

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs---~~1900~~ 1908

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(p-60) Table of allotments and patents, total of 10,461 issued ,
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(1908)

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(P 163)

Yakima--Schedule showing Indian reservation , under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment...

area (Partly surveyed) 837,753 acres. Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, Vol 12, P. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885 ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol 27, p. 631 (for text see Misc. Ind. Docs Vol 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-21 and Senate Ex Doc No. 21, 49th Cong. and No. 45, 50th Cong 1st sess. Executive order Nov. 28, 1892, Agreement Jan 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol 28, p. 320, 255,066.63 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church and school purposes (see letter books 354 p. 419; 416 p. 263 and 879, p. 243 The residue 543,916 .13 acres held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats, 595) recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904.

(P. 186) Population of Indians

Colville Agency--Columbia (Mose's band) 299

Colville 317

Kalispel 98

Lake 283

Nez Perce (Joseph's band) 102

Okinagan 557

Sanpoil 160

Spokan 573

Wenatchi 93

Yakima 2,000

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, 1908. (This is not the larger Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

p. 66... Double allotments

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Reports of the Department of the Interior 1917
Vol II, Indian Affairs

P-3--Declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs

(P 35) Irrigation

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Colville statistics, covering up to 1918 "Treaties, laws or other authorities relating to the reserve

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Many pages of statistics

With maps and charts.

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p-56-58 Court decisions

p-58-61-Legislation, summarized.

rest statistics-With usual map

Reports of the Department of Interior for the fiscal year ended June, 30, 1918

Vol II Indian Affairs. Territories

(P-18)--On April 17, 1917 we announced a declaration of policy which contemplated the release from governmental supervision, ~~and~~ with all of their property, of practically all Indians having one-half or more white blood, and those with more than one-half Indian blood shown to be as capable of transacting their own affairs as the average white man, also all Indian students over 21 who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools...

(P 4-) Irrigation

Yakima Reservation, Wash. One of the most successful large irrigation projects with which the Indian Service has to deal is located on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash. Designed to supply 120,000 acres ultimately, find over 64,000 acres now under actual cultivation. During the past year the crop yield exceeded \$6,000,000. The Indian appropriation act for the present fiscal year carrying \$500,000 for ~~construction~~ continuation of this work, which is being pushed as rapidly as existing conditions will permit. Machinery is resorted to wherever possible as a substitute for hand labor, and the three dragline excavators at work on this project removed 602,354 cubic yards of earth at an average cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. This is 50 per cent cheaper than estimated for several years ago, when labor and supplies were less expensive...

(P -83-328--)Statistical tables

Alaska section contains much on fisheries, hatcheries, investments in fisheries, quantity and value of products, mild-curing of salmon, picking of salmon, other salmon industries in 1917.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs--1897

(P 5) Education

In 1890 The first experiment was made with refer nce to the education of Indian pupils with white pupils in the public schools of the different States and territories. Circulars were addressed to county superintendents and others , expressing the desire of the Indian Office that they would cooperate with it in securing the admission of Indian children to the white schools. Contracts for such pupils were made first in 1891 for such pupils at the rate of \$10 per capita per quarter, based upon the average attendance maintained. Strong inducements were placed before the public schools to reach out and gather in the prospective Indian citizens, and by educating them on an equal plane with the white people better fit them for assuming in the future the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

...In order to overcome the prejudice of the whites, the amount to be paid for the education of Indian pupils was purposely fixed at a rate hither than that usually expended for public school advantages but with all these inducements there was an enrollment last year of only 303, with an average attendance of 194, a decrease respectively of 110 and 1000 f from the year previous.. (P 6 lists schools, Washi gton No. 87, King county, 15 pupils

(P 33) Yakima Reservation, Wash.--May 4, 1896, the Department approved plans for a system of irrigation of the Yakima Reservation, the cost to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the Wenatshapam fishery, belonging to the Indians of that reservation amounting to some \$171,000. Dec. 14, 1896 authority was granted for the expenciture of \$3,000 for the construction of distribution laterals, etc., ...

In a report dated June 30, 1897, William H. Redman, engineer in charge of the construction, gives the following summary of the work done:

There are 15.47 miles of main canal with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second with 13.06 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water...

