

## Reservation

Howroyd & Hadley will have 40 acres of the Yakima Indian reservation in hops this season. When the reservation is apportioned and segregated it will be a bright and blooming spot of this state.

The prospects are that this desired condition will not be much longer delayed--Yakima Herald, March 29, 1894.

Charles Adams, the postmaster of Fort Simcoe was in the city the fore part of the week making the necessary preparations for his approaching marriage--Yakima Herald, March 29, 1894.

Miss "lanche Embree has resigned her position a school cook and left for Prosser where she will engage in the millinery business.

Miss Florence L. Green, the efficient assistant matron of the Yakima agency school has tendered her resignation and in a few days will leave for the east.

T.J. Hefling has resigned as clerk at this agency and will shortly leave for the east. Mr. Banks of Ellensburg will hereafter act in that capacity.

William H. Embree has resigned his position as carpenter and wagon maker at this agency and in a few days will remove his family to Walla Walla where he will reside. He has held the position here for three years and during the past three years his long connection with the service has won him the esteem of all.

Dr. Albert Wjlgus had a very unpleasant experience and a narrow escape while visiting patients in the neighborhood of the churches on Thursday morning. The continued rain of Wednesday caused the creeks to rise rapidly and made them a certain crossing dangerous. While attempting to drive two horses attached to a buckboard across one of the numerous branches at a place that appeared to be easy to ford, the



horses went beyond their depth and were swept by the strong current into a clump of willows. The tongue became fastened in the willows in such a manner that it was impossible for the doctor to disengage the horses and before assistance could reach them they were both drowned.

The doctor made a noble effort to release the horses but the current was so strong that he had some difficulty in reaching shore himself. The horses were valuable animals and their loss will be a great inconvenience to the agency until others can be secured.

Mrs. Alice Catlin of North Yakima has succeeded Miss Blanche Embree as school cook. The Mrs. Catlin served in that capacity for more than two years under Agent Lynch and she was warmly welcomed by her many friends.

J.L. Banks and family of Ellensburg are expected at the Fort April 1st. Mr. Banks is the newly appointed clerk, succeeding T.J. Hefling who will shortly leave for Washington city and will visit in his old home in Ohio--Yakima Herald, April 5, 1894.



Toppenish, Nov. 25 --While Major Evan Estep, superintendent of the Yakima Indian agency does not look forward with great pleasure to moving from Toppenish to Fort Simcoe in the middle of winter, he is otherwise well content with the order received yesterday transferring the Indian agency back to the historic fort.

Toppenish business men are hopeful that the order may be rescinded and the agency remain at the reservation center but Maj. Estep considers it unlikely as it is the fixed policy of the comptroller general to have federal offices located in federal buildings when possible and not to use rented quarters.

Maj. Estep has been asked to send in a request for authority to make repairs and December 31 fixed as the final date for the occupancy of the quarters. When the Fort buildings were vacated in 1922 the reason given was that many of the structures were in poor repair. The water system for the agency consists of a wooden pipe bringing water from far upstream and the system has not been extensively repaired for about 29 years, Estep says. A number of other improvements are needed.

Even if it is inconvenient and disagreeable to move in winter, Major Estep expects to keep warm when he once lands in the superintendent's house as it has no less than nine fireplaces and a great supply of firewood at the back door.

"Long hairs" among the Indians as the red men who adhere to the early tribal customs are called protested bitterly when the agency was first moved to Toppenish after Toppenish and Wapato businessmen had engaged in a bitter rivalry for the agency. The "long hairs" sent a delegation to Washington to ask that the agency remain at Fort Simcoe but the younger Indians favored the change to Toppenish. At least once removal of the agency, unless some curb was placed upon the activity of Toppenish bootleggers, was threatened.

Toppenish Commercial club leaders have wired Charles Burke, Indian commissioner and other Washington officials asking that the agency be retained in Toppenish and

pointing out that Toppenish businessmen erected an agency building with the special understanding that Toppenish be the Indian's staff's headquarters. It is stated that several of the agency employes say they will give up their positions rather than be marooned at Simcoe for the winter.

—THE YAKIMA REPUBLIC  
November 25, 1925



Toppenish, Nov. 25--While Major Evan Estep, superintendent of the Yakima Indian agency does not look forward with great pleasure to moving from Toppenish to Fort Simcoe in the middle of winter, he is otherwise well content with the order received yesterday transferring the Indian agency back to the historic fort.

Toppenish business men are hopeful that the order may be rescinded and the agency remain at the reservation center but Maj. Estep considers it unlikely as it is the fixed policy of the comptroller general to have federal offices located in federal buildings when possible and not to use rented quarters.

Maj. Estep has been asked to send in a request for authority to make repairs and December 31 fixed as the final date for the occupancy of the quarters. When the Fort buildings were vacated in 1922 the reason given was that many of the structures were in poor repair. The water system for the agency consists of a wooden pipe bringing water from far upstream and the system has not been extensively repaired for about 29 years, Estep says.

A number of other improvements are needed.

Even if it is inconvenient and disagreeable to move in winter, Major Estep expects to keep warm when he once lands in the superintendent's house as it has no less than nine fireplaces and a great supply of firewood at the back door.

