

Bibliographical

Dr. Owens Adair..

After over thirty years spent in the practice of medicine Dr. Owens-Adair announces her intention of retiring and hereafter taking a well earned rest. Dr. Adair is the only woman physician in the city and she has built up a large practice during the six or seven years she has resided in North Yakima.

She will spend the remainder of her years on her Sunny rock farm of several hundred acres near the mouth of the Columbia river where every boat that enters the river and every pound of freight that goes by rail in the ocean must pass her doors.

Mrs. Adair believes she has earned a rest from the activities of her profession and she knows of no more attractive place to recuperate than the old farm. The doctor still holds considerable Yakima realty which she believes gilt edged as an investment. The best wishes of a host of warm friends here will go with her--The Yakima Herald, Oct. 7 11, 1905.

Bibliographical

Julian Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne and himself a writer of note, will appear again Wednesday, January 17 before Judge Hough in the criminal branch of U.S. district court at New York to answer to the five indictments charging him and several associates with using the mails to defraud through selling mining stock. He was held last Friday under \$10,000 bond after his plea of not guilty.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, Albert Freeman, Dr. W.J. Morton and John McKinnon were also named in the indictments--Yakima Herald January 17, 1912.

Bibliographical

"Yakima Valley Washington" is the title of a new piece of boosting literature just issued by the Northern Pacific railway and which is one of the best of its kind that has been issued regarding this section of the state.

The booklet, which is about 8 by 10 inches in size contains some 50 pages, is profusely illustrated, touches upon all the subjects which could in any way interest the person considering a removal to the west to a horticultural or agricultural district.

The illustrations show city and country life, giving an adequate idea of the character of the towns, of the orchards and fields, the irrigation works, the stock and dairying interests etc.

A very special feature is a map of the Yakima basin showing railroads and rivers, lands irrigated either by government or private projects and also the reclamation reservoirs and the proposed reclamation projects.

In the selection of the cover design for the publication an unusual degree of common sense was expended, a valley view extending over both front and back pages being used in preference to the more popular idea usually prepared by some easterner who never saw a western orchard in an irrigation district and who attempted to show the hop field and the orchard, the sheep and cattle interests, the palatial home, the work team and the family automobile, the snow clad hills and the alfalfa acres and all the rest of the varied west as he imagined it, in a few inches of space, with a big red apple showing anywhere or everywhere. The Northern Pacific has done well and got quite a meritorious book. ..Yakima Herald, May 8, 1912.

Bibliographical

Account of founding of Mother's day in Yakima Herald, May 15, 1912,
page four, col. 5. About 700 words.

Land Office

Bibliographical

The archives of the United States land office in North Yakima are interesting the officials of the interior department at Washington who have written asking for information thereon.

There archives are in the basement of the federal building and for the most part are in boxes though there are a number of book records.

They are complete however, and not a document is missing. Though the Yakima district was at one time a part of the Walla Walla district and entries were made as early as May 9, 1866 the local office dates back from October 18, 1899, the first entry being made on that day.

Messrs H.Y. Saint and A.C. Steinman, register and receiver respectively of the land office here, have sent a statement of the facts regarding the local land office archives to Washington-The Yakima Herald, Nov. 13, 1912.

Bibliographical

In the current issue of Leslie's Weekly there is a picture of the interior of the local Masons' lodge rooms. The picture is labeled "one of the finest Masonic lodge rooms , North Yakima Washington has just finished a temple that is a duplicate of King Solomon's Temple--The Yakima Herald, Oct 23, 1912.

The Manual of Agriculture for High Schools on which County Supt. S.S. Busch and E.E. Gustine, superintendent of the Lower Naches Consolidated schools have been working ~~for~~ for a number of months has just been issued and is to be distributed at once in order to give the teachers a chance to become familiar with it before the opening of school.

In the preface to the book the authors disclaim originality in the experiments and subject matter taken up but emphasize rather their endeavor to arrange them in a systematic manner for study--
The Yakima Herald, July 24, 1912.

Geology
Yakima Valley
Bibliographical

The first annual report of the state geological survey for 1901 has just been issued from the press of the state printer and is now ready for distribution.

The book contains 340 pages and is full of valuable information relative to the geology of the state. Every district has been treated in a semi-scientific way that can be understood by everybody.

All the known mineral deposits are fully described and outline maps are numerous. Of the district in which North Yakima is located the geological features are treated as follows:

"The oldest rock which outcrops in the valley is the Columbia lava of Miocene age. It forms part of the great lava field which covers southeastern Washington and Oregon and extends southward and westward into Idaho, Nevada and California. In Yakima county it is made up of a succession of flows varying in thickness from a few feet to a hundred or more, the line of contact between the layers usually being marked very well. Some layers show a marked difference in jointing from those above and below.

