

~~Then~~ Lansdale, who had brought in 147 Klickitat ~~Indians~~ from Lewis River, ~~Valley~~, was ^{abruptly} ~~suddenly~~ suspended because of "serious charges."

In reality while there ^{were some bases} ~~was some basis~~ for the "serious charges," ^{because} ~~there~~ ^{existed} ~~was~~ a confusion over authority of territorial officials and their jurisdictions. Moreover, payment for employees did not come through with ~~known~~ regularity and some had gone two and three years without salary.

~~Lansdale~~, ^{after} On January 4, 1861, ~~acknowledged that~~ W.B. Gosnell was appointed sub-agent. ~~He was transferred to from his post on the coast to serve temporarily in the emergency.~~

^{he} Gosnell renewed a contract with J.R. Stark and John W. Allen to cut 100,000 feet of pine saw logs "within four miles of the saw mill, at ~~a cost~~ of three dollars ^{per} ~~per~~ thousand feet."

^{He informed} ~~In a report to Geary on January 26, 1861,~~ ^{that} ~~he told how he had visited the mill and found the dam unfinished. When he inspected~~ The beef cattle ~~they~~ were unfit for slaughter, weighing only 175 pounds each.)

Besides the employes, 120 Indians were being fed.

There were 21 yoke of work oxen of which Lansdale claimed nine but they were "old and worn out." There were 21 head of horses and seven mules of which four were ~~being~~ used to haul logs.

The 355 head of sheep and 50 lambs were in good condition and Robert

Rantoul, the herder, was "an excellent man."

Gosnell wrote:

"The farms seem to have been awfully neglected. There is not [#] a grain of fallow wheat in the ground. [#] ~~Hay~~ on hand is only about 472 tons."

He recommended that 200 hoes and six plows be purchased, because only "four plows are on hand."

The school, in operation that year for the first time, was under "the superintendency of the Rev. James H. Wilbur, assisted by Mr. Wright and lady. There are now fifteen boys and three girls ^{IN} ~~in~~ daily attendance."

On June 1, Charles R. Hutchins, special agent, writing to Geary reported: "I have this day relieved Gosnell. Goods stored at Rockland can be teamed to this post at contract of \$40 per ton. About 14 Indians are at work now for the government. The wages paid them is \$30 per month and rations."

Before the end of the month ~~x~~ lumber was ready for the flouring mill which H.W. Shipley was to erect. The sawmill on Simcoe Creek was in "constant operation."

B.F. Snelling was superintendent of farming. One of the farms contained 200 acres of "good soil and has a crop of hay and 32 1/2 acres of oats." Smaller acreages ~~of peas, wheat and potatoes~~ were being enclosed by a board fence.

"Another farm selected on a branch of Simcoe Creek, five miles distant,

consists of 300 acres but impregnation of alkali renders it useless.

"There are three gardens in the immediate vicinity of the agency, ^{containing} ~~about eight acres which are planted with corn, oats, barley, potatoes and other vegetables.~~"

The next agent, Ashley H. Bancroft, was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln. ^{and he too} ~~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 and Mexico have never been equalled. Yet the agent, Bancroft, proved a failure, ~~but also,~~~~

~~he~~ ^{he} ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~Because of Civil War conditions,~~ and his employees, went for extended periods without pay and were compelled to subsist themselves ~~from the storehouse, and gardens.~~

Leaders of the different tribes or bands were disturbed. They reported that annuities were dwindling and by the second year had become so small that they were not worth making the trip to secure. ~~Many refused to go after their goods, believing that the Great White Father 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 high respect and they confided in him. Wilbur attempted to reason with Bancroft but was discharged and in a letter

two days later asked permission to remain "without expense" as teacher but his request was denied.

Bancroft also discharged the agency physician, Dr. S.H. Roberts on the grounds that "he attempted to incite the Indians ~~against~~ against their agent."

On January 13, 1862, Bancroft issued annuities to 1,458 men, women and children. (Under the Treaty at least 3,500 were entitled to food and goods).

"On first coming together there was a very general disposition not to receive the goods. ⁷⁷ ~~Many said that they were not consulted on the treaty for the land and would not give it up and take pay but upon convincing them that the land was sold, they received the goods. Owing to the deep snow many could not come for them. I have retained a portion for ~~disturb~~ distribution in the spring.~~"

Bancroft complained to C.H. Hale, superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W.T., on November 1, 1862: "The numbers now far exceed that of the previous distribution. The last goods would not afford one blanket to a family."

