April 13,1899

W.H. Redman has just finished turning in the water in the Erwin ditch and laterals. There are 30miles of ditches covering about 25,000 acres of land. There will be about 10 miles more when the indians get through excavating.

1900-- Jay Lynch-- reported that t00 two thirds of the reservation worthless, advocated reclamation

The Indians sold 3,000 ponies at #25 a head.

he Department acknowledge an error in the western boundary line of nearly 294 acres which the Indian commissioners offered to purchase for \$75,000 but the Indians refused, think the land ,mostly covered with pine timber, is worth more.

Population of the reseration is 2,309; school children 113.

ACCUT A

Jan 1,1908-

work on the Government Irrigation ditch on the Reservation has been stopped and men paid off, 100 men and teams have been employed and two miles complted this season, making a total of nine miles in all now finished.

 $T_{
m he}$ ditch has its inlet just below Union $G_{
m ap}$ and will be when completed about 55 miles, ending in the vicinity of $T_{
m oppen}$ oppenish Creek.

1924..

udget for irrigation projects \$450,000..

L.M. Holt, Major Evan Estep and "illiam Charley met to det policy in submitting litigation report. Reviewed some 23 large ditches on the re under dispute in addit on to a number of smaller ones

1924.. L.M. Holt "superintendent"

Only one camp operated in at Satus in construction of Wapato project and #60,000 available for fiscal year.

Cultivated areage dropped from 80,767 acres to 79,782 during past year, due to dropping of marginal lands for farm purposes and removal of Japanese who at one time farmed 12,000 acres.

There were 907 cars owned by the farmers or 91 more thanthe former year, an increase in dairy cows, 4,012 of nearly a thousand more, due to drive for more dairy cattle; hogs decreased from 5,200 to 1,000 and 33,00 head of sheep

In 1925 82,514 acres under cultivation under the Wapato, Antanum, Toppenish-Simcoe and Satus and an addit onal 8,000 in Medicine Valley and Upper Satus.

Drainage workwas under way result of rec to Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner, Wanity Slough was lowering water table of Toppenish a d killing willows and cottonwood trees along its course.

1925--

Crops on Yak res project for 1925 valued at *8,247,000

Potatoes most waluable, OndO2d 71,820 tons, #3 million, worth \$40 a ton.

Apples second, 1,150,800 boxes, valued at #1,400,000; approx 97,100 tons of hay, #1,36-,000 Wheat yield #700,000, some sections as high a s 89 bushels an acre.

1926-- L.M. Holt, supervising engineer, estimated 80,000 89,1000 acres under irrigation, imcluded 75,000 on Wapato, \$2,000 on Satus, 4,600 on Ahtanum, 4,000 on Toppenish-Simcoe and 500 by individual irr gation.

at Salem, Ore., May 16,1859:

(Capt James J. Archer & Manyland, Islander & Hulen & W. Capt James J. Archer & Manyland, Islander & Hulen & W. Capt James J.) of the 9th Infantry in command of this post, Simcoe, has been ordered by General Harney and as arranged by the general and yourself, turned over all public buildings att his place to the Indian Department, Archiding for the taking care of the buildings until such time as I shall be able to transfer the Agency from White Salmon."

Archer, writing from Fort Simcoe, Magous, to headquarters, Department of Oregon April 18,1859, "Osal said," I have this day turned over all public buildings at this post to R.H. Lansdale."

Lansdale removed to the agency June 2 days asked that letters to agency a the Simcoe gency be sent via the salles, Ore. He wrote to Geary that I order to make the subsistence of the Indians as cheap as possible, I have also commenced farming operations, purchased crops of grain growing in the field and put in the ground for the use of the troops occupying image.

By the fellowing spring the employes were completely stuck feeding and taking care of stok, procuring rails and poles for fencing and preparing and orchard and gardens.

parade ground and men were put to plowing for sowing wheat and grain.

Cansdale what the wheat sown last fall has proved a total hercanse of lack ob failure by the reason that too much alkali is in the soil or too little rain to sprout the dored grain.

Superintendent Geary completed arrangements with James Knox of Linn County, Oregon, May 29,1860 to purchase 100 head of cattle,

paying 4 for yearly leifers

50 worling heifers at #10 a head and 50 two year old heifers at #17 for
ahead... I have now to ask that I will require the does on the same

an additional reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition to addition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition to addition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition to the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in addition (50 cows and calves and 5 bulls, the composition of the same reservation in the same reservation in the same reservation in the same reservation of the same reservation in the same re

Then the salmon run started in the Columbia that spring, George H.