"Long hairs" among the Indians as the red men who adhere to the early tribal customs are called protested bitterly when the agency was first moved to Toppenish after Toppenish and Wapato businessmen had engaged in a bitter rivalry for the agency. The "long hairs" sent a delegation to Washington to ask that the agency remain at Fort Simcoe but the younger Indians favored the change to Toppenish. At least once removal of the agency, unless

some curb was placed upon the activity of Toppenish bootleggers, was threatened.

Toppenish Commercial club leaders have wired Charles Burke Indian commissioner and other Washington officials asking that the agency be retained in Toppenish and pointing out that Toppenish businessman erected an agency building with the special understanding that Toppenish be the Indian's staff's headquarters for  
It is stated that several of the agency employees say they will give up their positions rather than be marooned at Simcoe for the winter--  
The Yakima Republic, November 25, 1925.



WORK OF YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY CO (heading cut at this point)

Reservation Has Home Extension Office, Hospital

Tribesmen Profit from Fees for Grazing, Leases of Farm Land; Work in Forestry Service

TOPPENISH, March 13--(Special) The work of both the Indians and the government office on the Yakima Indian Reservation is a vast project, of which the average valley resident knows very little. Milton Johnson, superintendent of the Indian agency, is, however, gradually familiarizing residents of the valley with the work and history of the reservations, through speeches at various club meetings.

The tribal council of 14 which met last Friday is the governing body of the reservation, which covers two and one-quarter million acres or one-half of Yakima county and on which live 2,300 of the 2,950 Indians served by the agency. These men represent different clans or groups and their offices are more or less hereditary within their clan. There is no such thing as chosen democratic representation in the tribal council, Johnson explains. It is the policy of the present Indian commissioner, John Collier, to do nothing without the approval of the council.

The regular routine of the agency is caring for the Indians, their allotted lands, and their profits. They are divided into three groups; those who can care for their own affairs with some supervision; those who can partly do the work and those who have to be cared for solely by others!

The biggest division of the work comes under the Forestry department, which at a modest estimate is worth \$10,000,000. Under this department comes the work of the Indian C. C. C. with its trail building, fire lookouts, and first aid work, etc.

Fifty-five thousand dollars annually is paid out to the Indians in grazing checks from the whites for the 30,000 head of sheep and 3,500 head of cattle which graze on the Indian lands at so much per head. Besides this, 100,000 acres on the reservation is agricultural land, of which 70,000 acres are leased to the whites and the remainder



farmed by the Indians themselves. There is a \$25,000 tribal fund to assist worthy Indians in their farming. They may borrow from this at a low rate of interest.

Under the farming extension service, Wallace Murdock assists the men and Miss Clemetine Sittel the women in home building. There is an attempted home improvement program, whereby small homes can be built for a cost of \$600. A number have been built in the last few years.

There is also the Klickitat River Cattle Association, a co-operative organization for promoting the profitable breeding of good cattle among the Indians. There are 5,000 head of cattle in this organization.

Miss Sittel has been trying to preserve the basket and bead work among the Indians by inspiring the younger generation to take it up. The raising of chickens and turkeys is encouraged.

The education at present is carried on through the public school system, which one Indian official trying to see that the children are kept in school.

"The sanatorium in Toppenish is a strictly tubercular sanatorium for the Indians of the entire northwest," Johnson says.

There is a great need for a general hospital for the Indians. The field nurse and one doctor employed cannot adequately care for the health program needed.

--THE YAKIMA INDEPENDENT, March 14, 1938  
page 2



WORK OF YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY CO (heading cut at this point)

Reservation Has Home Extension Office, Hospital

Tribesmen Profit from Fees for Grazing, Leases of Farm Land; Work in Forestry Service

TOPPENISH, March 13--(Special) The work of both the Indians and the government office on the Yakima Indian Reservation is a vast project, of which the average valley resident knows very little. Milton Johnson, superintendent of the Indian agency, is, however, gradually familiarizing residents of the valley with the work and history of the reservations, through speeches at various club meetings.

The tribal council of 14 which met last Friday is the governing body of the reservation, which covers two and one-quarter million acres or one-half of Yakima county and on which live 2,300 of the 2,950 Indians served by the agency. These men represent different clans or groups and their offices are more or less hereditary within their clan. There is no such thing as chosen democratic representation in the tribal council, Johnson explains. It is the policy of the present Indian commissioner, John Collier, to do nothing without the approval of the council.

The regular routine of the agency is caring for the Indians, their allotted lands, and their profits. They are divided into three groups; those who can care for their own affairs with some supervision; those who can partly do the work and those who have to be cared for solely by others!

The biggest division of the work comes under the Forestry department, which at a modest estimate is worth \$10,000,000. Under this department comes the work of the Indian C. C. C. with its trail building, fire lookouts, and first aid work, etc.

