aside permanently for Indian use certain described public domain; this action is conditioned on the purchase of certain private holdings, commonly referred to as the Triune ranch, part of which is within the described public land area. There are no privately owned lands within the area proposed for withdrawal except those for which we have an offer of sale. No other parties will be affected by the passage of this bill. The enactment of this legislation will practically solve the two major problems at this point, the lack of land suitable for agricultural purposes and a dependable water supply. It would also terminate a controversy of long standing with respect to the ownership of water in this area.

Section 2 of the bill provides the necessary authority and indicates the funds to be used in carrying out the purchase program contained in section 1. The total cost of the privately owned lands, improvements, and chattels will not exceed $100,000.

For the reasons stated, I recommend the enactment of H. R. 8885.

The Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,
Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior.

(Report No. 1909, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, 3rd Session, 1938, pp. 1-2)

Executive order 1903 and House of Representatives report No. 1909 provided for the acquisition of approximately 41,576 acres of land to be included as a part of the Goshute Indian Reservation in Deep Creek. Additional acreage was added by the purchase of private land through exchange or by acreage set aside by public domain. These transactions were accomplished between 1934 and 1939 establishing the present reservation acreage of 110,392 acres. Most reports and references list the acreage of the Goshute Indian Reservation as being approximately 111,000 acres.
PROFILE OF THE DEEP CREEK AREA

Geography and General Description

One hundred and fifty miles southwest of Salt Lake, eight miles east of the western boundary of Utah and 70 miles south of Wendover station on the Western Pacific Railroad, is a north and south mountain range called the Deep Creek Mountain Range. Reagan describes the area in this manner:

It is one of the basin ranges and is the result of a gigantic normal fault on its western side. The escarpment shows a displacement of about 14,000 feet, 6,000 feet of which still remain, the crest rising 6,000 feet above the Deep Creek Valley to the Westward. The fault block is tilted eastward, gradually sloping to the foot of the Fish Spring Range, to which it is a down-throw side. The main ridge culminates in Bald Mountain, (11,000 feet in altitude), and Haystack or Ibapah Peak, (12,101 feet in height). At the south terminus of the range a succession of faulting brings in a succession of westward fault-block spurs with eastward dipping strata, known collectively as the Spring Creek Range. Another spur leading off eastward from Goodwin (Gold Hill) is known as the Clifton Mountains. The whole mountain series is the result of a succession of the north and south faults with strata dipping at a high angle to the eastward. (Reagan, 1929, p. 105)

Many people have described the Deep Creek Valley, which is located west of this series of mountains, as comprised of an ancient lake area, surrounded in the main by the Deep Creek and the Spring Creek ranges of mountains. The area is drained by Deep Creek which is a combination of Fifteen Mile Creek and Spring Creek and their tributaries. Reagan calls the area "Lower Egypt" because of its fertility and describes the mountain districts as able to take care of the area's livestock. Into this domain of the
Goshute migrated a group of early settlers looking for homesteads and places to rear their families. Among these early white settlers of the Deep Creek Valley were: George Eta, John Erickson, the Lees, Proberts, Cooks, Huberts, Kelleys, Stewarts, Fergusons, Sniveleys, Bonemonts, Felts, Hudsons, Sherridans, Mulders, Weavers, Mr. Hiks, and Wade Parrish.

Reagan (1929, p. 110), states: "Some sixty years ago ore of the lead variety was discovered by Indians in the Deep Creek Range." It is reported that since they did not understand minerals and their values that this ore was shown to some of the white settlers. A mining craze resulted. The Queen of Sheba and Spring Creek districts were prospected, mining began, and about fifty running claims were operating all within the limits of the present Indian Reservation boundary. Ore was found at Gold Hill and a mining boom existed in that area for a period of time. With the discovery of tungsten a new emphasis was given to mining interest. Reagan (1929), and Peck (1959), both verify the activity of that area. A million dollar railroad was completed from Wendover to Goodwin (Gold Hill) and within a few months this area grew from a single house which was the post office and a few mining shacks to a mining city. At the end of the war the demand for tungsten decreased and prices slumped and the work declined. However, the ores of lead, silver, copper, and gold are being mined on a small scale at the present time in this area.

Reagan (1929), describes the four principle mining districts in this area as the Queen of Sheba, Spring Creek, Trout Creek, and the Clifton-Gold
Hill section. The first two are in the limits of the present Goshute Indian Reservation.

The present Goshute Indian Reservation is located in western Utah and eastern Nevada, approximately 70 miles south of Wendover, Utah and/or Nevada, and 95 northeast of Ely, Nevada. Access to the reservation is from U. S. highway alternate 50 which connects Wendover, Utah, and Ely, Nevada. Gravel roads, one of the limiting factors at the present time, enter the reservation. Traveling from Wendover, Utah, involves a 70 mile trip, the first 27 miles on alternate 50 with the remaining 43 miles on a gravel road. Access from Ely is north about 35 miles on alternate 50 followed by a 60 mile drive on a gravel road. Access to the reservation can be made from Delta on the Beryllium road which involves a 41 mile trip on oiled road and an 86 mile drive on gravel road. There is also a gravel road which leads from Ibapah through Gold Hill and Fish Springs following much of the old Pony Express route into Tooele. This road is rough and involves approximately 110 miles of either dirt or gravel.

The reservation straddles the Utah-Nevada border with approximately 39,000 acres in Utah and 72,000 acres in Nevada comprising a total of approximately 111,000 acres. The reservation extends into three counties: Tooele and Juab Counties in Utah and White Pine County in Nevada. In addition, approximately 19,189 acres are owned by private ranchers in the surrounding area, 37,531 acres are state owned, and approximately 330,638 acres are controlled by the Bureau of Land Management which is designated as the Gold Hill Management Unit.
The principle stream of the area is Deep Creek which runs from the southern border of the reservation northward until it completely disappears into the strata of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Fifteen Mile and Spring Creek, which are fed by melting snow and various springs in the Deep Creek range, join at Ibapah, Utah, to become part of Deep Creek.

Located east of the reservation with elevations up to 12,101 feet are the Deep Creek range of mountains which many refer to as the most prominent topographical feature in the area. The mountains provide excellent summer grazing for livestock and the desert area offers good fall, winter, and spring grazing. Both areas show possibilities for increased grazing capacities. Both the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are active in range improvement practices. Because of a short growing season, 75 frost free days during 1970, gardens and crops are limited to early maturing varieties. Crops grown are limited primarily to alfalfa, some small grains and a large amount of native meadow hay.

The number of frost free days was verified by the author through an examination of the records of the official weather bureau at Ibapah which showed a temperature of 27°F on June 30, 1970, and a temperature of 20°F on September 13, 1970. The author ignored temperatures of 32°F on September 2nd, and 31°F on September 10, 1970, as extensive frost damage was not evident on these two days. The frost of September 13th, however, followed by continuous temperatures below this level stopped crop growth for the season. Thus the 75 frost free days were determined from July 1st through September 13th.
Extreme winter temperatures were also observed. The weather station for the dates of January 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1971, recorded temperatures of \(-15^\circ F., -20^\circ F., -24^\circ F., -30^\circ F.,\) and \(-22^\circ F.\). This compares with January 1970 when temperatures of a \(-20^\circ F.\) to a \(-30^\circ F.\) prevailed for four or five day periods.

Because of improper water management much of the area along Fifteen Mile Creek, Spring Creek, and Deep Creek has become a type of a wet meadow area with excessive alkalinity and salinity present in certain spots which prohibit crop production. Much of the meadow area owned by both Indian and non-Indian residents is managed for one cutting of native hay during the summer and grazed the remaining part of the year.

During the summer of 1970, the author, and Karl Parker, Extension Range Specialist for Utah State University, completed a range evaluation program for the Goshute Reservation. The following elevations were recorded from an altimeter mounted on the dash board of a pickup. The elevation at the training headquarters was 5500 feet; on the road on the turn-off to Kemp’s Ranch, 5680 feet; at the Kemp Ranch, 5750 feet; at Dell Springs, 6550 feet; on North Unit 5A, 6200 feet; at the head of Johnsons Canyon, 7560 feet; at Jim Steele’s, 5725 feet; and at Bob Steele’s, 5750 feet.

The principle center for the Deep Creek area, including the reservation, is at Ibapah, approximately eight miles from the upper reservation and four miles from Tribal Headquarters. At Ibapah are located the post office, two general stores with gasoline and diesel fuels, an elementary school, and a mobile telephone which is the only one within forty miles. The principle
Indian settlements are at Eight-Mile Ranch, Goshute on the Upper Reservation which used to be the principle center with the government school, Tribal Headquarters, etc., and the area known at present as Tribal Headquarters which is an addition to the reservation achieved by the purchase of ranches by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Tribe.

**Population**

The Goshute Reservation population fluctuates considerably throughout the year being the largest during the summer months. During the winter months many of the school-aged children are sent to boarding schools such as the one in Carson City, Nevada. Some children go on the L. D. S. Church Placement Program and whole families move to Wendover or other communities while school is in session.

A demographic survey believed completed by the Public Health Service in July 1963, included Goshute Indian families living in the following areas:

Table 1. Demographic survey of Goshute Indians, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantsville, Utah</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skull Valley, Utah</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goshute, Utah</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibapah, Utah</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight-Mile Ranch, Nevada</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendover, Nevada</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>43 families</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(252, total population)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The survey shows 25 families living on the Goshute Reservation in 1963 (Goshute, Ibapah, and Eight-Mile).

It is interesting to note that those conducting this survey stated:

Although the Goshutes living in the communities of Goshute, Ibapah, and the Eight-Mile Ranch area of Nevada are in close geographical proximity, there is some logic in dividing them, as they are not united ideologically. (Survey of Goshute Indians, 1963, Courtesy of Lyman S. Tyler, University of Utah)

Goshute, which is now referred to as the upper reservation, the Eight-Mile area, and Ibapah or present Tribal Headquarters are at the present time much more united; although some feeling of political disunity still exists among a few. The participation of the whole reservation in the skill training program, the weekly community movies, softball and basketball programs would indicate that ideologically the people are becoming more united.

The successful beading club and the last tribal election also indicate that the major part of the agitation comes from Goshute tribal members presently living outside of the reservation. For the purpose of this study they are not separated and no attempt is made to list the Goshute population at Wendover, Skull Valley, or Grantsville.

A demographic survey by the United States Public Health Service by house number and household shows 160 people on the reservation in 1967.
Table 2. Indian population by age class, Goshute Reservation, 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be mentioned that the survey of 1963 lists 25 families. This included unmarried males, widowed females, and males. The survey of 1969 only reflects complete family households, not single member households. Many of the people who were single member families in 1963 were deceased at the time of the 1969 and 1970 surveys. The others were counted in the total population but not surveyed as family units.
There were twelve Indian families living on the reservation and twelve non-Indian families in the Deep Creek area when the survey was made in the spring of 1969.