The rock is a very dark basalt; usually quite compact but often more or less vesicular. In many places beds of volcanic tuff are found between the basalt flows. Basalt, in its molten state, is one of the least viscous of lavas. When in its liquid state it is poured forth from a vent instead of building up a cone it spreads far out as a nearly horizontal sheet. For this reason we find no volcanic cones in the Columbia lava field.

Each flow found its way to the surface through a fissure which was afterwards covered up by some succeeding flow. The interval of time between these successive flows in this region must have been in some cases many years and even centuries. Sufficient time elapsed

for soil to form and forests to grow there on before being overwhelmed by the next flow.

This is shown by the presence of charred wood between the flows of lava.

"During the long ages in which the older rocks were becoming more and more deeply submerged by the molten flood, there was little folding or tilting of the rocks in this region. The Cascade mountains were very much lower than at present, especially in the southern part of the state. When the outflows of basaltic lava had almost ceased, there came a change, so that the region now forming the valley of the Yakima formed part of the bed of a great fresh-water lake.

This lake existed as long that sediments more than a thousand feet in thickness were deposited on its bed. It was a time of great volcanic activity, as shown by the character of the sediments. These are largely volcanic ash and broken fragments of pumice.

The eruptions which furnished this material were largely of the explosive type rather than the quiet overflows which characterized the formation of the Columbia lava plain. Along the ancient shore line conglomerate beds occur, made up of boulders of light colored andesite and other volcanic rocks. The great variations of the beds show that the oscillations of the land were comparatively rapid and irregular. Sometimes the water of the lake would recede and the streams would cut rapidly into their soft sediments; then the waters would encroach again and new sediments would be spread out, leveling off the old irregularities.

"At intervals throughout the period in which the lake sediments were accumulating there came belated outbreaks of basaltic lava which spread out over the soft sediments. These were the last convulsive signs of life of those great volcanic forces which were active throughout a great part of the Miocene period and which caused the formation of the Columbia lava fields, the greatest

body of lava in the known world.

After the lake was finally drained the greater part of the sediments were carried away by erosion but remnants still remain.

They form the light colored sedimentary beds outcropping in places in the Yakima valley and about its borders. These are the rocks in which artesian water has been found. They form what is known as the Ellensburg formation and are of Miocene age, as shown by the fossil leaves preserved in them.

The most extensive outcrops are seen along the Natchez river and at White Bluffs on the Columbia.

"At the close of the period just described the region to the westward was gradually uplifted so as to form the Cascade mountains. At the same time or later a series of low east and west folds were formed between the Columbia river and the Cascades, nearly at right angles to the axis of the mountain range. The ridges are not due to faults as formerly supposed; they are all anticlines while the valleys between them are synclines. Antanum creek occupies one of these synclines and the Natchez river another. The crests of the ridges have been almost entirely denuded of the Ellensburg beds, so that only the basalt is left. One of these, known as the Selah ridge borders the Yakima valley on the north and another, the Yakima ridge, borders it on the south.

The Yakima river has cut gaps through the ridges and crosses them at right angles. It evidently had its course established before the folding began; then as the folds arose slowly the river kept pace with them, cutting down its channel.

"At some time later than the Miocene, a great stream of lava came flowing down from somewhere between the headquarters of the

Natchez and Tietan rivers, covering the hills and obliterating the valleys.

It reached as far east as the mouth of Cowychee creek and then stopped.

The rock is very dark andesite. It forms a conspicuous landmark, standing as bold cliffs on the lower Tietan and at the junction of the Cowychee creek with the Natchez river--"Yakima Herald, July 1, 1902.

The most extensive outcrop are seen along the Natchez river and at White Bluffs on the Columbia. "At the close of the period just described the region to the westward was gradually uplifted so as to form the Cascade mountains. At the same time or later a series of low east and west folds were formed between the Columbia river and the Cascades, nearly at right angles to the axis of the mountain range. The ridges are not due to faults as formerly supposed; they are all anticlines while the valleys between them are synclines. "At present creek occupies one of these synclines and the Natchez river another. The crests of the ridges have been almost entirely denuded of the Miocene beds, so that only the basalt is left. One of these, known as the Polk ridge borders the Yakima valley on the north and another, the Yakima ridge, borders it on the south. "The Yakima river has cut gaps through the ridges and crosses them at right angles. It evidently had its course established before the folding began; hence the folds arose slowly the river kept pace with them, cutting down its channel. "At some time later than the Miocene, a great stream of lava came flowing down from somewhere between the headwaters of the