~~He complained of the lack of seed to sow seventy acres of land to wheat and the superintendent of farming complained that the Indians were destitute.~~

"All the farming implements that have been distributed for the past five

years and a half , even at exchange rate, would not amount to as much as the salary of one employee for one year. Men employed to superintend the farming have been ashamed to look an Indian in the face and mention farming, ["]~~for it would bring up questions that he could not easily answer.~~ ["]
~~he wrote.~~

The agency farmer F.C. Moore informed the superintendent that he had gone without pay for over two years, and that vouchers were worth only thirty cents on the dollar.

Bancroft submitted letters signed by the discharged Wilbur's ^{fellow -} ~~co~~ workers ~~that goods~~ to the effect that goods were damaged and worthless for distribution or had not been received. ~~His estimates for the quarter ending~~
~~December 31, 1862, included \$3,925 for treaty employees, a superintendent~~
~~of farming and two farmers at \$300 a year; superintendent of schools, two~~
~~teachers, physician, two blacksmiths, carpenter, plow and wagon maker, a~~
~~millar, tinner and head chief.~~

~~A barn 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.~~

Wilbur left the agency in February, 1864, and journeyed to Washington, so the story goes. There he laid his protests before President Lincoln,

Wilbur 7 1/2 x 12 p 725

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explaining his "Bible and plow policy," and returned with the appointment of agent. He began duties in ~~1864~~ 1865 and held the position ~~with only one interruption~~ for nearly eighteen years.

Agency reports ^{immediately} ~~immediately at once~~ took on a businesslike appearance, because irrespective of his faults Wilbur was a tireless worker and a friend of those who followed his way of life, a strictly religious way.

H.G. Thompson, farmer, reported breaking 75 acres ~~of~~ and seeding 30 acres in one month while Walter E Carman, the miller, ground 142 bushels of grain and turned out 15,239 feet of lumber.

Alfred Hall, carpenter, in ~~his report for~~ April, 1865, "made and stained ^{for value} three coffins, \$18; ^{made} six ax handles 50 cents, \$3; 5 rake heads, \$2.50; 4 bed boards, \$3; dressed out 2 gunstocks for gunsmith, \$3; ^{made} six frame picket gates and hung them, \$42; and spent the rest of the time getting out lumber for fencing."

"James McGrew, blacksmith, besides shoeing horses and mules made 64 harrow teeth, ironed six neck yokes and three sets of doubletrees, made 100 rings, repaired wagons at a cost of \$25 and forged a branding iron."

~~Father Wilbur, as he was called by the Indians, directed the tribe in progress, education and agriculture under a serious although religiousistic administration~~

Grazing privileges were granted to a ~~few of the~~ stockmen like the

"king of ^{the} range," Ben Snipes, bringing in several thousand dollars annually for ~~the benefit of~~ the tribe. Some of the payment was made in ~~stock~~ fat cattle ~~which were slaughtered~~ to augment food stores.

Lumber was transformed into homes--~~not too many at first~~, four or six a year--and replaced tepees which had dotted the Valley.

Wagons, plows, harrows and harness were purchased and given to those who worked for them ~~but were denied to those who wanted only annuity goods without working.~~

Early in 1866 a stage road and relay stations were opened ~~through the~~ reservation near the present route to ~~Gold~~ Goldendale over Satus Pass. In 1878 there were 3,500 head of Indian Department cattle, burned with the ID brand, and ~~there were~~ 16,000 head of horses. Most of the lumber was used for fencing cultivated areas to keep out livestock which was ~~other than~~ creating a serious overgrazing problem.

The severe winter of 1880-1881 set back the stockmen both on and outside the reservation because 80 to 90 per cent of the stock froze or starved to death, a repetition of nineteen years earlier.

The military returned to the control of reservations over the nation in 1869-1870 and Lieutenant James H. Smith was assigned to Fort Simcoe.

He was quick to assail ~~Wilbur~~ Wilbur.

The lieutenant asserted that those following Wilbur's faith could obtain all they asked for, but others who adhered to their old belief were denied annuities. This was even enforced in hair cutting, although long hair was inherent in the old religion ~~which~~ with which the missionaries were unfamiliar.

