

enabled them to resist the Apaches. The strong position in which this Tribe was found by the Anglo-Americans in the 19th Century attests to their success.

Wheat was substituted for corn as the basic agricultural crop, giving the Indians a year-round cycle of crop production which they did not formerly possess. This increased productivity of the soil made possible a greater density of population, so that the range of settlement could be diminished and the size of village increased. New forms of cooperative labor helped to increase production and maximize the protection afforded to workers.

With these new economic developments other changes occurred in the socio-political sphere. The enlarged village required stronger political organization, and the village chief emerged in a new role with the primary responsibility of controlling crop production and irrigation activities. The new crops and technology, as well as the new socio-political ideas, were probably borrowed from the Spanish during the 18th Century. The Pima might never have taken over many of these new elements and complexes were it not for the necessity of devising new survival techniques for protection from the Apaches.

It was possible for the Pima to take what they needed from the Spanish in order to protect themselves against the Apaches because of their unique position on the Spanish borderlands. The conditions of contact existing between the Gila Pima and the Spanish permitted them to receive the best that the European culture had to offer while rejecting and evading domination and cultural destruction.

c. Relations with the U.S. Government

"The Pimas knew that the territory containing their lands had changed hands with the Gadsden Purchase of 1853. . . . Consequently when they heard of a boundary survey being made, a delegation of the head chiefs in June, 1855, traveled 200 miles to Nogales to confer with the boundary commission . . . They were told by Major Emory that their rights under the Mexican Government would be respected by the United States. He wrote this on several sheets of paper and gave it to them to take home. He also gave them all silver dollars, blankets, and clothes to take with them" (Wetzler 1949:225).

This delegation, headed by Antonio Azul, head chief of the Pima, clearly received the impression that they were to be given title to their holdings and that the lands over which they ranged at present would not be curtailed. In addition, they became convinced that they were to receive gifts of agricultural implements in reward for their services to the United States:

"They were assured from time to time that when their country came under the control of the United States they would be bountifully rewarded with abundant agricultural implements. Trusting to these specious promises, they remained satisfied, and since the year 1849, they have acted in the capacity of, and with even more efficiency than, a frontier military; yet, in all this time, nothing has been done for them by our government" (Hackenberg 1954:30-31).

The foregoing quotation taken from a California newspaper in 1858 suggests that no Government action was taken until popular pressure was exerted, for discontented grumbings were soon heard among the Indians:

"In 1858, two companies of Federal troops bound for Fort Yuma stopped at the Pima Villages. Chief Juan Jose tried to buy shovels and axes for \$3 in gold apiece from them. When told that government property could not be sold to them he offered \$5 apiece, saying that the people in his village needed them badly. When he was again refused, the chief called them a nation of liars for not honoring their promises and left abruptly" (Wetzler 1949:219).

In 1859, Congress appropriated \$10,000 to "enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make suitable presents to the Pimas and Maricopas in acknowledgement of their loyalty to this government and the many kindnesses rendered by them to our citizens."

Part of the same legislation was a directive considering the appropriation of \$1,000 for a survey of the Pima and Maricopa settlements so that a reservation "not to exceed 64,000 acres" might be established, and authorizing the establishment of such a reservation. The Pimas displayed a mixed reaction to the bill. As far as the gift of implements were concerned, they were delighted.

(1) *Changing Social Environment.*—Several important changes occurred external to the reservation at this time which had important consequences for the Pimas. The construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad attracted new hordes of settlers to the Case Grande Valley, increasing existing pressures on the limited water supply.

Increasing population in Utah forced many Mormons to colonize new areas. Beginning in 1880, Mormon settlements were founded in the Upper Gila River