

Yakima Jan. 19th, 5

Hon H. Price

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Washington D.C.

Sir: I<sup>N</sup> referring to circular 135 and Par. 460 to 472 inclusive of "regulations of the Indian Department," I respectfully ask if money received in compensation for cattle killed by the cars of the Northern Pacific R.R. Co. on the reservation belongs to miscellaneous receipts class 4.

The herd at this Agency was started nearly 20 years ago, from funds that by treaty was to have been expended for blankets and clothing for the Indians, but at their request was diverted with the concurrence of the department to the purchase of stock cattle. Also from funds derived from grazing tax this p 10 information was derived from ex-agent James H. Wilbur and if correct would seem to indicate that I am correct in placing funds derived from sale of these cattle, and their hides, in miscellaneous receipts class 4 as specially the property of the I<sup>N</sup>dians. Care has always been taken to procure the consent of the I<sup>N</sup>dians to the disbursement of these funds.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.

Liquor

Tobacco. Colville

Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to Dec. 8 1885

p 11

Yakima Fort Simcoe W.T. Jan 21, 5 (1885)

U.S. Ind. Agent

Colville Indian Agency

Sir: Under date of the 10th inst I received from the Hon Commissioner of Indian affairs authority No. 9362 authorizing me to transfer to you a lot of tobacco purchased several years ago with the peoples money by some unfaithful agent at the Malheur Agency and upon its abandonment transferred to Agent Wilbur formerly of this agency and by him transferred to me. As I regard tobacco equally as unnecessary and but little less harmful than whisky, money spent for it is worse than wasted and the Govt. official who uses Govt. funds, the peoples money in purchasing this useless, injurious stuff for issue to ignorant simple Indians, the nations wards, does an act that though not a legal is certainly a great moral wrong as the money thus wasted could have been used in the purchases of useful necessities of which all Indians stand in need

2 pg 13

There is 197 lbs of said tobacco on hand here which I will be glad to get rid of and if you will send me your receipt for the same in triplicate it will be subject to your order.

Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Ind. Agent



Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

p 14

Yakima January 26th 5

Hon H. Price

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter dated the 14th inst. No. 758/85 approving certain issues of cattle at this agency, and further referring to recommendations made by Inspector Gardiner in Dec. 1882 relative to issuing the herd of cattle at this agency to the Indians, and letter of Department dated Jan. 27th, 1883 relative to the same subject, I respectfully ask approval of the issue of cattle contained in the enclosed list, being additional to those for which approval was asked in my letter of December 20, 1884. In pursuance of the policy recommended by Inspector Gardiner and endorsed by Department p 15

I have from time to time made issues of from one to five or six head of young heifers to deserving Indians, who, I was satisfied, would properly care for the stock issued them.

In addition to the issues of cattle for which approval is herein asked I have also issued to industrious and deserving Indians as follows:

Dick Benson, George Loasi and Snelling Peter, each one wagon; Joe Riddle, Scummit and Alex Wesley each one plow, for which I respectfully ask approval--also in my letter of December 20th, 1884, I asked approval for the issue of one beef steer to Nehemiah. This was an error, it should have been Edward.

I respectfully ask that the name of Edward be substituted for Nehemiah.

The total amount of issues for which approval is herein asked, in addition to that granted in letter of Department 758/85 is twenty two head of cattle, one calf, three wagons and three plows, making for the 4th quarter of 1884 forty-four (44) head of cattle, five (5) calves.

p

four (4) wagons and three(3) plows

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent

Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

P. 28

Railroad right of W  
Schools. MacMurray  
cattle

Yakima, Fort Simcoe W.T. Feb. 2d 5

Hon Hiram Price

Com Ind. Price

Com. Ind. Affs.

Sir: I respectfully submit the following as my monthly report for January, 1885. The deep snow of Dec. mentioned in my report for that month remained till the 3rd of Jan when a strong southwest wind universally known on this coast by the name "Chinook" sprung up and continued two days and before its warm breath three fourths of the snow was melted away. So much so that the long grass is uncovered and cattle, horses and sheep could again subsist on the range. But the weather then turned cold and ~~cold~~ continued at a temperature between zero and 15 above most of the month. Some young calves and a few old cattle belonging to the department perished with cold during the latter part of Dec. and first of Jan and a number of

Ind. horses perished from cold and hunger in the deep snow in the mountains but livestock generally looks and is doing as well as could be expected from the severity of the winter. The welcome Chinook returned again at the close of the month and is hastening the remaining snow away.

