



**KOYOUE TUKADU:
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE KIT**



◆ WE ARE ALL PEOPLE OF THIS EARTH

The Paiute Indians have inhabited Northwest California, Southeast Oregon, Southwest Idaho, and Northwest Nevada for thousands of years. Along with much of their homeland, the culture of these people has been lost. Thankfully, great strides are being taken to document any culture that has been passed down orally.

1827 Fur Trapper J. Smith came through the Great Basin.

Bartleson-Bidwell Wagon Train was the first party to cross the Sierra-Nevada Mountains without their wagon.

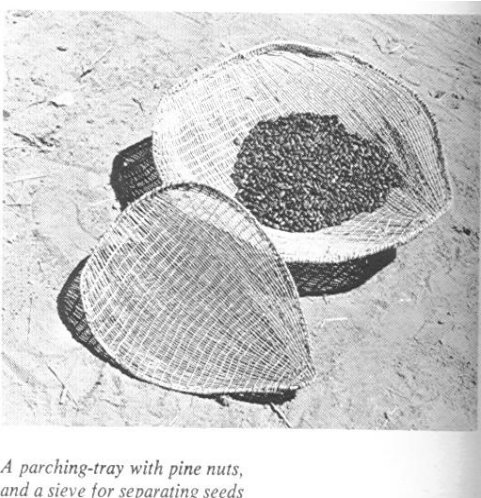
7000 B.C.

1800 A.D. 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850

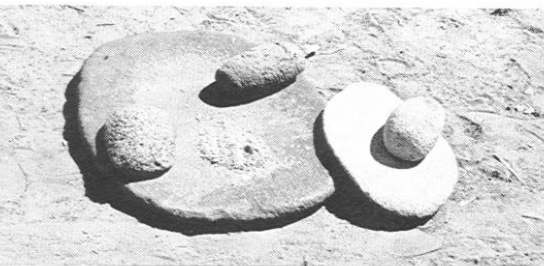
Paiute bands were named after the main food source in the area. They lived in different districts, separated by geographic features such as mountain range crests and hill tops, of the Great Basin. They were seasonal hunting, gathers that survived on a variety of **plant foods carried in woven baskets**, insects, large and small game, and fish. All hunting implements were made of stone and plant products. The Paiute used **metates, manos, and pestles to grind seeds and make flour**; digging sticks were used to dig up roots; nets, harpoons, and hooks were used to catch fish; and baskets for carrying food and water and for food preparation.

Families lived in temporary circular brush dwellings, consisting of dome willow branches covered with skins, tule, brush, and grass. Women typically built the shelters. When the weather was cold and the food supply began running low, the Indians practiced a type of "hibernation."

The Paiutes believe that everything on earth is connected and should be treated with respect.



A parching-tray with pine nuts, and a sieve for separating seeds



Two metates with manos; the huller on the larger metate has a flat bottom for cracking shells and husks.

1828 Peter Ogden trapped most of the beaver population on the Humboldt River. The party returned the next year, but left due to the lack of beaver.

1833 Walker and his party came to trap beaver along the Humboldt River. Unsuccessful in trapping beaver the party managed to open a passage through Kupa Tukadu Territory.

1844 John Fremont and his party came across and named Pyramid Lake.

1844 Murphy-Stevens-Townsend party was the first to cross the Sierra-Nevada Mountains with their wagons.

1849 California Gold Rush brings pioneers through Numu land.



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1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 2000

1860-1880 Government Intervention began in an effort to make peace between the settlers and the natives.

Ghost Dance Movement gave hope to the native people being forced to suppress much of their culture.

Day Schools for Paiute Children were being created.

May & June 1860 were the two battles of the Pyramid Lake Wars.

1873 An executive order was signed by Ulysses S Grant to make Pyramid Lake a reservation.

Water jugs changed from the original form (on the left) to resembling the miner and then to military style.

1905 Derby Dam is built.

1864 Nevada formerly becomes a state.

1870s New mines discovered in Central Nevada – creating the town of Stillwater and Jim Richards Store.

1930 Winnemucca Lake dries out completely and Pyramid Lake recedes significantly.

1860s Comstock Lode. Silver is found in the Virginia Mountains, bringing pioneers back over the Sierra-Nevada Mountains to settle on Numu Land.

Construction of the Trans-Continental Railroad

The white man's influence is shown in the changing shape of woven water jugs. The jug on the left is from pre-white days; the one in the center is patterned after the miners' "little brown jug"; the third copies the U.S. Army canteen.

1880 Carson & Colorado Railroad is built through Pyramid Lake Reservation.

2001 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe wins a law suit against the Newlands Project for illegally diverting water from the Truckee River.