The above provision does not include provision made near the head of the main canal (about 3,000 feet below the intake of the Yakima River) for the turning of about 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough which runs in a southeasterly direction nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway* a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Toppenish Creek, and which slough will also serve as a canal from which many lateral ditches can be constructed for the distribution of its water. By construction of more lateral ditches from these several sources of supply fully ~~more~~ 50,000 acres of the very best soil can be irrigated...

Agent Erwin states that this irrigation system stands second in magnitude in the State of Washington...

(P-288)-- Report of Colville Agency, Colville Agency, Miles, Wash. Aug. 15, 1897

...there are three reservations under jurisdiction of this agency.. the census just taken shows a total population of 3,393 on the three reservations, of whom about 10 per cent are mixed bloods.. This is an increase over the year previous of 225 and is accounted for in the fact that a more careful census was taken...and we obtained a count of people who have heretofore been estimated..

There are eleven different tribes or bands of Indians residing on the three reservations

(P 289)-Colville ~~xxxx~~ reservation shows 2,070 census and seven tribal listings.

(P 297)--Report of Yakima Agency, Yakima Indian Reservation, Fort Simcoe, August 31, 1897

(P 298(-Fisheries--The rights of the Indians in the Wisham fishery case have not yet been determined. For four years I have endeavored to get this matter settled About all that has been accomplished is the filing

in the United States court. The case has been pending for some time, but for some reason there has been no trial. The Indians are very impatient, and contend that the delay is working a very great hardship; that the white men are fencing up all the fisheries, building fish wheels and traps, thus depriving them of their accustomed fisheries, which was one of the considerations of the treaty ...

Indian commission - On March 20 the Indian commission to treat with the Yakimas for a part of all of their surplus lands held their first council. Since.. (P-299* then several other councils have been held but the commission is making but little progress. There are 600,000 acres of surplus lands on this reservation and a large majority of the Indians derive little or no benefit from them, for they have but no stock except a few cayuses, and it is impossible to utilize them. If they could be induced to sell, the money derived therefrom would enable them to build comfortable homes and improve their allotments..

Palouse Indians - In compliance with an official order I made a visit in April to the Palouse River for the purpose of inducing the Palouse Indians to move to this reservation. I found about 75 of them living on a barren sand bar at the mouth of the Palouse River. Here they have lived for more than one hundred years. This was originally the home of Kamaiakun, the chief, who made the Yakima treaty with Governor Stevens in 1855. Strange to say after making the treaty neither he nor the tribe ever came to the reservation. The whole tribe have only about 10 acres of land in cultivation scarcely enough to supply one Indian family. Up to a short time ago they have derived their support from catching salmon a few miles from the Indian village. The Palouse River falls over a rock 160 feet high. The salmon at one time ascended the river by tens of thousands. They were unable to get beyond the falls, and the Indians caught them in large quantities but this is a thing of the past. Last year the Indians caught only two salmon at the falls) the fish wheels and nets along the

Columbia River catch them ~~and they want to~~ before they get ~~here~~ there) but the changed conditions have not changed their minds and they continue to cling tenaciously to this barren spot where their children were born and their mothers and fathers have died...I respectfully renew my suggestion that they ~~be~~ be forcibly removed to either the Nez Perce, Umatilla or Yakima reservations...

L.T. Erwin, U.S. Indian agent...

(P 387--429)--Indian Legislation passed During the Second Session of the Fiftyth Congress ...

~~Statistics~~ Statistics and index_-430- 604

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs---1907

P-69

Court jurisdiction of allotments

In a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 25, 1907 it was held that State courts are without jurisdiction over lands allotted to Indians. The case was of William McKay (substituted for Mary Kalyton) et al plaintiff in error v Agnes Kalyton by Louise Kalyton her guardian ad litem, and the suit was begun in the circuit court of Umatilla County Oregon and involved an allotment made under the Umatilla act of March 3, 1885(23 Stat L.340)....

(P 74-75)-Leasing of Indian lands "experimental policy"

Table p 75 Leases of allotted lands includes
Yakima, 138 farming.

(P 76) Table of grazing permits lists: Number of permits, 27,
1 year, 6, 2 and 1 month, 32,158 head of sheep, rate per head .20;
tax \$6,431.60.

(P 77) Sale of inherited lands for fiscal year ending June 30,1907
includes Colville 8 tracts, 588.85 acres ; total proceeds 7,362, average
per acre 12.50

Yakima 30, 3,158.01 acres, total proceeds 114,801.52 average price
per acre 36.33.