The deep snow caught many Indians with but little fuel ~~and they were~~ which was soon exhausted and they were driven to use their fencing for fuel till the snow was melted away so they could get to the mountains for wood. During the fore part of Jan. Inspector R.S. Gardinier arrived (Railroad right of way\*)

here with authority to arrange with the Indians for a transfer to the U.S. of a belt of their reservation 250 feet wide for the track of the Cascade branch of the N.P.R.R. through this reservation.

A general council was convened and the terms of said transfer agreed upon. Afterwards the different Indian improvements damaged by said



R.R. track were examined and the amount of damage to each ????

as directed p 31

The amount to be paid for the right of way through the reservation and for damage to each Ind. improvement have been reported to the Dept. by Col. Gardinier and was very satisfactory to the Indians.

I regret not being able to report a larger increase in the number (School)

of Indian pupils of the school here which number is still below a hundred.

This is due very largely to the widespread belief among the Indians of this agency in the promiscuous statement of the military fool Capt.

McMurray to them in his clandestine councils with them last summer of

which the Dept. has been fully apprised. That it is wholly optional with

Ind. parents to send their children to school or not. The successful

resistance to my Ind. police in their efforts to force children from a wild

band of McMurray's disciples to come to school last Feb. has confirmed

the belief among the vicious Indians in said promiscuous statement.

The weather has been so inclement and the traveling so difficult that I

could not send my Ind. police to reduce said wild band to obedience.

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Since receiving Dept. Letter of Dec. 6, C and E 22953 and 22216/84

till within the last two days, my police force with ten additional

volunteers (all Indians) made a raid under my instructions upon said

wild band 25 miles distant, surprised them and without bloodshed captured

and brought in those of their principal head men, including

Wannatta who claims to have been appointed a chief by McMurray. I shall

hold these men as prisoners at hard labor till their children and

those of their bands, who were school children, are returned to

school.

But another cause which has operated largely in reducing the return of Ind. children to school, have, after the last vacation,

is the fact that by recent rulings or rather information from the Dept. I was informed that I had no authority over Indians of this agency outside the limits of this reservation and have no right or authority to send my Ind. police to arrest any Indian outside of said limits. This said fact having become known to the Indians during the last 4 months p 34

a number of them, withdrew their children beyond the limits of the reservation who had been in school previous to the last vacation. That is the vacation which commenced in August and ended in October. For reasons aforesaid hundreds of Ind. children are beyond my jurisdiction with their ignorant, vicious parents growing up in like vice and ignorance to be a curse instead of a benefit to the country and I have been unable to fill the boarding school here as I greatly desired and would have done had I been left untrammelled in my authority over the Indians of this agency both on and off the reservation.

As a general rule almost without exception the Indians belonging to this agency who refuse to make their homes on this reservation in violation of their treaty obligations Sec 2 ?? of their treaty 3d clause are the most ignorant, superstitious, lazy and vicious among all that belong to this agency. At last information the p 34 military authorities of this region still had their interpreter, squawman Chapman, still circulating among these outside vicious Indians with maps and plats of vacant govt. lands and inducing said Indians to make selection and go to the U.S. land offices and receive papers for homesteads. Not for the sale of the lands, but the papers which free them from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Indian agent and leaves them and their children to while away their service to ?? amid vice, ignorance and squalor. There are hundreds of thousands of rich agricultural land on this reservation yet untouched for agricultural purposes and free to all Indians, but no white man dare or can acquire a foot of this land



at any ~~time~~ price. All of the choice agricultural lands outside this reservation subject to homestead entry have been taken by white settlers years ago, so that the homesteads recently taken by Indians are of worthless lands. One acre of the rich agricultural lands p 37

on this reservation is generally worth more than any one of these Ind. homesteads. This shows that these homesteads are not being taken by Indians of this agency for the purpose of getting agriculture or pasture lands but for the papers. This policy of allowing an Indian belonging to this agency to take a homestead outside is radically wrong and unjust both to the Indians and to the whites. Unjust to the Indians because it consigns such as taken such homesteads to continued vice, ignorance and squalor and their children to the degraded lives of their parents. Unjust to the whites because with their money the Indians were fully paid for all the lands they claim outside the reservation which three times as much land as all the treaty Indians could ever use or need, had they all come on to it as they promised, and now these Indians are taking back the land gratis, that they had sold and been paid for while no white man can obtain in any way any of the vast p. 36x 37 ~~landxxxxxxx~~ body of fine land held for but not used any of these intruding outside Indians-- (copy)

It seems to me that the wisdom of this policy will be hard to beat by our Democratic friend who will take charge of the helm of our government soon.

All the employes at this agency were usefully and profitably employed during January.

Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indi agent.



Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885-Dec. 3-1885 Living off Reservation  
p 39

Yakima, February 19th 5

Hon H. Price , Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash. D.C.

Sir:

Respectfully acknowledging receipt of Department letter 1088/85 dated the 21st ultimo ,with inclosure from Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, I have the honor to reply. The letter from the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requests permission to select twenty-five Indian children from this Agency to be educated at the Catholic Coeur d Alene Industrial school, basing the request upon the alleged statement made in my annual report for 1883 that there were about 500 Indian children of proper school age on the reservation, while the reservation school could accommodate only about 250. To this I reply.

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neither in my report for 1885 nor in any other report have I stated that there were 500 Indian children of school age on this Reservation. On the contrary, I believe the school now contains about all the children of suitable age living on the reservation, except a few who are detained at home on account of sickness, with the permission of the agent.

What my report for 1883 did say and what I believe to be approximately correct was that the number of Indian children of school age belonging to this reservation (parties to the treaty) was about 500. But they have never all lived here, and recent decisions of the Department remove them entirely from the jurisdiction and supervision of the agent. I had succeeded in filling my school to one hundred and sixty (160) pupils when the school closed for vacation last August. But during the vacation a council was held with p 41

a portion of my Indians without my knowledge, by one Capt. McMurray, U.S.A. who told them I had no right to compel the attendance of

of their children at school and "there was no law for it," etc.

Consequently when school opened again these Indians refused to send their children and when the police went out after them, they waded across the Yakima river and under the decision of the Department (See Dept. letter of July 10, 1884 Land 11.983-1884 and others) they were safe from all interference. These Indians live on the reservation along the Yakima river, but when any one appears to gather up the children for school, they step across the river and under instructions above cited are safe. Their children of school age number probably twenty or more and including them, probably four fifths of the school children belonging to this reservation or agency keep their children out of school by remaining off the reservation p 42 where the police have no right to follow them.

Now if the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions will get hold of some of these outside children and educate them, it will be doing a noble work, not only for the children but for the government and the white citizens living near these Indians, but so far as the Indian children on the reservation are concerned, the Agency school which I trust is not greatly inferior to that at Coeur d'Alene, will comfortably accommodate all who--according to Department Instructions--come under my supervision.

Very Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Ind. Agent



Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

P 48

Yakima, Feb. 11, 5

Hon H. Price

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to represent that several of my Indians have lumber more than sufficient for their own necessities and have been offered a good price for it by citizens of this county. This lumber was manufactured at the Agency Saw Mill from logs cut and hauled by the Indians themselves.

They paid in labor for the sawing and it has therefore cost the Department but very little, if anything. As they do not require it for their own use, I respectfully ask that they may be permitted to sell to citizens not to exceed twenty thousand feet in all, under the supervision of the agent.

Very Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.

church--hospital  
"assylum" for blind

Letter Record Book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

p 63

Yakima March 2d 5

Hon H. Price

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash. D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the recommendation of Dr. Chapman, the agency physician and with the hearty cooperation of the Indians, I have fitted up an unused church building, belonging not to the agency but to the Indians, as a hospital and assylum for the blind and helpless Indians of this agency. There are several of this class, some of whom have no one to care for them, and it is only common humanity to provide a place where they can be cared for.

The Indians have borne the greater part of the expense of fitting up the places and will contribute nearly all the subsistence, such as flour, vegetables etc. but they are destitute of beef and clothing, blankets etc. and the articles must be supplied by the agent.

I respectfully ask that my action may be approved and also desire to inquire if such articles as may be required, such as beef, blankets, clothing etc. should be issued on the requisition of the physician, and by him, expended on his returns, or whether they should be expended on the agency returns. Of course the assylum is in the charge of the physician and only such articles will be required as the Indians cannot supply.

Very respectfully  
R.H. Milroy  
U.S. Indian agent.



Letter record <sup>D</sup>ook, Jan 9, 85, Dec. 3, 85  
P 74

Cattle--<sup>u</sup>Snipes  
Exceptions-Blankets for  
Cattle

Yakima, March 6, 5 (1885 ?)  
Hon Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department letter 1841 /85 dated the 25th ultimo, giving the result of the investigations of Inspector Newell of the herd of ~~xxx~~ cattle at this agency, who is of the opinion that said herd "is infirm quality from years of breeding in" that "it ~~should~~ be called out in the spring, the poorest disposed of in ~~some~~ some instances.