**Table 3. Population by age class, Goshute Reservation area, spring 1969**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 shows both the Indian population of the Goshute Reservation and the non-Indians of the Deep Creek area. As the table indicates, forty Indian people or 55 percent of the Indian population is under the age of eighteen,
and seventeen or 23 percent are over the age of forty-six. In most instances, successful communities have a high percentage of their people in the nineteen to forty-five age group bracket. No doubt, the lack of income-producing activities in the area contributes to the absence of this age group on the Goshute Indian Reservation. Seventy-one percent of the people in the Deep Creek area are Indian and 29 percent non-Indian in this survey.

Table 4. Population by age class, Goshute Reservation area, spring 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Non-Indian Male</th>
<th>Non-Indian Female</th>
<th>Indian Male</th>
<th>Indian Female</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Table 4 the non-Indian population increase is due to one Manpower Development and Training family and two new non-Indian ranch families. The Indian increase in age group 19 to 45 is due to employment in the MDTA training program and their family members reflect the increase in total Indian population over the 1969 survey.

The following page indicates the location of the homes on the Goshute Reservation during the survey taken in the spring of 1970. Some of the families listed for part of these homes are in name only as they are working and living in other areas. Table 4 indicates 16 families with a total population of 97 people during the survey and reflects all of the Goshutes living on the reservation. By totaling the complete families of all the heads of households owning homes, as reflected in Table 5, there is a total population of 135 people which compares with the 1967 demographic survey taken by the Public Health Service. They included these families although they were not living on the reservation and employed there both in 1967 and in a survey which they made in December of 1970. For the purpose of this study it was most realistic to list only the Goshute people who were actually involved in tribal activities and employment on the reservation when the survey was made.
Table 5. Heads of households or families living on Goshute Indian Reservation, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Number</th>
<th>Head of House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Robert Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jay Benson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jimmy Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Roy Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Leo Pete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Darrell Pete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Harry Bonnemont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Louis Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hubert Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Henry Pete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Molly McCurdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>Robin Bullcreek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>May Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>George Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ada McCurdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Archie Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Earl Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*See Figure 1 on following page.*
Figure 1. Goshute Indian Reservation -- Utah and Nevada
Utilities

There is a mobile telephone located at the post office in Ibapah which serves the reservation and Deep Creek area. Calls are placed through a mobile operator located in Salt Lake City and relayed in and out of the area from a transmitter located on a mountain by Wendover. The next nearest telephone is approximately forty miles away at Ferguson, Nevada. This is a phone booth located by the Nevada State Road Department buildings, and the operator is reached by means of a hand crank.

Electricity is provided by power generator, primarily diesel powered, either one-cylinder Witte or two-cylinder Listers. Eight of the twelve non-Indian families surveyed had electricity. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a generator at the Tribal Headquarters. This building served as a school in the past. The children attending the Ibapah Elementary School eat lunch at the Tribal building. The Tribal offices are maintained and Tribal Council Meetings are conducted in this building. Three Indian families are provided electricity by the 7 1/2 KVA diesel-powered Witte generator at the Tribal building and one family has the services of a 1 1/2 KVA Montgomery Ward gasoline powered generator which is used for washing and occasionally home lighting.

Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc., a Nevada Corporation organized for the purpose of bringing low cost, dependable electrical energy into rural areas, has as its goal the electrification of one of the last great power deserts of the United States of which the Deep Creek area comprises a portion. They propose
to construct 400 miles of transmission lines and 1000 miles of distribution lines in central eastern Nevada and central western Utah. Their goal is to provide Central Station electric service to rural consumers who do not now enjoy such services.

Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc. is an REA Cooperative owned by the people it serves. It is also a contributor to the tax levies. They have set the early part of 1973 as the date for Central Station electric service to be available in the Deep Creek area. They are projecting a minimum monthly charge of $6.00 where 5 KVA or less transformer capacity is required. Their projected rates range from 12¢ per kwh for the first 50 kwh to 1.5¢ per kwh for kwh over 1100. This is rather inexpensive electricity for any area. When one considers the fact that it will be dependable and also compares the cost of maintaining the diesel generators, it should provide a real boost to the area.

Mt. Wheeler is also projecting electricity for three-phase farm use and industrial use at comparable rates.

One of the advantages of the area is the availability of good underground water. All of the non-Indian families of the Deep Creek area have access to well water, which is normally pumped into a pressure system by electricity generated by generators. In July and August of 1970 the Public Health Service drilled wells for all Indian families who had made application for a well. These were cased with acceptable well casings and equipped with hand pumps. The necessary fittings were left in these wells so that when electricity comes to the area they will be equipped with submersible pumps.
and pitless adapters, thus providing culinary water in the homes of the Indian families who have the wells.

Eight of twelve non-Indian families indicated indoor plumbing. However, none of the Indian families surveyed indicated indoor plumbing.

Communications

Two TV stations, channels 2 and 5, are received faintly from Salt Lake City. Some of the non-Indian families of the area have TV sets but the reception is poor except for channel 5 on occasions. Six out of 12 non-Indian families have TV sets. None of the Indian families indicated having TV sets. Radio is received in the area from stations located both in Utah and Nevada. All non-Indian families and 11 out of 12 Indian families have radios in their homes. It is this authors’ impression that all of the Indians on the reservation listen to the radio as they seem to know the very latest in current events.

Newspapers can be subscribed to from Salt Lake City. Some of the non-Indian families subscribe to the Deseret News which is delivered twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays with the mail. The Indian people subscribe to the Native Nevadian and other Indian published newspapers which also come in the mail deliveries.
Transportation

The methods of reaching the reservation and conditions of the roads has already been discussed under the heading "General Description of the Area." There is no bus service into the area. The majority of the people in the area either own an automobile or have access to one through a relative or friend. Frequent trips are made to Ely and Wendover. There is bus service in Wendover, 60 miles away, and airplane service in Ely, 95 miles away.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent and doctor normally fly into the reservation once each month, in a small airplane and land on the gravel road between Ibapah and Tribal Headquarters.

Education Facilities

In 1969 the Indian children from Juab and White Pine Counties were combined with the non-Indian children of the Deep Creek area in the elementary school located south of the post office. Integration has not been complete, as there was only one non-Indian enrolled in grades one through eight in 1969 and two in grades one through six in 1970. Most of the non-Indian families have children in the 9th through 12th grade age group who must be boarded either at Grantsville or Tooele as there is no high school held in Ibapah. These families have found it convenient to also send their younger children to these areas with their older brothers and sisters. The MDTA children have attended the local school and Head Start with the Indian children.
The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the two school districts involved are completing a building program which has expanded the amount of floor space at the school.

In the fall of 1970 a Head Start Program, on an eight month basis, was initiated by the Tribe under the supervision of Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada. Previously, two or three month Head Start Programs conducted during the summer months have been held. The following tables show the preschool, Head Start, and elementary school enrollments.

Table 6. Pre-school Indian children, spring 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following chart shows the ages of the children enrolled in the Head Start Program in 1970. Four of those enrolled are non-Indian children.
Table 7. Head Start enrollees, fall 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey of 1963 reflected an average educational attainment of the adult Indians on the Goshute Reservation of 6.1 years completed. The survey of 1970 showed an educational attainment of 6.6 years completed, a slight improvement.

Young families in the 19 to 45 age group bracket returning to the area would improve educational attainment figures. As a comparison the non-Indian educational attainment of the area is 11 years plus, completed, reflecting a large majority who have attended college.

Table 8 on the following page shows that of the 27 school aged children, 13 attended school at Ibapah during the 1969-70 school year. Fourteen attended school elsewhere, either at Stewart or on the L. D. S. Church Placement Program.
Table 8. Indian school age children, spring 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing

Housing consists of three or four room homes constructed of split logs obtained from the surrounding mountains. They are heated by wood, coal, and occasionally oil stoves or heaters. The demographic survey of 1963 showed an average number of 2.7 rooms in each home and an average number of 2.5 people per room, or an average of 6.75 people per home. The survey of 1970 showed an average of three rooms in each home and an average number of 2.75 people per room or an average of 8.25 people per home. During periods of employment two or three families will live in one three-room home. This usually occurs during the summer farm labor season. Improved housing is desirable.

Industry and Natural Resources

All of the non-Indian families of the area are primarily employed in livestock income-producing activities with the exception of the operators of the Ibapah Post Office and store. One Indian family maintains a profitable sheep operation on the reservation. The rest of the agricultural operations on the reservation are marginal units either because of small acreage, small numbers, or inability to follow consistent management practices. There are families, both Indian and non-Indian, who desire to live in the Deep Creek area but are unable to do so because of the lack of income producing resources, either natural or industrial.

In January of 1970 a Manpower Development and Training Program was started under the direction of Dr. Von H. Jarrett, Head of the Department
of Agricultural Education at Utah State University in Logan, Utah. The instructors were Lavon Day and Arden Maughan. This six-month training program was designed to teach the trainees in the principles of agricultural and livestock practices and the repair and operation of farm equipment. It became apparent early in the course that agricultural resources were not sufficient, nor was the interest of many of the trainees, to expect that realistic profitable agricultural enterprises could be provided for the total population of the area. An evaluation of the six-month training program is included as Appendix C.

Investigation was begun as to the possibility of industrial development. The training program was extended from June through October 1, 1970. This allowed the instructors to provide on-the-spot assistance to those involved in agricultural practices. It also provided the opportunity to work with various groups attempting to assist the Goshutes in developing some type of small industry.

The Goshute Reservation Overall Economic Development Plan, (OEDP) which was submitted in the spring of 1970, lists four resources on the reservation as: 1. Human resources, 2. Land resources, 3. Water resources, and 4. Capital resources. Future improvements, both social and economic, on the reservation largely depend on the development of these resources.

**Human resources**

The ability of the Goshutes to acquire skills readily has been demonstrated by the accomplishments of the men in the MDTA training program.
The men have all demonstrated a proficiency in learning welding patterns, purpose for and use of tools, and project construction layout. They have an amazing capacity for solving procedural problems in mechanics and construction of shop projects. One example is an adult male who designed and constructed a fertilizer applicator complete with agitator and sliding controlled outlets with no help from plans or blue prints. Cattle guards, pickup racks, and trailers have also been completed.

This ability has also been demonstrated by the women in a one-day trial production of a windshield plastic product called "Frost-guard." This experiment was conducted while investigating the possibility of contracting with a plastic firm to assemble a product which they had patented and were marketing. This involved six of the women who cut the plastic to size, installed end pieces, springs, and holders. The product was then packaged in a plastic wrapper and sealed with an electric sealer. The Indian women were able to produce one frost-guard per minute on the first trial run with no previous exposure to the product or practice.