"Furthermore, " Lieutenant Smith wrote in an official report: "In comparing the highly favorable reports from this agency regarding the wealth of the Yakima Indians on the reserve, the conclusion forced itself that these reports were grossly exaggerated..." An ~~addition~~ official inquiry substantiated the contention:

"Restraint of their religious liberty was always the occasion of great discontent and a direct violation of the most cherished ideas of the American people."

The government restored civil control over the reservations and Wilbur, returning as agent in 1871, stated his policy:

"If I fail to give moral character to an Indian I can give him nothing that does ~~not~~ him permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, then he no longer needs the gifts of government. ~~He becomes~~ ^a 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.

He outlawed liquor runners on the reservation ^{and} ~~He~~ was a strict disciplinarian who resorted to the whipping post, (for women as well as men) ~~and~~ the ball and chain and hard labor for punishment of tribesmen and non-Indian offenders. He was the law of the land at a time that Simcoe was the leading town in the ^{area} ~~wide valley~~ country for miles around, ~~and in carrying out justice, he did so without discrimination other than his religious~~ ~~in~~ ~~directions.~~

The years that swirled around Fort Simcoe, ^{and} ~~and~~ the reservation, the people who lived there, ~~and the country surrounding,~~ are rich in history, ~~and that~~ ^{is} ~~only of the region but~~ interlocked with the west and ~~the nation.~~ ^{other} America.

Several ~~agents~~ ^{give a new insights} events show the temper and disposition of Wilbur and ~~give~~ the Yakimas. ~~a new insight into the Yakimas.~~ ^{Yakimas} ~~Yakimas~~ ^(Wach Pash Pahl)

There was the time when the combattant Snake or Paiute Indians, from ~~Clumb Pash Pahl~~ ^{Clumb Pash Pahl} Fort Harney, and the disbanded Malheur Reservation in Oregon, who had resisted settlement days for so long and ^w whose scattered and prowling bands continued to attack wagon trains, were ~~finally~~ subjugated.

~~And~~ Out of a clear sky and in the dead of a crackling cold January, ^a military escort herded them onto, ~~they were herded onto the Yakima Reservation by military escort.~~

"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 February 3, 1879.

Wilbur dutifully took the Yakima chief and interpreter to meet Captain W.H. Winters of the First Cavalry and the prisoners.

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 ~~affected~~ agency did ~~not~~ revolt but took hold with a will to help locate them and make them comfortable," he wrote.~~ ^{Not}

The camp was ~~set up~~ on Toppenish Creek, seven miles east of Fort Simcoe, and Wilbur himself, a ~~large~~ man weighing over 200 pounds, directed twenty Yakima freighters to move the prisoners, ~~and the two companies of blue clad troops.~~

He also established the Paiute farm, first at Lone Pine Tree, just west of present White Swan, and then the farm and school four miles southeast of White Swan. It was to obtain water for this that the old Paiute ditch, ~~was~~ ^{one of the reservation's first irrigation projects of consequence,} ^{was dug.} Sarah Winnemucca, ^a ~~the~~ determined and pathetic heroine, ~~of the Palates~~ ^{where} accompanied her people to the reservation and Wilbur engaged her as

interpreter and teacher but later replaced her with the Rev. George Waters, ~~an ordained Methodist~~

At the same time Chief Moses (Sispilth Kalch, Seven Shirts) and two hundred of his people from the Upper Columbia were brought in as a precaution against any outbreak resulting from the war with the Nez Perce. They were the Moses people or the Kawachkins.

~~There was~~ ^{existed} an unexplainable friendship between Moses and the agent who at one time imprisoned Moses to keep him from being seized by the sheriff from Old Town (Union Gap). When Moses was arrested and taken to Old Town, Wilbur bailed him out for \$300 and stood by until the chief was acquitted of charges resulting from ~~the minor outbreaks~~ ^{hostilities} outrages which occurred off the reservation ~~and the murder of the Perkins couple.~~

Wilbur was disappointed that Moses ~~and his people~~ did not chose to remain on the Yakima Reservation, and that the Paiutes became dissatisfied and deserted in wholesale numbers to Warm Springs and Idaho when he enforced his "no work, no food" policy. He constantly sought increased appropriations for an empire of many tribes he was attempting to build.