Abbott, sub Indian agent at The Dalles, was directed to help the

Indians lay in a supply of almon for water use and was instructed to

purchase a ton or if required two ters of salt and fifty barrels for

curing and packing the fish."

A saw mill was built it with the understanding that a flouring mill would be constructed as soons the saw mill was completed.

Lansdale was done of the carry day agents later suspended. The following report can be found in the files:

"Superintendent of Indian "ffairs, "ashington D.C. 1861 reports serious charges have been brought against "gent R.H. Lansdale, now in charge of Fort Simcoe "gency, during the month of November and December last year which induced Edward R. Geary, "superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Lashington Territory to suspend that officer from exercise of his office until an investigation could be made regarding seems and ordered ".M. Walker, inspector of Indian Affairs in the territory to proceed to Fort Simcoe and relieve Mr. "ansdale which he did, arriving at Simcoe on January 3,1861."

that is what we the record shws. In reality there was a of Night of Fluids confusion of over the Goo authority dododod of Ordinal Superintendents. Moreover payment of employeees, did not come through as the efficiently as in later years and some of the workmen, who had gone two and three years without

Marsh

And before the end of themonth, lumber was ready for the flouring which mill and H.W. Shipley was preparing to erect to the sawmill, on Simcoe Greek, was in constant operation. Serious h seeking with freaty Mercover the government was setting about to comply by its terms of the treaty to the promises.

B.F. Snelling superintendent of farming. One of the farms contained 200 acres of good soil and has a crop and of hay and 32 1/2 acres of oats, 2 1/2 of peas, 7 of barley, 7 ·1/2 of wheat and 5 of potatoes and is being enclosed by a board fence."

Another farm selected on a branch of Simcoe Creek five miles impregnation distant, consisting of 40000000 300 acres but impregnation of alkali renders it useless.

agency containing about eight acres which are planted with corn, bats, barley, potatoes and other vector vegetables.

The Next agent,

Ashley H. Bancroft was appointed by President Lincoln. Bancroft was a brother of George Bancroft, a historian, United States Minister to Prussia in 1867 and father of Hubert Howe Bancroft whose histories of the Pacific Coast have never been equalled, yet the agent, Bancroft, proved a failure at Fort Simcoe.

He too, and because of secnomic conditions, during the Civil Wer, des went with his and employes for many dextended periods without pay, May and compelled to draw upon the stores at the agency to a subsist live, the many to be subsist live,

Leaders of the different tribes or bands belonging decoder timede were disturbed in regard to their agent. They reported on numerous or ceaxions that annuities which by breaty with the government they were to receive at Simeoe were growing less and less, and by the second year of Bancroft's administration, hereadd had become so small that they were not worth making the trip to secure. In fact, many of the indians refused to go after their goods believing that the Great White Father in "ashington must be angry with them, and meant to do them harm, or he would not have sent a man such as Bancroft to look after them.

The Rev. Wilbur was held in respect by the Indians and they confined him him regarding their feelings for ancroft. Wilbur on occasions tried to reason with Bancroft and this finally resulted in his discharge as superintendent of teaching, a position to which he had been decommended by the Methodist Conference.

 Wilbur needled was discharged on October 10 by B.F. Kendall, superintendent of Indian Affairs for "ashington Territory and in a letter two days later asked permission to remain "without expense to the government" as teacher of the Indians, an appointment he had received by the Oregon Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, but this was denied, so he went back to Oregon dadotodois and for a time but could not forget the Yakina need.

Roberts, and additional additiona

on January 13, 1862, Bancroft issued aunnuites to 1,458 men, women and children.

"On first & coming together there was a very general disposition manifest by the Indians not to real or receive the goods, he wrote to Superint adent Kendall. "Many said that they were not consulted on the Treaty for the land and would not give it up and take pay for it, but upon convincing them that the land was sold, they concluded to receive the goods. Owing to the deep snow very many release who are entitled to annuities firm this agency could not come for them this winter. Un order to do justice to this class. I have retained a portion of the goods for distribution in the spring."

meanwhile there were reports of Secessionist activities around the Reservation and military men were sent to investigate, keeping their activities secret from the agent, much to 1200010 his discomfort

incl ded \$3,925 for treaty employes, a superintendent of farming and two farmers at \$800 a year; two decades the superintendent of schools, two teachers, physician, two blocksmiths, carpenter, plow and wagon maker, a miller in Ondgood delication tinner and head chief.