If markets can be developed and operating capital obtained the Goshutes, both men and women, have demonstrated the ability to produce such products competitively.

Table 9 shows the highest unemployment rate in the male Indian group at 35 percent. In the male, non-Indian group the unemployment rate is 9.9 percent and the total unemployment rate for the area is 21.1 percent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th></th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years and over</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Force:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In school</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Labor Force</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (%)</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This does not seem to represent as high an unemployment rate as would be suspected for a group of people of this type. When underemployment is considered however, a different situation is evident. There is manpower available that could work in a small industry that are only partially employed now. Underemployment appears to be one of the major problems of the area.

Table 10. Age distribution, head of household, Goshute Indian Reservation area, spring 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-65</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Skill or trade of head of household, January 1, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill or trade of head of household</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto Mechanic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Equipment Operator</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet Metal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Grade Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12. Work experience in trade, previous 12 months, January 1, 1969 to January 1, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work experience in trade</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The survey showed that the heads of the households were not necessarily without skills. Fourteen out of 22 heads of households had some type of skill or skills. The survey also indicated, however, that only three of these fourteen had been actively engaged during the past year in an occupation associated with one of their skills.

The human resources in the area could be characterized as generally under twenty years of age or over forty-six years of age and under-utilized, or underemployed with few or no opportunities to engage in acquired skills or to be employed full time. Many of the jobs are seasonal such as ranch work, sheep shearing, and cropharvesting. Some type of industry would attract families in the twenty to forty-six year age group. The present MDTA Training Program which will end May 7, 1971, will graduate twenty people, both Indian and non-Indian, skilled in welding practices. It is the desire of all the agencies working with the Goshute Tribal Council at the present time to develop an industry which will employ these men full time and utilize their skills. The proposal which has been prepared and submitted presenting the time table and the costs of initiating this industry is included as Appendix H.

Land resources

The Goshute Indian Reservation comprises approximately 111,000 acres. The principle use of the land resource is associated with ranching operations. The principle ranching operation consists of cow-calf operations, with one of the Indian ranchers attempting a small calf feeding enterprise.
Hay and a small amount of grain are grown to be utilized as winter feed. Management practices can be improved and more potential realized than at the present time.

One area in the head of Johnson Canyon especially shows possibility as a tribally owned, developed, and managed recreational enterprise. If properly developed this enterprise could employ a large number of tribal people, both men and women. The attitude of the majority of the tribal members does not provide the proper climate for a development of this type at the present time.

The soil in the Deep Creek area is fertile. Observations of the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs soil surveys, and the author's own examination indicate the following soil types. In general the soil on the upper reservation is a sandy loam soil underlain by a hardpan at 12 to 14 inches. This type of soil carries down to the north to roughly the Bureau of Land Management boundary. The soils from there to the east through Kemp's ranch and on to the north in the area of the Sherm Cook property is a deep loam soil in excess of three feet. From the Sherm Cook property to north of Nicholes store the soil is a deep clay loam with poor drainage. From this area north past the Jay Hicks ranch the soil is a deep silty clay loam with poor drainage. The area exemplifies this by the meadows which they are utilizing for pasture and meadow hay production. The area along West Creek and all of the area from the seeps through the Bates property and on up past the Benson property is also a silty clay loam, or clay loam
with poor drainage. With proper drainage practices where needed excellent crops can be grown when adequately fertilized. In the alluvial fan areas of the mountains, soil depths vary from zero to several inches in depth.

A range survey was made by Karl Parker, Extension Range Specialist of Utah State University and the author, in company with Robert Steele, Tribal Community Developer, in August of 1970. The survey was made as a part of the summer training program. The results and recommendations of this survey are included in Appendix E.

**Water resources**

Fifteen Mile Creek, Spring Creek, and their tributaries are the principal streams of the reservation. Deep Creek, which heads north of the reservation boundary, picks up Fifteen Mile and Spring Creeks and flows through the rest of the Deep Creek area and north into the Great Salt Lake Desert.

A lengthy case of litigation in the Third Judicial District Court of Tooele County gave the Goshutes one third of all the water rights on Fifteen Mile Creek and its tributaries. When additions were made to the reservation the rights of Spring Creek were also added to the Indian water rights.

The lack of facilities for water storage and control hamper the agricultural efficiency of the area. There seems to be ample water to irrigate many more acres if it were stored and controlled. There is one reservoir which was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It does not
hold water nor fill because of the rapid absorption rate of the soil in the drainage area feeding into it.

Listed in the following tables are stream flow readings for the Deep Creek and Fifteen Mile Creek as recorded by the United States Geological Survey in 1967-68.

Table 13. Monthly water flow of the Deep Creek in 1967-68 in second feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Flow in Second Feet</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Flow in Second Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>36.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>344.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>63.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>27.18</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>23.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>39.63</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>33.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14. Water flow of Fifteen Mile Creek as recorded in 1967-68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>cfs</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>cfs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 26, 1967</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>May 2, 1968</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5, 1967</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>May 28, 1968</td>
<td>7.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 10, 1968</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>June 25, 1968</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 8, 1968</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>July 25, 1968</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 7, 1968</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>August 22, 1968</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 4, 1968</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>September 18, 1968</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capital resources

These resources consist primarily of machinery and equipment owned by the individual ranchers, the shop which was constructed for the MDTA Training Program and equipment which the MDTA instructors and Dr. Jarrett have assisted the tribe in obtaining. Replacement parts and supplies are somewhat difficult to obtain because of the remoteness of the area and the absence of paved roads, and accessability of all-weather roads of any dependability.

Financial assistance is difficult for the Goshute Tribe to obtain. The author has been unable to find any record of cash settlements from the government except in the treaty of 1863. The individual tribal members have obtained livestock operating loans from Farmers Home Administration. Capital for financing industrial development is not available. Money would have to come in the form of a grant in aid. It would seem almost impossible for the tribe to provide collateral for credit or a direct loan.

A corporation has been formed, comprised of five Indians and two non-Indians, for the purpose of initiating and contracting with individuals and firms interested in developing industry in the area. Application has been made by the corporation for grants, loans, and matching funds to provide capital for utilizing the resources of the area. A sample of one of these applications has been included as Appendix H.
**Economic Status**

Table 15. Family income, Deep Creek residents, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $1,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-$1,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000-$2,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000-$3,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000-$4,999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000-$9,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 &amp; over</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison of the income distribution of the Indian population with the non-Indian population of the Deep Creek area indicates relatively low income for the Indian families. Six of ten non-Indian families show income over $5,000 annually while nine of twelve Indian families show total family incomes under $3,000.

Twenty-five percent of the Indian families surveyed indicated they were receiving public assistance.
Social-Cultural Characteristics

Education level

The adult Goshutes living on the reservation in 1970 had an average educational attainment of 6.6 years. Most of the children on the L.D.S. Church Placement and those attending the Stewart Indian School are graduating from high school. If they return to Deep Creek to live they will improve the educational attainment average.

Language

As mentioned earlier, the language spoken is from the Uto-Aztecan language family. English is also spoken by most of the residents. The author has been able to talk with all but one of the people encountered on the reservation. The one exception was a woman of unknown age, over the age of ninety. Some of the older Goshutes, particularly those who have had no formal education, do not understand some terms, particularly those associated with the training, welding, animal health, and engine over-haul. Conversations can be carried on, however.

The children in the Head Start Program, although hesitant at first, now speak English and Goshute and use both while playing among themselves.

Religion

Fifty-six percent of the Goshutes in the Deep Creek area indicate no religion, Indian religion, Catholic or Protestant. However, 44 percent indicate that they are L.D.S.
The L. D. S. Church holds regular services each week at the elementary school with Indians and non-Indians participating together. There are no other services held except for occasional peyote ceremonies, a product of the Indian religion.

Tribal government

The tribe ratified a Constitution and By-laws on November 9, 1940, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 25, 1940, which established the official tribal governmental structure.

As of January 1, 1971, the Tribal Council included Leo Pete, Chairman; Jim Steele, Vice Chairman; Henry Pete, Secretary; Hubert Steele and Calvin Benson, members. The corporate charter for the Goshute Reservation is included as Appendix D.

Health practices

A large number of the Goshutes in the Deep Creek area are afflicted with liver, gall bladder, tuberculosis, and diabetes problems. The Public Health Service provides a nurse and doctor who conduct a clinic once each month on the reservation and visit the homes when required.

The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada maintains a Community Health Representative who can transport people to Owyhee or Ely, Nevada, for medical assistance. The closest hospital is at Ely, 95 miles away.
Table 16. Educational and community development experiences and interests of the Goshute Indian Reservation area, January 1, 1970a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Non-Indian Indian</th>
<th>Highest Grade Completed</th>
<th>Other Training</th>
<th>Interested in Training Program</th>
<th>Training Program Choices</th>
<th>Community Improvement Preferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>HE</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>VS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>HE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>10th</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>HE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>BK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Not willing to answer questionnaire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>(Retired)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>VS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Highest Grade Completed</th>
<th>Other Training</th>
<th>Interested in Training Program</th>
<th>Training Program Choices 1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>Community Improvement Preferences 1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>FM</td>
<td>EW</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>HE</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>E&amp;T</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>HE</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>LF</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>46-65</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aCode of abbreviations

For Training Program Choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Training Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Welding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM</td>
<td>Auto Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Vet Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Farm Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Bookkeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE</td>
<td>Heavy Equipment Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>Livestock, Farming or Ranching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>Electrical Wiring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Community Improvement Preferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Improved Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Irrigation Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Natural Resources and Land Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Ranch &amp; Livestock Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Telephones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>Improved Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW</td>
<td>Culinary Water &amp; Waste Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE</td>
<td>Better Health Care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It should be noted here that one non-Indian family surveyed was retired and one was not interested in the training nor in answering the questionnaire. This reflects 12 Indian families and 10 non-Indian families.

The training area most preferred shows 14 of 22 desiring welding and 13 of 22 desiring veterinary medicine.

Table 17 shows the breakdown of preferences listed for training.

Table 17. Desired training programs, January 1, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Program</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Machinery Repair</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Mechanics</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Equipment Operator</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Wiring</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeping</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Twenty-two families responded, each having three preferences. Some did not use all three preferences.
The survey of community preferences reflects 22 families providing choices. Heading the list in this section is electricity, with 17 of 22 desiring electricity, and 15 of 22 desiring improved roads. An interesting note: none of the Indians and only one of the non-Indians indicated education as a community preference.

