



KOYOODE TUKADU:
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE KIT



◆ WE ARE ALL PEOPLE OF THIS EARTH

The Agi Panina Tukadu, trout lake eaters, and Moa Tukadu, wild onion eaters, took up 2,800 miles from Oregon/Nevada - 40 miles to Disaster Peak Mountain, and 8 miles southeast to the Black Rock Desert, with Summit Lake in the middle.

In 1865 a military post at Summit Spring was established to protect an Idaho mail route. In 1867 Camp McGarry became a 75 square mile military reservation. In 1871 it became a Summit Lake Indian Reservation. On January 14, 1913, by Executive Order this land formally became the Summit Lake Indian Reservation. This reservation has good land, but is far from markets and jobs.

In 1920, a school was attempted, but never built due to its' location. Children attended the Fort Bidwell School. Many families left the area for work, until fishing time in the spring. Later, the Bureau of Indian Affairs sent the children at Summit Lake to the Carson Boarding School.

In 1965, the band adopted a constitution and by-laws. Their tribal council has 5 members that serve 3 year terms.



<http://www.brrc.unr.edu/data/animal/vertebrates/fish.htm>

Summit Lake is still preserved in its natural state and is the only place where Lahontan Cutthroat Trout still spawn naturally. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries purchases eggs in exchange for the management of the fishery and fish to stock the lake. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe has also bought eggs for stocking fish into their hatchery. Only tribal members are allowed to fish on this lake.

Currently, about 100 members live on the Summit Lake Reservation. There are no highways that cross or pass by the reservation and no public transportation for 100 miles. Due to the location, lack of housing, schools, jobs, and lack of community facilities around the lake it is difficult for tribal members to live there year round.

Summit Lake