But ~~after~~ a reservation was created by Presidential Proclamation for Moses after he had gone to Washington.

^{the daughter of old chief Winnemucca,}
Sarah, seemingly content at first, took ~~personal~~ issue with Wilbur and

then went to Washington and complained vehemently to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about cold, wet camps, widespread deaths among her people and the lack of food and clothing.

~~All this time~~ The Yakimas regarded the Paiutes as guests needful of assistance. They willingly consented to withdrawals from Yakima rations, and at Christmas they slaughtered cattle, gathered presents of food and clothing and delivered them to the Paiute camp. Meanwhile they kept close watch over their own belongings, especially the horses.

When some of Sarah's ~~own~~ people turned against her, long and bitter councils ensued at which her brother, Lee Winnemucca defended her, and Paiute leaders like Leggins, Paddy, Oytes and the medicine man, Natchez, spoke.

In a few years the Paiutes won permission to leave the reservation but not ~~only~~ ^(time after time) until they stole away, singly or in small bands and Wilbur ^{the} and Indian police nearly ran themselves ragged chasing them down.

So the Yakimas went on about the work of building their own lives ^{under} ~~with~~ ^{their agent's} ~~Wilbur's~~ strong guidance.

Sarah perpetuated her disgruntled feelings in letters and documents.

She once wrote:

"Father Wilbur says he should be much relieved if the Paiutes 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~~ of riches to him? He starves them and sells their supplies..."

She did not mention the refusal of ~~many of them~~ some of them to work and make their own future secure, as the Yakimas were striving to do.

Sarah, banished from the reservation, barnstormed about the country ~~for~~ ~~a time~~, disseminating her opinions ~~of the~~ Wilbur ~~administration~~ and the wrongs suffered by her people, ~~and few contradicted her~~. She grew poor and she grew old until she died near Monida, Montana, her Indian name of Tocmetone and her two marriages to Army men, ~~and Bartlett and Hopkins,~~ ^{forgotten} forgotten.

Wilbur wrote his resignation as agent on August 15, 1882 and went to Goldendale and eventually to Walla Walla, spending considerable time answering ~~government~~ correspondence because even he was compelled to make long, ~~and~~ exacting accountings.

He died, October 8, 1887, when he was 76 and Mrs. Wilbur died about the same time. She too had been a tireless, companionate worker.

General R.H. Milroy, former superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory succeeded as agent.

He promptly sold most of the Indian Department cattle, built up through increase and purchase which of course derived no benefit whatsoever and

was considered ill advised. *But a new blood of horses, introduced during Wilbur's era, were not as easily dispersed.*

In addition to the loss of the cattle much of the confidence of the Indians was lost before Milroy was discharged by Presidential order and after he had advocated that the reservation be closed, the Indians given allotments and the thousands of remaining acres be sold to settlers.

Timothy A. Byrnes became superintendent, September 21, 1885 followed by Charles H. Dickson, April 17, 1886 and Thomas Priestley of Wisconsin, who was appointed December 6, 1886. ~~Under his report the following employees were~~
~~shown~~ Cattle and horses roamed about the reserve which was held in common for the tribe despite the persistence of settlers. *Although* ~~although~~ *landers* attempted to control the livestock problems there was much trouble from trespassers who attempted to range ~~on~~ *on* the reserve.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, completed through the reservation to Yakima City in 1884-85, brought a new era and the stations of Toppenish and Simcoe, *but* ~~added but~~ the latter was changed to Wapato ~~and incorporated to~~
~~shipments~~ clear up confusion *for freight shippers.* ~~And~~ Agent Milroy's report disclosed great improvement in the Indian police system. Eneas retired as captain ~~of police~~ in 1879 and ~~was~~ succeeded by Thomas Simpson. Sergeant John Lumley was appointed captain ~~in the early~~
~~period~~ when salaries were \$8 for the captains and \$5 for ~~the other~~ *S* ~~men~~

Other early-day officers were Roscoe Miller, ~~Har~~ Yow How An, Klickitat
(who had lost some of his fingers);
 Peter Luxillo, Oscar Mark, Sharlo, Jim Wesley, Benson, Dave Wallamet,

Thomas Cree, Hoptowit, Shusta Sattas, Sattas Aleck and George Colwash, a
descendant of chiefs.