Table 18. Desired community improvement, January 1, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Roads</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Improvement</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource and Land Improvement</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranch and Livestock Improvement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephones</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Health Care</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culinary Water and Waste Water Facilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aTwenty-two families responded, each having three preferences. Some did not use all three preferences.
Table 19. Characteristics of trainees in MDTA Training Program, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Non-Indian</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Days Enrolled</th>
<th>Hours of Instruction</th>
<th>Excused Absences</th>
<th>Unexcused Absences</th>
<th>Days in Classroom</th>
<th>Attended</th>
<th>Percentage of Program Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26-45</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
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a. AE means accepted employment  
b. EC means early completion  
c. Trainees number 16 and 19 were not formally enrolled. Attendance records were not kept for them.
As Table 19 reflects, the 29 trainees had an average educational attainment of 8.55 years of formal schooling. Two of the trainees have no formal school experience and four others did not complete the 8th grade. This has presented some challenges in the classroom such as mathematical figuring and dimensions, sizes and proportions and English language communication.

The class was tested in the spring of 1970 with the GATB and the Cattell Culture Fair Intelligence Test. The training program was limited to twenty at any one time. It was possible to administer the test one time only. Other tribal activities on test day made it possible to test only 15 of the 29 who were enrolled during the total program. Distance prohibited follow up testing. Four of the 15 tested were non-Indian. Of the 15 tested four needed basic education. Fourteen of the 15 were low in the mathematics and verbal segments. The one exception was a non-Indian having attended high school. In contrast, the majority of those tested rated high in either spatial aptitude or form perception and finger and manual dexterity.

Interviews with the Indian trainees revealed one surprising item. When asked if they could have any job in the whole world which one would they choose, not one named an occupation he wanted. There appears to be no home orientation toward occupational goals.

In order to test this, the same question was asked the Indian children in Head Start. The same blank response was received. None of them had future occupational aspirations.
Problems of the Area

The major problems of the area, as determined by the Tribal Council, community surveys, and the training program are as follows:

1. Lack of electricity.
2. Poor roads.
3. Isolation from retail and service centers.
4. Low incomes associated with:
   a. Lack of job opportunities in skill areas.
   b. Underemployment (part time or partially employed)
   c. Inadequate control of irrigation water supply
   d. Inadequate capital to develop agricultural and natural resources (ditch lining, diversion structures, land leveling, reservoir construction)
5. Low educational attainments.
6. Inadequate housing.
7. The lack of consistent employment and involvement in other progressive activities has resulted in a severe alcohol problem among the Indian population, both men and women.
8. Lack of communications.
IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

Education

The average educational attainment in years completed in 1970 was 6.6 among the Goshutes and 11 years plus among the non-Indians of the area. The public school facilities at Ibapah which are designed for students for the entire area are modern and up to date. Grades one through eight were taught there during 1969 and grades one through six in 1970. The Indian children are sent to Stewart Indian School for junior high and high school education. The non-Indian students are boarded and attend school in either Grantsville or Tooele. Most of the non-Indian students are graduating from high school and are attending college. Just a few of the Indian students are enrolling in higher education courses. The Head Start Program has provided help in learning the English language and in writing the alphabet and child's name.

One of the factors affecting the total educational involvement of the area is the fact that the majority of the population is over the age of forty-six and the young people are not returning to the area. One of the big questions at the present time is if there will be enough children in future years to conduct a Head Start and public school program. Many of the Indian children are being sent on the L. D. S. Church Placement Program when they turn eight years of age, and this contributes to the reduction of the number of children available
for school. If the young people, both Indian and non-Indian, do not return to
the Deep Creek area, the educational attainment will not change and another
ten to fifteen years may find the area facing the possibility of becoming a dep­
leted area.

Unemployment and Underemployment

The lack of employment opportunities is reflected in the fact that only
one-fourth of the Indian heads of households are in the twenty-five to forty-five
age group bracket. All of the non-Indian heads of households are over the age
of forty-five. They are all employed, however, in ranching operations in the
area, whereas the Indians do not have farm or livestock units. Successful
communities have a large majority of their people in the twenty-five to forty­
five year age group. This group holds down the jobs, have the children which
are in schools, and make up the heart of community activity. The jobs that
are available in the Deep Creek area are primarily seasonal such as sheep
shearing, crop harvesting, and working with livestock. This underemployment
situation is not attractive to young heads of households; thus, they are not
returning to the area to live.

Economic

Nine of twelve Indian families indicated incomes under $3,000. The
three who indicated annual incomes over $3,000 hold regular jobs and are fully
employed. The non-Indians all indicated higher incomes and are successfully
involved in either a business enterprise or successful livestock operations.
Low income seems to have as its companions low education opportunities, poor housing, poor nutrition, and low achievement. A small industry would provide good incomes for all families and opportunities to funnel the wages back through community improvement projects.

One small business operating at the present time is the beading club which meets once each week and manufactures bolo-ties, moccasins, cradle boards, etc. This type of work is time consuming, resulting in a low wage per hour, and yet the group has not been able to keep up with demands for their products. This shows promise of possible expansion.

Agricultural

Evaluations by the author and also by the Range Specialist of the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicate that five to six economic livestock units would completely utilize the agricultural resources of the reservation. At the present time on the reservation there is only one unit which would be considered economical and two other part-time units. The excess range land is being leased to non-Indians. If these resources are developed to provide support for five to six families there would still be other families that would need employment in some other type of occupation.

The non-Indian livestock units are providing livelihoods for the families involved and are good units. If sons do not return to take over these operations, as it appears that most will not, they very likely will be operated by people who will purchase them for speculative purposes or to operate summer units while living elsewhere the remainder of the year.
The soil is excellent through most of the area, ranging from a sandy loam on the upper reservation, up to fourteen inches in depth, to loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams in excess of three feet deep in some areas.

The average growing season from 72 to 75 frost free days determines the types of crops which are grown. Alfalfa and certain types of grains do well and the meadow areas are producing well in combination pasture and meadow hay operations. Increased production could be realized in most areas through improved fertilizer and water management control practices.

Water

The people of the Deep Creek area rely primarily on spring run-off. There are no storage facilities at the present time to hold back water for late summer use. As Table 13 indicates the high run-off is in June which gives the farm operators a chance to irrigate everything and then hold through the summer from spring flows, of which there are a number of small springs in the area. There are wells on several of the ranches, some of them artesian. It appears certain that wells could be drilled on all ranches and with the advent of electricity into the area, extensive amounts of land not now in production could be irrigated by pumping these wells with the energy from electricity.

The same is true with water for culinary purposes with most of the non-Indians having access to a well and all of the Indians who desired a well having had one drilled by the Public Health Service during the summer and fall of 1970.
There is some interest in construction of a reservoir in the area. Because of the high absorption rate of some of the soil, extensive soil tests would have to be made before determining a reservoir site.

**Land Development and Recreation**

Johnson Creek offers real possibility for recreational development in the form of a dude ranch. Also the number of springs which head on the reservation offer opportunity for controlled fishing ponds which could be managed by tribal people and could provide employment for them. This area also offers real tourist possibility, not only because of its history with the pony express routes, the overland stage routes, and the Indian legends, but tours of the mines are a possibility. There is also attraction for a combination water storage and fish reservoir. The area is ideally situated to provide a retreat from busy city life for people who would like to engage in wilderness type activities for short periods of time. This could be developed by Indians or non-Indians or as a cooperative adventure.

Recreation for people of the area is almost non-existent. The author witnessed enthusiastic response to efforts to conduct softball and basketball activities with the local people. The softball activities were attended by the entire reservation. Basketball was enthusiastically supported, even though the practices were held on the cement court at the elementary school in the middle of January. Most of the Indian people attended the game in Wendover between the Indian team and a Wendover team.
The school has just been remodeled with a multi-purpose room approximately 40 feet by 30 feet and a 16 foot ceiling, but no basket was installed. It is the feeling of the author that this is most unfortunate. There are no activities in the Deep Creek area such as MIA or YMCA or any other type of youth activities. Some type of recreational involvement would definitely solve some of the social problems that exist in the area at the present time.

Cultural

Ely, Nevada, 95 miles away, and Wendover, Utah and/or Nevada, 70 miles away from the reservation are the closest of so-called centers. Although there are some cultural opportunities in these centers, slot machines provide the most attraction. It is the feeling of the author that some effort should be made by either the school, the L.D.S. Church, the Tribal Council, or a cooperative effort by all to provide some type of cultural activities. The weekly community movies which were shown by the MDTA instructors were attended regularly by the majority of the people in the area; so was the public school Christmas program. An expansion of these opportunities seems desirable.

The elementary school has a fair library. Books are not used among the Indian people, and children are not introduced to them.

Mining

There are two abandoned mines within the boundaries of the present
Goshute Indian Reservation. There is some mining activity in the Gold Hill area, primarily lead, silver, copper, and gold. The future of minerals in this area seems to be a question at the present time.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There is a lack of written information and written literature available on the group of Indians living in western Utah and eastern Nevada in the Deep Creek area. Located 120 miles west of Delta, Utah, 70 miles south and east of Wendover, Utah and/or Nevada, and 95 miles north of Ely, Nevada, the area is isolated from civic centers, medical facilities, churches, cultural events, supplies, repair services, and educational facilities. This isolation is further aggravated since the roads are unimproved and communication facilities are poor.

There has been much speculation as to the origin of the aboriginal inhabitants found upon this continent. It is not the purpose of this study to elaborate upon the origin of the inhabitants that we commonly call Indians today. The Great Basin of the North American West has been described as an area of limited water and food supplies in which human habitation is virtually impossible. It was to this semi-desert that the Shoshonian Indians came to live. A class system apparently evolved with the higher class of Indians feasting luxuriously upon buffalo and riding horses and the lowest class digging in the ground for food, eeking out their existence. They lived in simple brush shelter type homes designated as wickiups. The colonizing of the Utah Territory and the constant flow of immigrant trains to California and Oregon finally resulted in disagreements between the Indians and non-Indians. As a result of this, treaties were made and the Goshutes placed on a reservation.
where all of their problems would be solved by becoming tillers of the soil.

After approximately 100 years of confusion the Goshute Tribal Council began attempting to get assistance in solving some of their problems and finding their identity. As a result of these initial efforts a Manpower Development and Training Program was proposed in 1969 and conducted in 1970. This study has been a part of, and was initiated by the training program.

The objectives of this study are:

1. To present a historical account of the Goshute Indians.
2. To provide a record of some of the vital statistics of the tribe.
3. To present an account of the population.
4. To list the human and natural resources.
5. To list socio-economic problems of the population.
6. To list objectives and action plans developed by the tribe for future tribal development.
7. To present an accounting of the progress and achievements to the objectives of the Manpower Training Program.

The following conclusions have been drawn from this study.

1. Almost eighty percent of the Indian population is under the age of 18 or over the age of 46. Those under 18 are leaving the reservation to attend school and are not returning because of the lack of employment. The same is true of the non-Indians of the area, having 93 percent of the population either under the age of 18 or over the age of 46. Unless some type of industry can be developed which will attract heads of households in the 19 to 45 year age group, ghost area status is almost certain.
2. The lack of utilities is a definite disadvantage for the area. Commitments have been obtained which should bring electricity into the Deep Creek area in 1973.