Fifty-five thousand dollars annually is paid out to the Indians in grazing checks from the whites for the 30,000 head of sheep and 3,500 head of cattle which graze on the Indian lands at so much per head. Besides this, 100,000 acres on the reservation is agricultural land, of which 70,000 acres are leased to the whites and the remainder

farmed by the Indians themselves. There is a \$25,000 tribal fund to assist worthy Indians in their farming. They may borrow from this at a low rate of interest.

Under the farming extension service, Wallace Murdock assists the men and Miss Clemetine Sittel the women in home building. There is an attempted home improvement program, whereby small homes can be built for a cost of \$600. A number have been built in the last few years.

There is also the Klickitat River Cattle Association, a co-operative organization for promoting the profitable breeding of good cattle among the Indians. There are 5,000 head of cattle in this organization.

Miss Sittel has been trying to preserve the basket and bead work among the Indians by inspiring the younger generation to take it up. The raising of chickens and turkeys is encouraged.

The education at present is carried on through the public school system, which one Indian official trying to see that the children are kept in school.

"The sanatorium in Toppenish is a strictly tubercular sanatorium for the Indians of the entire northwest," Johnson says.

There is a great need for a general hospital for the Indians. The field nurse and one doctor employed cannot adequately care for the health program needed.

—THE YAKIMA INDEPENDENT, March 11, 1938  
page 2



## Indians

George B. Taliferro, the retiring clerk of the reservation, has decided to locate in North Yakima and read law. Captain Priestly pays Mr Taliferro a high compliment for the ability which he has performed his duties and says his retirement is due to the expiration of his term and the exigencies of a change of administration.

Of the new appointee, who is expected to arrive this week, the Mineral Point, Wis., Democrat says:

Bro. W.H. Bennett, senior editor of the Tribune, has been appointed to a clerkship at the Yakima Agency, Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, of which ~~Oandodory~~ Thomas Priestley is Indian agent. He will leave here in about two weeks to assume his duties of office.

Capt. Priestley is to be congratulated upon securing such an honest and efficient assistant. There will be no crooked work going on in the Agency with either Priestly or Bennett around."-- Yakima Herald, North Yakima, W.T. July 4, 1889.

## Indians

Capt. Thos. Priestly was in from the reservation Wednesday and said that the report that he had recommended the removal of the white men who occupied the reservation by virtue of Indian wives was an effort.

His report, however, advised the naming of a date after which the marrying of an Indian woman would not entitle the white men to the privileges of the reservation--Yakima Herald, North Yakima, W.T., September 2, 1889.



## Indians

Agent Priestly has secured an appropriation for the purchase of eight wagons, four trucks and a quantity of wheat, oats and potatoes for the Yakima Indians.

The grain and potatoes were made necessary by the Indians feeding everything to their stock during the past winter and not retaining even enough for seed--Yakima Herald, March 27, 1890.

## Indians

The services of Miller Bachrodt of the Yakima Indian agency have been dispensed with for the winter and the mill closed down.

This is in compliance with instructions from our poverty-stricken government at Washington to cut down expenses at every quarter.

The Indians held a council on Saturday last and forwarded to Washington a protest against the shutting down of the mill and against the recent surveys by which a strip of land several miles wide is declared outside of reservation limits.

The Indians also petitioned the department to forbid residence on the reservation to squaw-men and half-breeds--  
Yakima Herald, December 18, 1890



## Indians

"Toppenish, July 23-Indians are not at all pleased with the scheme of Uncle Sam to make good cooks and house wives out of them.

The think the idea is insulting, for the Indians declare they are good enough cooks and house wives now. According to Lancaster Spencer, the subject has been under discussion by the leading men on the reservation and a big kick is to be made.

"The plan to make better housewives out of the Indian women would have been all right years ago," said Mr. Spencer this week," but this is no time to do it. The women have learned themselves how to keep house and they are doing it all right. We object to the government spending our money for this work now. It should have been done many years ago , but not now. The Indians are going to make complaint about it."

One of the cooking instructors, Mrs. Coy, has been stationed in this city and another is at Wapato.

R.E. Marrion has come here from Montana to become expert farmer on the Yakima Indian reservation. He reached Toppenish Wednesday and will make his headquarters at Ft Simcoe . Mr. Marrion has been in the Indian service for some time and it was intended to place him in charge of a demonstration farm on the reservation but conditions are such that this cannot be done. He will act as instructor among the Indians, going from one farm to another--Yakima Republic  
July 29, 1910.

## Indian agency

### Fort Simcoe

Agency headquarters for the Yakima federation of Indians will remain in Toppenish according to the decision announced yesterday at Washington D.C. by Charles Burke, commissioner of Indian affairs and frequent visitor to the Yakima valley.

At present the agency quarters is owned by a group of Toppenish business men but the government will purchase the agency so that the superintendent, Maj. Evan E. Step may have more definite control over the Indians coming there to transact business.

Older Indians and some of the younger ones have for sometime conducted a campaign to have the agency returned to old Fort Simcoe, the historic center of the white man's power in the valley.

Removal of the agency from Toppenish to Fort Simcoe was ordered last November but aroused such a storm of protest that O.H. Lipps was sent to make a survey and cost estimate of again placing the fort in proper condition were asked--The Yakima Republic, April 14, 1926.