Lumley was commended for returning "two-hundred fugitive Piutes."

It was during the same period that Dr. G.B. Kuykendall, father of Judge
 Elgin V. Kuykendall of Pomeroy was agency physician and on occasion ~~acted~~
~~acted as~~ agent. *When Wilbur went to Washington.*

The Indian courts were successful in dealing justice. The old form
 of government used by the chiefs was changed and each policeman had a
 district in which he performed the duties of constable ~~for the justice of~~
~~the peace.~~

~~The reservation court of three judges operated very much for the purpose~~
~~of taking appeals for the Justice Courts.~~

The reservation was divided into three districts and a commissioner was
 appointed for each to form a board. These ~~held jurisdiction over their~~ *operated in*
 particular area, very much like a county commissioner.

The agency's twenty-nine regular employees and twenty-one irregular
 workers can be compared with the hundred or more ~~on the staff~~ *now* ~~at the~~
centennial year.

The 1880 census was 3,400, and one hundred years after the treaty it

was slightly in excess of ~~the~~ four thousand and was increasing, *by births, a*
~~subject~~ *curtailment of the death Rate, and enrollment.*

In 1880 there were 1,727 residents and they were largely engaged in
~~barreners~~ *agriculture*. When seasons were favorable they raised agricultural products
 for their foods; when seasons were ~~bad~~ *adverse* they ~~fished~~ *deep-netted* for salmon which for
 a few years had been curtailed by whites occupying most of the ~~best~~ *choice* fishing
 stations. *This deprived the* ~~The~~ Yakimas ~~were deprived~~ of clearly defined rights ~~of taking~~
~~fish at usual and accustomed places.~~

The majority were practically ~~not~~ civilized and were rapidly adopting
 manners and customs of their neighbors, and their herds were increasing.

~~On~~ On May 13, 1890, Webster Stabler became agent and pointed out that the
 people were unanimously opposed to apportionment of their lands. ~~These~~

The district commissioner that year was chosen by ballot and five
 justices of the peace were elected, Stick Joe, the agency interpreter
 being named chief justice.

In 1891 when Jay Lynch became superintendent the school enrollment
 was 125. In addition to the superintendent of schools, Stokley C. Roberts,
 there were three teachers. The agency staff remained much as it had been
 excepting for the addition of a fieldmatron, Mrs. Emilie C. Miller, who
 visited the homes. But the Indian women were shy, ~~at first~~ and hid from
 her. After she gained their confidence she aided them in everything from

treating a toothache to providing material for a dress and it was not uncommon for her to preside at a funeral. The women were good cooks and kept their clothing clean. The mothers and fathers were extremely fond of their children and were very kind to them.

Even now the Yakimas follow their ancient custom of going to the mountains in the spring for edible roots, in the summer for berries, to the Columbia River for salmon, to the hop fields in September and sometimes to the mountains for hunting in the fall. On such journeys ~~into~~ the ^{grandfathers} ~~mountains the old people~~ impart the culture of the old days ~~and~~ ^{and} wisdom of the old ways to wide-eyed boys and girls.

In the insecure security since the Treaty there were a succession of twenty-three sub-agents, special agents and superintendents. Many were devoted to developing irrigation ^{and other Resources} which in turned helped to reveal the potential of ~~rye~~ ^{rye} grass, sagebrush and timber ~~land~~ ^{land} on which Governor Stevens and Superintendent Palmer placed such ^{little} ~~small~~ value, but which was the ^{mother} ~~mother~~ ~~South~~ to whom the red men looked for worldly and spiritual wellbeing.

Jay Lynch ~~was succeeded~~ who succeeded Stabler in 1891 was replaced in 1893 by L.T. Erwin and he remained until 1897 when Lynch returned for eleven years. Then a succession followed: S.M.A. Young, 1909-1912; Don

cut No. 14
Hop Camp -
(Full width)

Foot 5 in case of...
18 ft. wide

M. Carr, 1912-^{1924:}~~1914~~; ^Evan W. Estep, 1925-1930; H.W. Camp, 1930; C.W.

^{1936:} Whitlock, 1930-~~1935~~; M.A. Johnson, 1936-1943; L.D. Shotwell, 1943-1950;

~~W~~ Perry Skarra, 1950-1954, and D.E. LeCrone who succeeded Skarra when he was appointed assistant area director.