3. Two TV channels and numerous radio stations are received into the area. TV will not be watched by the Indians until electricity is available. One telephone located at the post office allows communication outside of the area. The area is restricted relative to community development programs since people must drive ten to forty miles to discuss such a program with their neighbors.

4. Transportation. Most of the Indians either own a car at the present time or have access to one through a relative. These vehicles wear out rapidly traveling over the unimproved roads. There is no public transportation of any kind into the area.

5. Education. In 1969 an attempt was made to combine the Indian and non-Indian children of the total area in an elementary school located in Ibapah. In 1970 grades one through six were taught at this school with two teachers and eleven students. Most of the non-Indian families of the area are sending their elementary school aged children to live in either Grantsville or Tooele to attend school since they are already boarding their junior high and high school children in these areas.

A Head Start Program was held during 1970 with six Indian children and four non-Indian children enrolled. The certainty of this program in the future is also in question because of the lack of families in the eighteen to
forty-five year age group with children. Educational attainment is 6.6 years for the Indians and 11 years plus completed for the non-Indians of the area.

6. Housing. The non-Indians of the area have comfortable homes with indoor plumbing since most of them operate diesel generators for electricity. None of the Indian families have indoor plumbing, and improved housing is desirable.

7. Industry and natural resources. The non-Indian families of the area are employed in livestock income producing activities with the exception of the post office and store owners. There is one profitable sheep operation on the reservation. The rest of the agricultural operations are marginal units. The MDTA Training Program initiated in January 1970 has provided training during the first six months to people of the area in principles of agriculture and livestock practices and repair of farm equipment. The remainder of the training program has been concentrated on training the twenty men enrolled to become skilled in welding practices. This has been done anticipating the development of a small industry which would employ young people of the area.

Many people live in the area who have been trained in some type of skill but are not able to use it. These people, plus many others, desire to live in the Deep Creek area if employment opportunities can be provided. Seventy-five percent of the Indian families show annual incomes under $3,000. The remaining 25 percent are employed in regular jobs.

The major problems of the area as determined by the Tribal Council, community surveys, and those involved in the MDTA Training Program are:
lack of electricity, poor roads, isolation, low incomes, low educational attainments, inadequate housing, lack of consistent employment, and lack of communications.

The group of people who live in the Deep Creek area are a distinct community with definite identity, problems, needs, and objectives. Although integration of Indians and non-Indians is not one hundred percent at the present time, and some deep rooted feelings of many years filter to the surface occasionally, much improvement has been made. Through twelve months of MDTA training, Indians and non-Indians have participated side by side in the training program without any incidents of disagreement and with many incidents of assisting their fellow men.

A corporation has been organized consisting of both Indians and non-Indians for the purpose of initiating industrial development in the area.

Those using this report should do so only as a guide to better acquaint themselves with the Deep Creek area, its inhabitants, resources, and potential opportunities.
LITERATURE CITED


Jones, Daniel W. 1890. Forty Years Among the Indians. Juvenile Instructor Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.


Miller, Wick. Private interview held at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. October 1970.


APPENDIXES
Appendix A:

Action Plans From the Overall Economic Development Plan

Submitted by the Tribal Council -- July 9, 1970
Goal: To upgrade roads leading to the reservation as well as on the reservation through grading, asphalting and maintenance.

Program Benefit: It is now necessary to travel over about 35 miles of graveled road to reach the reservation. The roads are intermittently maintained by Tooele County. In order to achieve economic and social development for the resident population, it is imperative that adequate roads be constructed and maintained.

Cost: Approximately $5,000/mile construction.

Sources of Financing: Tooele County, Utah; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Federal Government; White Pine County, Nevada.

Completion Date: January 1, 1972.
Goal: Increase the elementary (Grades 1-6) school personnel to include two teachers and one teacher's aid.

Program The program will provide higher quality education for school age children.

Benefit:

Cost: $9,000.

Accomplishments Contact has been made with the Juab and Tooele School Districts in Utah; White Pine in Nevada, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sources of Financing: Above school districts and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Completion Date: September 1970.
Goal: Construct 16 houses for the Indian population.

Program: Housing on the reservation is presently totally inadequate.

Benefit: The purpose of this program is to improve the housing conditions.

Cost: $15,000 per home.

Accomplishments: The tribe is presently completing an application to HUD for a Mutual Self-Help Housing Program.

to Date: Application: July 1971

Sources of Financing: HUD

Completion Date: Start Construction: January 1972
Goal: Develop study of the recreation potential of the area.

Program: Provide seasonal job opportunities and tribal income through development of the recreation potentials.

Benefits: To be developed by the University of Nevada, University of Utah, Utah State University, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

Accomplishments to Date: Preliminary discussions with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Completion Date: January 1, 1971.
Goal: Establish employment opportunities in a non-agriculture field through a metal fabrication shop.

Program: Provide 6-10 jobs in metal fabrication. The potential employees have completed a training program and are programmed for a vocational training program to start in October 1970.

Benefits: The initial investment will require approximately $10,000 for equipment and inventory. The operation will require welding equipment, generators, and materials.

Accomplishments: Contact has been made with agencies to fund the training program. The Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada has assumed the responsibility of obtaining contracts to fabricate products for various government agencies.

Source of Financing: Federal grant or private foundation.

Completion Date: January 1, 1971.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal: Investigate the improvement of the effective utilization of water resources through development of reservoirs, and improved distribution system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program The major constraint to increased income from agriculture is a lack of water. Improved utilization of water would increase production on land presently irrigated and increase the amount of land under irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishments The Bureau of Indian Affairs has conducted preliminary surveys of water utilization. It is suggested that the BIA conduct a survey which would determine the cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Financing: Bureau of Indian Affairs for survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion Date: January 1, 1971.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal: Develop agricultural lands through soil conservation activities including leveling, re-seeding, and brush control.

Program Benefits: Increased income from agricultural land.

Costs: Not known.

Accomplishments to Date: Present MDTA training program includes assistance to individual ranchers by personnel of Utah State University. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has continuously been concerned with this problem.

Sources of Financing: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Soil Conservation Service.

Completion Date: January 1, 1972.
Goal: Range improvement through such activity as brush clearing, re-seeding, fencing, water development, and trails.

Program Benefits: Increased income from ranching operations.

Costs: Not known.

Accomplishments to Date: Present MDTA training program includes assistance to individual ranchers by personnel of Utah State University. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has continuously been concerned with this problem.

Sources of Financing: Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Completion Date: July 1972.
| **Goal:** | To develop plans to increase number of livestock owned by Indian population through adequate financing and the development of profitable markets. |
| **Program Benefits:** | Increased family income through larger more efficient ranching operations. |
| **Costs:** | Not known. |
| **Source of Financing:** | University of Nevada, Nevada Extension Service, Utah State University, Utah Extension Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada. |
| **Completion Date:** | July 1972. |
Goal: Electrification of area through participation with Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc. (REA).

Program: Improved living conditions associated with housing.

Benefits: Program.

Costs: Not known.

Accomplishments: Tribal Business Council has requested Mt. Wheeler to provide power. Individuals will have to make application.

Source of Financing: Not known.

Completion Date: On-going, power is scheduled sometime in 1972.
Appendix B:

Resolutions of Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation Which Relate to the Training Program or Tribal Development
Minutes of the Goshute Business Council Meeting

Special meeting held on December 11, 1970

Time 7. P. M. Place at the BIA Building

Council Members present at the meeting. Leo Pete, Jim Steele, Henry Pete, Hubert Steele, Calvin Benson

Visitors. Lavon Day, MDTA instructor, Robert Steele, Community Developer.

Purpose of meeting, to adopt two Resolutions on Resolution one, the Goshute Business Council requests the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, to provide a position of Industrial developer for the Goshute people and their economic development programs to continue the work which has been effected under the training programs, and that if possible this developer live in the Deep Creek Area so that he may be committed to the Development of Industry and feel a part of the Area and its problems and potentials. The certification on this resolution passed by vote of the Council favor of 5 for and 0 against,

Resolution number two. There is surplus equipment available at the Tooele Army Depot, and Hill Air Force Base which could be used for resource development programs on the Reservation and the Goshute Business Council and the tribe being a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Incorporated, to make provisions in their proposal to O.E.O. for the screening, procurement and use of excess property from Tooele and Hill Field to be used in the resource development programs, on the Goshute Indian Reservation, This resolution passed in favor of the Council vote of 5 for and 0 against.

Meeting adjourned at 10: P. M.

S/ Henry Pete
Secr. of the Goshute Business Council
Whereas, various agencies have shown an interest in extending the MDTA program for another six months, such as Utah Employment Security, Provo, Utah; Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Bureau of Indian Services of the University of Utah, Utah State Extension Services and Bureau of Indian Affairs, and

Whereas, it was discussed in a previous business council meeting, May 15, 1970, that the MDTA instructors work with the farmers and ranchers in the Ibapah area through July, August, and September then have shop training October, November, and December, and

Whereas, the Goshute Business Council recognize the cost of operating the generator during shop training time, and

Whereas, the Business Council also sees the needs of the shop that will arise during a three month shut down, and

Whereas, the Goshute Business Council would like to see the shop opened enough time through the months of July, August, and September that problems arising in the field could be collected and brought back into the shop to get solutions to one or two days out of a week on a regular schedule, and for taking care of repairs that will be arising in the field during the active part of an agricultural season,

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, the Goshute Tribal Council is in complete support of the MDTA program and is requesting all agencies concerned to take immediate steps in keeping the shop open on a part time basis through the active crop season of the summer months for problems and repair needs arising during this season and gradual going back into a full time shop training program in the fall.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Secretary of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, hereby certify that the Goshute Business Council is composed of five members, of whom 4 constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly held the 11th day of June, 1970, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 5 for and 0 against, pursuant to Article VII, Section 1 (a) of the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation and that said resolution has not been rescinded nor amended in any form.

/s/ Henry Pete
Secretary
Whereas, the Goshute Tribal Business Council is interested in the Overall Economic Development of their Reservation, and

Whereas, a local economic development committee has been organized to promote economic development, in the Goshute Reservation area, and

Whereas, An Overall Economic Development Plan has been developed for the Goshute Reservation Area, and

Whereas, a M. D. T. A. Training Program is being conducted to train members of the Goshute Tribe in welding skills for production, and

Whereas, application has been made to SBA for a contract under the 8 A contracting program, and

Whereas, a corporation has been formed to develop, contract and conduct affairs of business, and

Whereas, extensive time and effort is required to develop a business and negotiate contracts.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, the Goshute Tribal Council requests the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada to provide a position of Industrial developer for the Goshute people and their economic development programs to continue the work which has been effected under the training program.