P 100-101-Incorporating tribes, with Senate Bill (#.8286,introduced)
quoted

(P-132) Mineral entries on Colville Reservation

..At the request of this Office an investigation of mineral entries
on the Colville Reservation, in Washington, has been made by representatives
of the General Land Office, and in a number of cases the locators have been
directed to show cause why their locations should not be cancelled

as being nonmineral. In many other cases where patents have been issued the Department of Justice has been requested to institute suits for vacating them. Most of these locations are reported to have been made in order to secure title to lands valuable for agricultural or town site purposes.

As the survey of the Colville Reservation has not been finished, allotment of lands on the south half of the reservation is not yet possible.

Yakima Reservation Boundary

(P132) On February 27, 1906, the General Land Office approved surveying contract No. 632 providing among other things for the survey of the boundaries of the Yakima Reservation, in Washington, by straight lines running from the headwaters of the South Fork of Atanum River to Spencer Point, thence to Conical Hump, thence to Grayback (P133) Peak and finally to the fifty-first mile corner on the old boundary line.

The Yakima Indians filed a protest against the location of the new boundary line because it eliminated 64,000 acres of land on the west and north of the boundary, then being demarked, which they claimed as part of the reservation. The Office reported to the Department on July 30 and August 16, 1906 that under the instructions issued in connection with contract 632 the surveys were made without reference to the claims of the Indians, and it was recommended that the surveyors be instructed to follow the boundary line of the reservation according to the wording of the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat.L, 951) This recommendation was approved by the Department August 24, 1906, and supplemental instructions were issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office directing that the line be run on the ridge from the headwaters of the south fork of the Atanum River, around the headwaters of the Klickitat River by Spencer Point to Goat Rock, thence along the summit of the Cascade Mountains to Conical Hump, and thence by the blazed trees to Grayback Peak, this line following the treaty boundaries of the reservation as claimed by the Indians. The report of E.C. Barnard of the

Geological Survey, of his examination of this part of the boundary line (see H.Doc 621, 56th Cong., 1st sess.) gives this as the true boundary of the reservation as originally intended. He considers the important clause in the treaty to be that which makes the summit of the Cascade Mountains form a part of the western boundary.

In a suit in equity now before the circuit court for the State of Washington, instituted by the United States of America, complainant, against the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Mercantile Trust Company defendants, for the purpose of canceling certain patents erroneously issued to the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, within the Yakima Reservation, it was essential to the Government's success to fix some definite boundary, and the assistant attorney general for the Department adopted the boundary recognized in the act of December 21, 1904 (33 Stat L 595), which is substantially the line run by contract No. 632. It is hoped that the court will take judicial notice of the boundary as fixed by treaty. If it does not do so, when this suit has finally been determined finally the question will have to be considered of the rights of the Indians to the lands lying between the straight line boundary run under surveying contract No. 632 and that along the summit of the mountains, for which the Indians contend.

Very respectfully your obedient servant

Francis E. Leupp, commissioner

The Secretary of the Interior

(Comment: This suggests need for some historical background on the establishment of Pinchot National Forest which would perhaps be in some Forestry books, including one on Governor Pinchot himself, or in the Department of Agriculture Yearbooks, of which I have many.

Also in research library available: Manual of Surveying instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States....

Prepared in conformity with law under the direction of the
Commissioner of the General Land Office

January 1, 1890, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1890

152 pps with charts.

(Page two contains this, addressed to

Department of the Interior

General Land Office, Washington, D.C., December 2, 1889

Gentlemen: The following instructions, including full and minute directions for the execution of surveys in the field, are issued under the authority given me by sections 453, 456 and 2393, United States Revised Statutes, and must be strictly complied with by yourselves and your deputy surveyors, very respectfully, Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner to Surveyor General of the United States

P 9--Chapter Two

The General Land Office

Sec. 32: The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall perform under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands; and also such as relate to private claims of lands and the issuing of patents for all grants of lands under the authority of the Government (R.S. 453)

Also available: Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year 1866, 151 pps with charts, tables and large fold in map, showing public surveys in Washington Territory. Many "citations" on land, land grants, occupancy, homesteads, pre-emptions etc.

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Wenatchi 93

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