Legislation in 1922 ~~was~~ provided for the removal of the agency headquarters ^{CRS} from ~~old port~~ Simcoe to Toppenish. The boarding school, which had contributed to the education of the boys and girls was closed and weathered away with the years. ~~The~~ Students grew up to build a new life on the reservation or outside it, their children were absorbed into the public schools. ^Hangman's tree in the grove of great oaks showed signs of age, ~~and once again~~ but the attempts of the years to cover over the notched limb where a scaffold arm once hung, ~~and from which wrongly accused people were executed,~~ never completely ^{tell-tale} hid the ~~the~~ scars.

Kamiakin was the first to introduce irrigation to his people ~~at~~, learning about it from the Oblate ^{black robes} ~~Fathers~~ who founded St. Joseph's Mission at the Antanum ^{Knowledge} ~~in 1847-48~~ and from the earlier ~~introduction~~ of irrigation

~~occasionally~~ in the Walla Walla ^W Valley. Kamiakin, it will be recalled, insisted on leaving the Treaty Council so he could return to his gardens.

Many others ^{had} ~~planted~~ small patches or fields on the tiny streams that ^{long before the Treaty} wound down the mountains through the semi-arid lands. Families in the Medicine

Valley, White Swan and Toppenish Creek areas are still using some of the ditches their grandfathers dug. But the waterflow was scanty and frequently dried up during the summer, ~~and the food fish runs died.~~

With the war came the soldiers. In the spring of 1857, ~~less than a year after the troops started building Fort Simcoe,~~ the 9th Infantry cultivated gardens and built a dam to provide irrigation water and a pond where ice could be cut for summer use.

part The high hopes for ~~the~~ vegetables the soldiers craved were ~~blasted~~ ^{Ruined} by millions of crickets, but the following year ~~they had~~ the troops had an abundance, ^{including that} ~~and~~ melons were a delicacy ^{on} ~~picked for~~ special occasions.

When the troops were ^{building} ~~constructing~~ the dam they washed out several small nuggets of gold--just a few--but the discovery stirred their imagination to such an extent that many bolted and went to the Colville and Fraser River diggings. Besides they ~~were becoming~~ bored, ^{at} working month after month, cutting timbers, making bricks and building the fort ^{for which they} ~~and drawing~~ ^{drew only} ~~drawn only~~ Army pay while ~~crews of~~ twenty to thirty civilians ^{received} ~~working alongside them drew~~ large salaries.

But now, irrigation is well established and new projects are proposed.

A survey was completed in 1954 for the proposed White Swan Irrigation Project that ^{would water} ~~would provide irrigation for 14,000~~ 14,100

acres in the upper end of the Wapato Valley. It would cost ~~an estimated~~
\$5,500,000 which would be repaid by the water users.

Another plan, ~~talked about~~ ^{discussed} for years, would divert water ^{by tunnel} from the
Klickitat River to the Yakima Valley, ^{to} ~~through a tunnel, bringing~~ thirty
thousand ~~thousand~~ more acres ~~under cultivation.~~

Surveys are also being made ~~in the Centennial Year~~ on Satus Creek to
locate a site for a flood control and irrigation dam which would impound
~~sufficient~~ water to irrigate ten thousand acres as well as ~~the~~ deeded lands
to the east of the reservation with ~~water~~ ^{waterx} surplus ~~to the needs of the~~
~~Yakima~~. The ~~flood control~~ dam would eliminate ~~future~~ floods ~~in the area~~
and make it possible to reclaim ~~any~~ abandoned farms ~~along the creek~~.

The Wapato Project, which matured into three units, the Wapato-Satus,
Ahtanum, and Toppenish-Simcoe, was commenced in 1897 and by 1906 Congress
was making appropriations which finally totalled two million dollars.

The diversion dam was in the Yakima River just south of Union Gap.

In 1954 there were 123,748 acres farmed within the Wapato-Satus
~~Project~~ units, 4,760 on the Ahtanum, 2,848 on Toppenish-Simcoe and
3,047 on Satus. These amounted to 135,198 acres of which 11,000 were
double cropped and the ^{production} ~~value of~~ ~~their crops~~ reached ~~\$23,206,947~~

^{OR AN} ~~The~~ average ^{OF} ~~was~~ \$166.48 an acre.
\$23,206,947.