Be it further Resolved that the Goshute Tribal Council requests that if possible this developer live in the Deep Creek area so that he may be committed to the development of industry and feel a part of the area and its problems and potentials.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Secretary of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, hereby certify that the Goshute Business Council is composed of five members, of whom 5 constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly held the 11th day of December, 1970, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted at such meeting by a vote of 5 for and 0 against, pursuant to Article VII, Section 1 (a) of the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation and that said resolution has not been rescinded nor amended in any form.

/s/ Henry Pete
Whereas, there is surplus equipment available at the Tooele Army Depot and Hill Air Force Base which could be used for resource development programs on the Reservation, and

Whereas, the Goshute Tribe is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Incorporated, to make provisions in their proposal to OEO for the screening, procurement and use of excess property from Tooele and Hill Field to be used in the resource development programs on the Goshute Indian Reservation.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Secretary of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, hereby certify that the Goshute Business Council is composed of five members, of whom 5 constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly held the 11th day of December, 1970, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of _5_ for and _0_ against, pursuant to Article VII, Section 1 (a) of the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation and that said resolution has not been rescinded nor amended in any form.

/s/ Henry Pete
Appendix C:

An Evaluation of the Manpower Development and Training Program Conducted on the

Goshute Indian Reservation

January 5 -- June 26, 1970
The objective of this project was to train or retrain qualified Goshute Indians in modern farming methods and related skills of farm machinery repair, livestock production, range management, and record keeping, for the purpose of increasing their incomes above the poverty level. It was also the intent of this project to assist the individuals to operate their farms and ranches more efficiently and to provide them with the skills necessary to work productively for others, either on or off the reservation. At the conclusion of the training it was expected that these trainees would have developed the skills, knowledge and abilities necessary to efficiently operate a farm, including the operation of different kinds of tractors and machinery and the fundamentals of repairing them.

One of the real challenges of the program has been the fact that there were not twenty qualified Goshute Indians available for training. Sometime during the training program there have been five Caucasian people enrolled in the training program. These men have contributed significantly to the training program which is elaborated on later in the report.

Another challenge in the program has been the fact that ten of the trainees are under the age of nineteen and six of them are high school dropouts. All of them lack the maturity which is desirable in this type of training course. One of these boys, through the work of the instructors and individual initiative, has completed requirements for graduation from high school. This was accomplished by correspondence study and cooperative educational experiences with the program.
The third challenge has been the fact that two of the trainees have not attended any formal schooling at all and do not read English nor speak it well. A number of other trainees although having some formal school experience are unable to perform in a classroom situation other than in signing their names.

The fourth problem is that only six of the trainees are actively engaged in agriculture or have any desire to be involved in agriculture. This, coupled with the fact that the resources of the area are not sufficient to provide agricultural ownership for the rest of the trainees has had to be taken into account.

There have been twenty-nine men enrolled at different times during the course. Different men were enrolled as others left the course for employment. All men terminating the program did so for the purpose of employment except one who has also been a high school drop-out. The program has been so structured so that anyone in the community, both Caucasian and Indian, could obtain help at the shop either in the repair of machinery, welding, etc. or help on their individual ranches with their livestock problems. The instructors have attempted to develop this program as a total community program rather than a strictly Indian project. It is our feeling that neither the Caucasian or Indians can be successful independent of each other. The instructors have worked cooperatively with the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other agencies taking advantage of data and information which they have already gathered in developing a coordinated program for the benefit of the enrollees.
In addition to the actual time reported (960 hours) of training, other programs have included: first aid training, alcohol rehabilitation training, and a weekly community film festival. The attendance at this weekly film festival by both Indians and Caucasians has been good.

The training program has been as follows: A course outline with suggested units of instruction in agricultural construction and maintenance, agricultural power and machinery, agricultural electrification and processing, soil and water management, and farm business records has been developed through consultation between the instructors and Utah State University and an evaluation of the enrollees.

The course outline from January 5th until June 26, 1970, has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Outline</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Construction and Maintenance</td>
<td>90 hrs.</td>
<td>9.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Power and Machinery</td>
<td>631 hrs.</td>
<td>65.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Electrification and Processing</td>
<td>41 hrs.</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil and Water Management</td>
<td>57 hrs.</td>
<td>5.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Crop Production, Vegetable Production and Livestock Feeding</td>
<td>52 hrs.</td>
<td>5.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Health, Herbicides and Insecticides</td>
<td>43 hrs.</td>
<td>4.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range and Pasture Management, Selection of Seed and Plant and Soil Relationships</td>
<td>41 hrs.</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Business Records</td>
<td>5 hrs.</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>960 hrs.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction in these areas consisted of the use of visual materials as film strips, charts, slides, cut-aways, opaque projections, photographs, models, mountings and motion pictures. Extensive use was also made of chalk boards in the instructional process. All trainees received instruction in all of the areas outlined with specific field demonstration experience being given to individuals actually involved in these areas. For example, engine over-haul in the shop and treatment of animal diseases in trainee's herds. The 960 hours reflected here involves the time actually spent in the classroom and the shop. With two instructors involved in the teaching process additional hours have been spent individually with those individuals involved in agricultural enterprises reinforcing the general instructions listed for these areas in the classroom.

In evaluating this program we feel that the purpose for which it was designed has been met. However, in any evaluation a determination must be made of future developments and goals. The program leader and instructors would like to make the following observations and recommendations:

1. Alcohol is a severe problem, even a disease among the Goshute people. We have had absentism from class by the majority of the Goshute trainees from drunkenness. This is a social problem which should be solved by the Tribal Council and families.

2. It appears that there definitely are not enough agricultural resources on the Goshute Reservation to support more than five or six economical family units. Progress has been made with these individuals during this program. They are progressing toward self-sustaining and
economical agricultural enterprises. With the opportunity of providing some additional help to them during the summer they will have the necessary information to develop their enterprises.

3. The rest of the enrollees in the training program do not aspire to leave the reservation and obtain employment. Many of them are now qualified to do so. It appears desirable to develop an industry here which would involve the total community, both Caucasian and Goshutes, and provide some specific training in such areas.

4. Future training programs, after October 1, 1970, should be structured to provide training in specific skill areas preparing for employment in an industry located on the reservation.
Outline of Work Accomplished

Goshute MDTA Project

Summer 1970

Instructors worked 68 days each, a total of 136 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Work</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gopher control</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project work in shop and tractor-equipment service</td>
<td>36 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts and meetings to develop industry</td>
<td>26 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditch survey, structures and irrigation</td>
<td>13 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range management work</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil testing, fertilization, selection of varieties, planting methods</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of water line, concrete work</td>
<td>20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field adjustment of machinery and equipment</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal health, vaccination, etc.</td>
<td>8 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and business tours</td>
<td>2 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>136 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D:

Corporate Charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Utah

A Federal Corporation Chartered

Under the Act of June 18, 1934
Whereas, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation is a recognized Indian tribe organized under Constitution and By-laws ratified by the Tribes on November 9, 1940, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 25, 1940, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended by the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378); and

Whereas, more than one-third of the adult members of the Tribes have petitioned that a charter of incorporation be granted to such Tribes, subject to ratification by a vote of the adult Indians living on the reservation;

Now, therefore, I, Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), do hereby issue and submit this Charter of incorporation to the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, to be effective from and after such time as it may be ratified by a majority vote in an election at which at least 30 percent of the adult Indians living on the reservation shall vote.

Corporate

1. In order to further the economic development of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah by conferring upon the said Tribes certain corporate rights, powers, privileges and immunities; to secure for the members of the Tribes an assured economic independence; and to provide for the proper exercise by the Tribes of various functions heretofore performed by the Department of the Interior, the aforesaid Tribes are hereby
chartered as a body politic and corporate of the United States of America, under the corporate name "The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation".

Perpetual 2. The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation shall, as a Federal Corporation, have perpetual succession.

Succession 3. The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation shall be a membership corporation. Its members shall consist of all persons now or hereafter members of the Tribes, as provided by its duly ratified and approved Constitution and By-laws.

Member-ship 4. The Goshute Business Council established in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes shall exercise all the corporate powers hereinafter enumerated.

Management 5. The Tribes, subject to any restrictions contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States, or in the Constitution and By-laws of the said Tribes, shall have the following corporate powers, in addition to all powers already conferred or guaranteed by the tribal Constitution and By-laws:

(a) To adopt, use, and alter at its pleasure, a corporate seal.

(b) To purchase, take by gift, bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, operate, and dispose of property of every description, real and personal, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No sale or mortgage may be made by the Tribes of any land or interests in land, including mineral rights, now
or hereafter held by the Tribes within the boundaries of the Goshute Indian Reservation.

(2) No leases or permits (which terms shall not include land assignments to members of the Tribes) covering any land or interests in land now or hereafter held by the Tribes within the boundaries of the Goshute Indian Reservation, shall be made by the Tribes for a longer term than five years, and all such leases, permits or contracts, must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by his duly authorized representative; but mineral leases or any leases requiring substantial improvements of the land may be made for longer periods when authorized by law.

(3) No action shall be taken by or in behalf of the Tribes which in any way operates to destroy or injure the tribal grazing lands or other natural resources of the Goshute Indian Reservation. All leases or permits relating to the use of tribal grazing lands shall conform to regulations of the Secretary of the Interior authorized by Section 6 of the Act of June 18, 1934, with respect to range carrying capacity and other matters therein specified. Conformity to such regulations shall be made a condition of any such lease or permit, whether or not such agreement requires the approval of the
Secretary of the Interior, and violation of such condition shall render the agreement revocable, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) To issue interests in corporate property in exchange for restricted Indian lands, the forms for such interests to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) To borrow money from the Indian Credit Fund in accordance with the terms of Section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), or from any other governmental agency, or from any member or association of members of the Tribes, and to use such funds directly for productive tribal enterprises, or to loan money thus borrowed to individual members or associations of members of the Tribes: Provided, That the amount of indebtedness to which the Tribes may subject itself, aside from loans from the Indian Credit Fund, shall not exceed $3,000.00, except with the express approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) To engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of the members of the Tribes, or to undertake any activity of any nature whatever, not inconsistent with law or with any provisions of this Charter.

(f) To make and perform contracts and agreements of every description, not inconsistent with law or with any provisions of this Charter, with any person, association, or corporation,
with any municipality or any county, or with the United States or the States of Utah or Nevada, including agreements with the States of Utah or Nevada for the rendition of public service; Provided, That any contract involving payment of money by the corporation in excess of $300 in any one fiscal year shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative.

(g) To pledge or assign chattels or future tribal income due or to become due, to the Tribes: Provided, That such agreements of pledge or assignment, other than an agreement with the United States, shall not extend more than ten years from the date of execution and shall not amount to more than one-half of the net tribal income in the preceding year: And provided further, That any such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative.