A barn wer for storage of grain was estimated at \$2,500, fences at \$1,000 and a reaper, thresher, seperator, three breaking plows and other agricultural tools at \$1,200.

Bancroft, in a communication to Hale wrotethat he was not strongly attached to the service. Honong the multitude of mythoughts has sometimes been that of resigning

Wilbur left the agency in February, 1864,

journeyed to "ashington and laid his protests before President Lincoln,.

inou began duties in 1865

The returned with the appointment as Indian agent, a position he held

with only one interruption, for Mearly 18 years.

Immediately the agency reports took on a businesslike appearance.

[H.C. Thompson, superintendent of farming reorted breaking of
75 acres of ground in one month and the seeding of 30 acres,
a00d0dessime@dd

Alfred Hall, the carpenter, repademental a reportwith Wilbur in April, 1865, that he had made and stained three coffins, \$\P\$18; 6 ax handles at 50 cents, \$\P\$3; 5 rake heads, \$\P\$2.50; 4 bed boards, \$\P\$3 dress dout 2 gunstocks for the gunsmith, \$\P\$3, made six frame doicket gates and hung them, \$\P\$42 and spent the rest of his time getting out lumber for fencing. The next month he worked 14 days appearance on the barn at the mill and spent a day grinding the cutter and putting up the mower.

james McGrew, the blacksmith shoed horwes, made 64 harrow teeth, ironed six neck yokes, ironed to the e sets of double trees,

11

made 100 rings, repaired wagons at a cost of \$%25\$ and \$%25\$ and red a branding iron.

Theo bill 19 as he was called by the Moders at the

for the betterment of the Indians. They made the progress in education and agriculture desired under his Serious although religionation administration.

Grazing privileges were granted to a few of the stockmen with bury to several thousand dollars annually thus derived for the benefit of the notices.

Wagons, plows, harrows and harness were bought and given to those who desired to cultivate the soil. Soon there were grain fields and gardens scattered about the reservation.

Farly in 1866 a stage road, complete with relay stations, was opened through the reservation near the present route to Goldendale over Satus Pass. In 1878 it was reported there were over 3,500 head of ID cattle on the reservation as well as some 16,000 head of horses. Most of the lumber produced at the mill was used for fencing the cultivated areas to keep out the stock, which was beginning to create a serious overgrazing problem.

The severe winter of 1000dd 1880-81 gave the stockmen a serious setback both on and outside the reservation because 80 to 90 per cent of the stock froze or perstarved to death, winter was a competition of the 1861-62 winter just 1900d n the teen years before.

The military returned to the reservations in 1869 -70 placing Lieutenant James H. Smith in charge. He was quick to point out the shortcomings of Wilbur, who remain d at heart avover-zealous missionary.

The lieutenant reported that those following Wilbur's faith could

Moss?

obtain all they asked for, but others who added to their old belog were deviced arranties a

"Most everything wa denied to others. Furthermore, in comparing the highly favorable reports from this agency regarding the wealth of the Yakima Indians on the reserve the conclusion forces itself to did mind that these reports were grossly exaggerated and must have been so colored with a view to create favorable impressions, asserted in an official report.

The government terminated is military control over the reservations and Wilbur returned as agent in 1871 and Set with he policy ? And an inquiry into Lieutenant Smithos assertions brought substantiation:

"Ford Onest adding "restraint of their religious liberty was always the occasion of great discontent among the Indians and a direct violation of the most cherished ideas of the American people." Wilbur, upon his return, advocated a policy:

"If I fail to give moral character to an Indian I can give him nothing that does him permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, so that he is no more a liar, a thiof, a drunkard, a profena person, a polygamist or a gambler but a man of integrity. industry, sobriety and purity, then he no longer needs the gifts of government or the comes a charities of anybody. He then becomes a manylog man like any other and can take care of himself."