(h) To deposit corporate funds, from whatever source derived, in any national or state bank to the extent that such funds are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or secured by a surety bond, or other security, approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or to deposit such funds in the Postal Savings Bank or with a bonded disbursing officer of the United States to the credit of the Tribes.
(i) To sue and to be sued in courts of competent jurisdiction within the United States; but the grant or exercise of such power to sue and to be sued shall not be deemed a consent by the Tribes or by the United States to the levy of any judgment, lien or attachment upon the property of the Tribes other than income or chattels specially pledged or assigned.

(j) To exercise such further incidental powers, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to the conduct of corporate business.

Termination of any supervisory power reserved to the Secretary of the Interior under Sections 5 (b) (2), 5 (c), 5 (d), 5 (f), 5 (g), 5 (h) and Section 8 of this Charter, the Secretary of the Interior, if he shall approve such request, shall thereupon submit the question of such termination for ratification by the Tribes. The termination shall be effective upon reatification by a majority vote of the adult members of the Tribes residing on the Reservation at an election in which at least thirty percent of the eligible voters vote. If at any time after ten years from the date of ratification of this Charter such request shall be made and the Secretary shall disapprove it or fail to approve or disapprove it within ninety days after its receipt, the question of the termination of any such power may then be submitted by the Secretary or by the
Business Council to popular referendum of the adult members of the Tribes actually living within the Reservation, and if the termination is approved by two-thirds of the eligible voters, it shall be effective.

Corporate 7. No property rights of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Property Reservation shall be in any way impaired by anything contained in this Charter, and the tribal ownership of unallotted lands, whether or not assigned to the use of any particular individuals, is hereby expressly recognized. The individually owned property of members of the Confederated Tribes shall not be subject to any corporate debts or liabilities, without such owners' consent. Any existing lawful debts of the Tribes shall continue in force, except as such debts may be satisfied or cancelled pursuant to law.

Corporate 8. The Confederated Tribes may issue to each of its members a nontransferable certificate of membership evidencing the equal share of each member in the assets of the Tribes and may distribute per capita, among the recognized members of the Tribes, all income of the Tribes over and above sums necessary to defray corporate obligations to members of the Tribes or to other persons, and over and above all sums which may be devoted to the establishment of a reserve fund, the construction of public works, the costs of public enterprises, the expenses of tribal government, the needs of charity, or other corporate purpose.
Any such distribution of profits in any one year amounting to a distribution of more than one-half of the accrued surplus, shall not be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. No financial assets of the Tribes shall be distributed except as provided herein.

Corporate 9. The officers of the Confederated Tribes shall maintain accurate accounts and complete public accounts of the financial affairs of the Tribes, which shall clearly show all credits, debts, pledges, and assignments, and shall furnish an annual balance sheet and report of the financial affairs of the Tribes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Amend- 10. This Charter shall not be revoked or surrendered except by Act of Congress, but amendments may be proposed by resolutions of the Business Council which, if approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be effective when ratified by a majority vote of the adult members living on the reservation at a popular referendum in which at least 30 percent of the eligible voters vote.

Ratific- 11. This Charter shall be effective from and after the date of its ratification by a majority vote of the adult members of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, provided at least 30 percent of the eligible voters shall vote, such ratification to be formally certified by the Superintendent of the Western Shoshone Indian Agency and the Chairman and Secretary of the Goshute Business Council.
Submitted by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for ratification by the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation.

Oscar L. Chapman,
Assistant Secretary.
(SEAL)

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1941.

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), this Charter, issued on February 19, 1941, by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah, was duly submitted for ratification to the adult Indians residing on the reservation and was on March 29, 1941, duly ratified by a vote of 33 for, and 0 against, in an election in which over 30 percent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots.

John Syme,
Chairman, Goshute Business Council.

Arthur Johnson,
Secretary, Goshute Business Council.

Carl Beck,
Supt., Western Shoshone Agency
Appendix E:

Recommendations For Range Improvement Practices

On the Goshute Indian Reservation

Based on a Cursory Inspection of Reservation Range Land

By Karl G. Parker -- Extension Range Specialist
**Condition and Trend**

The part of the reservation rangeland inspected during this brief range trip, appeared to be in fairly satisfactory condition. The trend of condition of the native foothill range appeared to be static. In some areas, there was at least a normal or possibly more rapid than normal increase in woody plants, including big sagebrush and juniper.

**Unit II (Winter range)**

In some sites, big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata) has increased to a degree where there is an excess over and above that needed by livestock wintering on this unit. It is recommended that the sites with such excessively heavy populations of big sagebrush be chained with a light, rapid chain to reduce the sagebrush population and provide for increase of grasses needed to furnish the energy nutrients for livestock on this winter range.

Burning of sagebrush might be more feasible in the wide, flat bottomed draws provided effective fire breaks can be established along the edges of the area to be burned.

If such areas are burned, they should be immediately drilled into intermediate wheatgrass with a drill which has a 1 foot row spacing. The wide flat bottomed draws heavily infested with greasewood which may not be used effectively as winter feed due to its height should also be burned or chained and drilled to Russian wildrye preferably in the fall. All seedings should be deferred for at least one growing season or possibly two or more if weather
conditions are not conducive to quick establishment to the seeded stand. (For pasture-seeding specifications for the various range sites in Utah see USU circular 153 "Pasture planting specifications for Utah").

**Unit III (Winter range)**

The sites occupied predominantly by black sagebrush appear to be in satisfactory condition for winter range. In the lower regions of this unit, however, big sagebrush needs to be controlled since there is more than is needed. The use of 24-D is not indicated here because of the need to preserve the desirable shrubs such as winterfat, saltbush and spiny hopsage. It would be preferable to use a light-rapid chaining method following broadcast seeding with 2 pounds of crested wheatgrass and 3 pounds of intermediate wheatgrass per acre to provide the needed carbonaceous type feed for use during the winter.

In the foothill region of both Unit II and III, there is an increasingly excessive stand of juniper. It is recommended that all accessible areas in Unit II and III be chained selectively with a heavy chain (70 pounds or more per foot). They should be chained one way then broadcast seeded to intermediate wheatgrass and then chained in the opposite direction. These sites should be deferred from grazing until the new seedlings are firmly established and able to withstand grazing.

The old crested wheatgrass seeding in Unit III is badly in need of rejuvenation. Deferralment in the spring, grazing during the fall months (September and October) with sheep for a period of two years or possibly three as indicated. Consideration should be given to a springtime application of
nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of approximately 20 pounds per acre to hasten rejuvenation of this pasture.

**Unit V**

The higher foothills area of this unit also have an excessive stand of big sagebrush and can be improved better by spraying with 24-D than by burning or by grazing by sheep. If the 24-D is properly applied, it will actually improve the productivity of the bitterbrush.

In some sites at lower altitudes in this unit where there is an absence of desirable shrubs such as bitterbrush, shadscale and winterfat plowing and seeding would seem most advisable. Since there are already several acres of crested wheatgrass within this unit, it would be preferable to seed crested wheatgrass in lieu of the other species.

The burned area of this unit was inspected and found to be in better condition in most cases than the unburned area. Despite the fact that the burn was apparently not at a most opportune time and resulted in a rather high rate of mortality of some of the bunchgrasses such as bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum)*.

Any prescribed burning should be limited if possible to the late summer or fall months. Burned areas should always be deferred from grazing for at least one growing season following the burn. Where there is a lack of desirable species it might be desirable to drill seeds adapted grasses.

Accidental fires during the early part of the season should be immediately followed-up with a seeding of adapted grasses and possibly a light seeding of legumes depending upon the site.
All foothill units

There is obviously a lack of adequate stock water in all foothill units. It is advisable that sufficient stock water developments be made so that cattle do not have to travel more than a mile and sheep do not have to travel more than one and a half miles to water. In the foothills the "horizontal well" offers a new and more economical approach to livestock water developments. The general specifications for establishing this type of water development is being furnished along with this report.

Summer range (mountainous area)

If the Johnson creek area is representative of the Reservation summer range, it is something to be proud of. This particular area being used as summer sheep range is in good to excellent condition; ideal for water yield and wildlife habitat in most areas.

The principal need is for stock water development. It is recommended that the "horizontal wells" be drilled wherever feasible. This would likely be the most economical means of developing needed mountain range stock water, but conventional ponds and spring developments may also serve some of the needs.

Utah State University maintains a very complete range sciences staff. Specialists on the various phases of range resources development and management are available for advice and assistance where it is desired.

Signed,

Karl G. Parker
Extension Range Specialist
Appendix F:

Maps of the Area
Figure 2. Distribution of Indian Tribes in Utah.
Figure 3. Goshute Indian Reservation in Deep Creek.
Figure 4. Location of Goshute Indian Reservation in Utah and Nevada
Appendix G:

Community Survey
Community Survey

Code __________________________
Indian __________ Non-Indian ______________

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:
Name ________________________ Age ______ No. of years in residence _______________________
Are you presently employed? Yes ___________ No ____________
If yes, where and how long? ____________________________
Have you ever been unemployed? Yes ______ No ______ Explain __________________________
How long have you been unemployed? 1-3 mos. ___ 3-6 mos. ____ 6 mos.-1yr. ____ over 1 yr. ____
Do you, at this time, have a skill or trade? Yes ________ No ________ Type ______________________
Have you worked in your trade during the past 12 mos? Yes ___________ No ______________
In this area? Yes _____________ No ______________

TRAINING:
Highest grade completed __________________ Where ____________________
Trade schools or other training ______________ Type ______________ How long ________________
Did you complete the program? Yes ______ No ______ If not, explain why __________________
Would you be interested in a training program? Yes ______ No ______ If yes, what would be your
1st choice ____________________ 2nd choice ______________ 3rd choice ___________________
Within area ___________________________ Outside area ________________________

SPOUSE:
Name ________________________ Age ______ Occupation __________________ Highest grade completed ______
Explain employment if outside home ____________________________

COMBINED:
In your opinion, what are the three most important things that could be done to improve your community?
1. ______________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________
### FAMILY MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Highest Grade</th>
<th>Now Attending School</th>
<th>EMPLOYED</th>
<th>Draft Status</th>
<th>Vocational Handicaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Part Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCIAL INFORMATION:
What is your major source of income at this time?

- Salary
- Unemployment comp.
- S. S.
- A. D. C.
- P. A.
- Lease
- Agricultural
- Other

In which group does your present total family income fall:

- (Per year) Less than $1,000
- $1,000-$1,999
- $2,000-$2,999
- $3,000-$3,999
- $4,000-$4,999
- $5,000-$9,999
- over $10,000

### HOUSING:
Does your home have electricity indoor plumbing type of heat telephone radio or T.V.

- No. of rooms
- People per room

Are you involved in a housing program? Yes No If yes, type of program

### INTERVIEWERS COMMENTS:

______________________________

DATE: _________________________

TIME OF INTERVIEW: ______________

TOTAL LENGTH OF TIME IN HOME: ____________

SIGNATURE (Interviewer) _______________
Appendix H:

Sample of Application For Grants and Matching Funds

Submitted by the Goshute Tribe --

September 11, 1970
The Goshute Indian Reservation is involved in efforts leading to the development of a local industry to manufacture welded steel products. When successful, the industry will reduce the present 35 percent unemployment rate and significantly increase family income on the reservation (over 50 percent of the Indian families have incomes under $3,000).

The purpose of this proposal is to present information to various agencies and individuals for their assistance in developing the proposed operation. The proposal is organized as follows:

I. Organization of the Goshute Reservation
II. General description of the area
III. Description of proposed welding operation
IV. Time schedule for development
V. Financial requirements
VI. Supporting resolutions and letters

I. ORGANIZATION

The Goshute Reservation adopted a constitution and by-laws by tribal vote in 1940. The constitution was written to include all persons of Indian blood whose names appear on the official census rolls of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation as of April 1, 1939, and includes provisions for up-dating the membership list.

The governing body of the tribe consists of a council of five members known as the Goshute Business Council. The present council consists of:
Leo Pete, Chairman; Jim Steele, Vice Chairman; Henry Pete, Secretary; Calvin Benson, Member; and Hubert Steele, Member.

The Goshute Indian Reservation has taken specific actions to promote the economic and social development of the population. The first action, in 1967, was to join the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada. This organization has as its purpose the economic and social development of all Indian groups in Nevada.

The second action was to organize a local economic development group to deal with the immediate problems of Goshute. At the present time, the committee consists of four members: Floyd Myers, Chairman, Prospector, and Store Owner; Robert Steele, Community Developer, Rancher; Henry Pete, Rancher; Francis Christiansen, Rancher. Two members of the Overall Economic Development Plan Committee, Robert Steele and Henry Pete, represent the Goshute Indian Reservation. The other two members are local non-Indian residents.

The third action was to participate in a Manpower Training Program designed to provide pre-vocational skills, as well as specific training in subjects related to agricultural enterprises. This program was conducted during the winter and spring of 1970.

The fourth action was to adopt an Overall Economic Development Program which includes the development of a local industry.

A fifth action was the organization of a non-profit corporation to promote economic and social development through negotiations with private and public agencies.
II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Goshute Indian Reservation is located in Utah and Nevada approximately 70 miles south of Wendover, Utah, and 95 miles northeast of Ely, Nevada. The reservation straddles the Utah-Nevada border with about 72,000 acres in Nevada and 39,000 acres in Utah.

Access to the reservation is from U. S. Highway Alternate 50 which connects Wendover, Utah, and Ely, Nevada. Traveling from Wendover, Utah, involves a 70-mile trip, the first 24 miles on Alternate 50 with the remainder on a gravel road. Access from Ely is north about 35 miles on Alternate 50 followed by a 60-mile drive on a gravel road.

The most prominent topographical feature in the area is the Deep Creek range of mountains. The range is located east of the reservation and has elevations above 12,000 feet. Elevations on the reservation vary from 5,700 feet to 11,000 feet. The principal water source is Deep Creek which runs from the southern border of the reservation north to the Great Salt Lake Desert.

The principal center of the immediate area is at Ibapah about eight miles from the reservation. Ibapah is the location of the school, post office, two general stores, and the only telephone within 40 miles.

III. PROPOSED WELDING OPERATION

The pre-vocational training program completed in the spring of 1970 resulted in two basic conclusions concerning future economic development on the Goshute Reservation.
(1) The land resources of the reservation are not adequate to support the population.

(2) The trainees have an aptitude for welding.

At the request of the Goshute Tribal Council, an attempt was made to evaluate the possibility of developing a welding operation at Goshute.

It was proposed that the operation should:

(1) Be owned by the Tribe

(2) Develop into a profit-making operation providing year-round employment.

As a result of the evaluation, it was decided to develop an enterprise for manufacturing items associated with farm, ranch, and range operations -- items which have local market potential in Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. The items considered appropriate for the proposed operation include cattle guards, squeeze chutes, water troughs, and truck racks.

The decision was made to begin the operation with the manufacture of cattle guards. The primary basis for this decision was to begin operation with an item suitable for training purposes and enterprise start-up. Contacts with the Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, and the General Services Administration indicate that sales to these agencies can provide the necessary stimulus for the successful establishment of the proposed operation.

IV. TIME SCHEDULE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The establishment of the proposed operation includes:
(1) A Manpower Training Program
(2) On-the-job training
(3) Sales to local Government agencies
(4) Negotiating a Small Business Administration 8 A contract
(5) Development of markets for competitive operation.

The time-table for development is shown on the chart on the following page.

V. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Goshute Indian Reservation has no financial resources available for developing the proposed operation. Thus, it will be necessary to obtain financial resources from various government agencies to begin the operation. The total financial requirements for beginning the operation, excluding MDTA and OJT funds, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>$27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>37,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel (6 months)</td>
<td>79,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$173,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details of the costs shown above are shown on the following page.

The building needs have been estimated to be an 8,000 square foot Butler Building.

Costs of the physical plant are as follows:

(1) 80' x 100' Butler Building $18,000
Figure 5. Welding Operation Time Schedule -- Goshute Indian Reservation.
(2) Slab and footings -- concrete $ 6,000
(3) Heating 2,000
(4) Engineering and supervision of erection 1,000

TOTAL $ 27,000

The building will be erected by the tribal members of the Goshute Tribe as an in-kind contribution or as part of a paid training function of the grant.

The following equipment is needed:

(1) (2) 275 amp. welders $ 600
(2) Power plant -- Cat 4000-100kw. 15,000
(3) Compressor -- paint gun 450
(4) Brake Press -- 40 ton 13,000
(5) Hydraulic splitter 750
(6) Delivery truck -- 2 1/2 ton IHC Loadstar 8,000

TOTAL $ 37,800

Inasmuch as electricity will be available in two years (REA), the major component may be leased (Cat power unit).

Personnel

(1) General Manager 6 mos. @ $1,000/mo. $ 6,000
(2) (16) Journeyman Welders @ $4.00/hr. 61,640
(3) (2) Truck Drivers @ $3.75/hr. 6,960

TOTAL $ 79,100
Materials

150 ton -- TRI ten 3/16 x 24" cut to flat plate. Basic price for minimum 3,000 pound order --

Provo -- FOB $9.80/100 lb.

150 ton $ 29,400
August 7, 1970

Henry Pete, Secretary
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Ibapah, Utah

Dear Mr. Pete:

We are pleased to receive a copy of Resolution No. 71-G-2 in which the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation has accepted their OEDP and invites assistance in carrying out the development of Goshute resources.

The Six County Economic Development District is pleased to lend all possible assistance to the development program.

Regards,

Bruce Lovell, Chairman

BL/ldc

cc: Richard Bailey
Gordon Thompson
William Bruhn
Resolution No. 71-G-2

Resolution of the Confederated Tribe of the Goshute Reservation

Whereas, the Goshute Tribal Business Council is interested in the Overall Economic Development of their Reservation, and

Whereas, a local economic development committee has been organized to promote economic development, in the Goshute Reservation area, and

Whereas, An Overall Economic Development Plan has been developed for the Goshute Reservation Area,

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, the Goshute Tribal Council accepts the OEDP, as it lists the Reservation needs and outlines the programs for their resources development, and

Be it further Resolved, that the Goshute Tribal Council requests that all officers of the Economic Development administration, Utah and Nevada State Offices of Employment Security, Vocational Education and Extension Services; Bureau of Indian Services of the University of Utah; Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada; Department of Agriculture; H E W; Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Department of Interior Offices support, give direction and render services to carry out the development of the Goshute Reservation Overall Economic Development Plan.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Secretary of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, hereby certify that the Goshute Business Council is composed of five members, of whom 4 constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly held the 9 day of July, 1970, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 4 for and 0 against, pursuant to Article VII, Section 1 (a) of the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation and that said resolution has not been rescinded nor amended in any form.

/s/ Henry Pete
Appendix I:

An Evaluation of the Special Three Week Training Program Held November 1970

For the Goshute Indians
Course objectives

1. To provide a training program to fill an interim while efforts were made to get the MDTA Training Program in welding funded for the Goshute Reservation.

2. To demonstrate the ability of the Goshute Indian men to learn and utilize welding skills.

3. To plan and construct some actual projects which might be marketable.

Objectives fulfilled

1. Twenty men participated in the special session which was terminated by the start of an MDTA Training Program on November 30, 1970.

2. The ability of the men to learn and utilize welding skills was demonstrated by the completion of the following marketable products:
   a. 4 garbage carts
   b. 5 welding and cutting tables
   c. 1 set scaffolding for painters or brick masons
   d. 10 gates for corrals and driveways
   e. 1 snow mobile trailer
   f. 1 pickup rack

   The following statements are quoted directly from trainees in answer to the question, "What do you think of the training program?"

Larsen Shay: "I like the program. I like to use a welder and have learned how
to select electrodes and use them properly."

George Bishop: "I think the attitude of the men in the program is good. I really like to work with welding equipment."

LaVell Kemp: "I think the attitude of the fellows has improved. At the start of the program the fellows wouldn't even look you in the eye. Now they are always smiling and joking and look you right in the eye when they talk to you and work with you. There are some real good welders in the group now. They are in class with something to do instead of drinking. It is the best thing that ever happened to this area."
VITA

Wilford Lavon Day

Candidate for the Degree of

Masters of Science

Plan B Report: Historical Developments and Demographic Patterns of the Goshute Indians of Ibapah, Utah

Major Field: Agricultural Education

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born at Orangeville, Utah, March 11, 1938, son of Joseph Merrill and LaVerne Humphrey Day; married Marianne Winward, August 7, 1964; three children: Kerry Lavon, Kevin Winward, and Daniece.

Education: Attended elementary school in Elmo, Utah; graduated from North Emery High School in 1956; received the Associate of Science Degree from Snow College in 1959; received the Bachelor of Science Degree from Utah State University, with a major in Agricultural Education in 1964; participated in classes on the graduate level at the University of Utah, at Colorado State University, completing the requirements for the Master of Science Degree, specializing in Agricultural Education at Utah State University, 1971.

Professional Experience: 1964, Instructor for a five month Manpower Development and Training Program with the Ute Indians at Fort Duchesne, Utah; 1964-65, Extension Agent for Utah State University with the Ute Indians, Fort Duchesne; 1965-1970, Extension Agent for Utah State University in Emery County; 1970 to present, Manpower Development and Training Instructor with the MDTA Training Program with the Goshute Indians in Ibapah, Utah.