Wilbur built up attendance at the Indian school; the children were eagerly learning the ways of the white man which how to read and write:

He outlawed those who preyed upon the reservation by liquor running, and he out lawed gambling. He was a struct desily and we comed to the whopen post and ball and chain to male and as punishinent Ombaded Wilbur, wrote his Ocolddoo resignation as agent in Dapaparatotodoana adaparatodo do de la compación de la compaci

August 15, 1882 and went to "alla Walla, where he died, October 8, 1887 Juhor was born Soptember 17, 1811 in Now Vort states his wife heen a tireles when the at the ogen

The glassoconoapeoods Ododocobes doubted years that swirled around Fort Simcoe and the Yakima Reservation, the people who lived there and Surrounding the country around to (are so rich in historical lore that many books would be required to tell the story completely.

There are several historical events however that show the temper and disposition of the Rev. Wilbur and give a new insight into the Yakimas.

There was the time when the combattant Snake and Paiute Endians letah so band herada of)Oregon who resisted the settlement days for so long, were finally Cana in the Cloud of a Serve currier of a other clear sky, they were impounded on the Yakima Reservation where they were impounded. herded

Five hundred and forty three Snake and Piute Indians arrived yesterday without official notice of their coming, in a destitute condition, nearly naked. Something must be done immediately to feed and clothe them," Wilbur wired to E.A. Hayt, commissioner of Indian Affairs on Feb. 3,1879. wilbur took his character and interpreter out to meet Captain W.W. Winters of the 1st Cavalry and the prisoners.

god pd 0

The Yakimas went to work with teams and hauled lumber from the steam sawmill to build a Shelter 150 feet long and 17 feet wide.

"It affords me pleasure to say the Indians of the agency did not revolt but took hold with a tell to help locate them and make them comfortable," he wrote. The camp was set up on Toppenish coreek, seven miles reast of Fort Simcoe and Wilbur personally directed twenty of and in freighters to help move the prisoners and the two companies of so diers accompanying them.

Sarah Winnemucca, pheroine of the Paiutes accompanied her people and Wilbur engaged her as interpreter and techer and made preparations to open a school.

At the same time Chief Moses and two hundred of his people from higher on the Columbia were brought onto the reservation as a precaution against any outbreak of disgruntled people following the beddercodure war with the Nez Perce.

Moreovered There was a strange friendship between Moses and the Imprison wed Moses agent and at one time it became necessary for Wilbur to imprison Moses

As him
In 1811, a protective measure to keep band the chief from being seized by settlers at old town, now Union Gap. When Moses eventually was falcen to bailed him out and seized and imprisoned in old town, Wilbur himself provided bail and the Chief stood by Moses until the was acquitted of charges resulting from the minor outbreaks which all occurred off the reservation and in which

Keenly Wilbur was disappointed that Moses and his people did not chose to remain on the Yakima Reservation, and that the Paiutes became dissatisfied them he entreed his "No work, wo annuates policy and deserted in wholesale numbers, because he constantly sought increased appropriations for school, subsistence and an nuities, all based on attempting to create a the empire of many tribes he was building up . But a reservation was ex created by Presidential proclamation for Moses and his people and arah Winnemucca, 00000000 write seemingly content at first, finally took personal issue with Wilbur and she also went directly to Washington and complained there to authorities. (where the strongly During all this time the Yakima looked upon the Page Paiutes as as OR "brothers" They guests or these needing assistance accommodated willingly consented to withdrawals of rations from akina stores. And when the during such their own cattle times occasions as Christmas, they slaughtered cattle, gathered presents of and Clothing food, and delivered them personally to the Paiutes, without Consulty the agenta For a time some of Sarah's own people turned against her hitter defended her, explaining and Natchez / N & few years

and there were long, councils at which her brother, Lees Winnemucca

@MdDidd @O explained how it was and where Paiute leaders like

Leggins, Paddy, and Oytes spoke. But eventually the Paiutes broke away

and reattered to Opegon and their old home, and Noved and date and the Yallima Went in about the burk of buildy then lines anew. After that Sarah barnstermed about the country offer giving her

version of the "ibur administration and the wrongs of her people,

until she grew old and ill and poor, and died in Montana

She wrote: preserved her feelings in letters and down She are

"Father Wilbur says he should be much relieved if the Piutes were not on the reservation. They have been the cause of much labor and anxiety to him. Yet he does all he can to prevent their going away.

"What can be the meaning of this? Is it not plain that they are a source of riches to him? He starves them and sells their supplies. He does not say much against me, but he does say that if my influence was removed my people would be conteded here..."

But the did not ment the people would be conteded here...

The people would be cont

upon the people and there were few who contradicted her. So the

The grew poor and she grow ill and old and died in Montana.

(she

Cuntil she bundly