"That the bulls are too small and not in sufficient number, etc. etc. I am also directed to give my opinion on the policy of disposing of a part of this herd. Inspector Newell recommends that it be reduced to 1,200 head, to which I respectfully reply:

1st-Inspector Newell pg 2

~~Seconded~~ recommendations no doubt give evidence of great penetration since he never saw a single head of our stock herd, unless it might be from the window of a car flying across the reservation. He might have caught sight of some stray. He reached the agency just at night Sunday evening during which time he inspected the office and Indian supplies on hand. Consequently his information ~~was~~ can only have come from outside parties.

2d-Referring to the proposition to improve the quality of the stock I remark--Inspector Newell is all wrong when he states that our herd is deteriorating through "breeding in." My predecessor ~~was~~ was an excellent judge of cattle and took great pains to secure the best breeds of cattle for our herd, besides which Ben ~~&~~ E. Snipes, and one of the shrewdest "cattle men" on the coast, has for years grazed his cattle on this

pg 3 reservation.

He has spared no expense to secure the best blooded bulls for his herd and as his cattle and those belonging to the agency range together, our herd has had the benefits of his improved stock. I have purchased a full blood jersey bull for the improvement our our milch cows (see my cash accounts 1st quarter 1884) consequently our agency herd will compare favorably as to quality with any herd of stock cattle in the country.

3d From the foregoing statement of facts, it will be apparent that the course suggested by our I<sup>st</sup>pector Newell is ~~unnecessary~~ unnecessary unless, the reservation herd is to be a permanent thing, in which case it might be well from time to time to introduce improved stock, to keep pace with the general advancement in the quality of stock cattle throughout the country.

4th Reduction of the number of cattle kept for the Department. On this head I

p 4 remark: My property return show the number of stock cattle on hand to be thirteen hundred and fifteen (1315) with six hundred and seventeen (617) calves making at the beginning of the present quarter in round numbers over 1900 head.

This large herd of cattle is not all needed here, but I am informed by ex-agent Wilbur, that the herd of cattle was originally purchased with funds that by treaty were to be expended in the purchase of blankets etc. for the I<sup>nd</sup>ians, but who requested that cattle might be substituted. If so, the herd is the property of the Yakima Indians it would seem and instead of being sold should be distributed among them. The school ~~has~~ an average consumes about sixty to eighty beeves per year and the milk of ~~more~~ some twenty cows.

In my judgment a sufficient number of stock cattle should be reserved to supply the school with beef and also in number of cows they require, and provided some satisfactory method of distribution



satisfactory method of distribution can be devised, the remainder issued to the Indians who are sufficiently versed in the care of cattle. The same satisfactory method of distribution would be the difficulty, and I am not now prepared to recommend any better method than that now followed, to permit the agent to issue from time to time to deserving Indians, such number of cattle as in his judgment may be best.

Very r e s p e c t f u l l y   y o u r s

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian agent.

P.S. I would recommend that the agent be ~~not~~ authorized ~~to~~ from time to time to sell a portion of the herd with consent of the Indians, and invest the proceeds in plows and other needed agricultural implements.

R.H. Milroy etc.

Letter Record Book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Census

P 85

Indians not on reservation

Yakima, March 7th 5(1885)

Hon Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington D.C.

Sir: Referring to section 9 of the act making appropriation for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885 which requires Indian agents to submit, along with their annual report, a census of the Indians under their charge, etc. I have the honor to ask that I be allowed to employ a census taker, and that funds be placed in my hands for his payment.

I desire also to inquire if the law above alluded to requires me to enumerate those Indians who belong to this agency but are not on the Reservation.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent



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Estimate of supplies required at Yakima agency for support of the sick, destitute and infirm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Quantity	articles	estimated cost at the Dalles	total
150 lbs	apples dried	.08	\$12.
15 lbs	baking powder	.45	6.75
150 lbs	beans	.05	7.50
75 lbs	coffee	.16	12.00
150 lbs	rice	.08	12.00
100 lbs	salt per 100 lbs	1.50	1.50
100 lbs	soap	.06	6.00
200 lbs	sugar granulated	.12	24.00
20 gal	syrup gal.	.60	12.00
10 lbs	tea	.30	3.00
ninety six 75 total cost			\$96/75

Very respectfully submitted

March 12, 1885

R H. Milroy  
Yakima Indian Agent

p 89

Yakima, March 12, 1885

Hon Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Department Communications July 10th, 1884, Oct 6, 1884 etc. instructing me that my police have no jurisdiction over Indians outside the reservation; and Department letter dated Dec. 6, 1884 marked "C and C 22953;22216/84 directing me to inform my Indians that compulsory measures would be resorted to, to compel the attendance of their children at school unless they sent them of their own accord etc. I have the honor to state that I am realiably informed that several of our Indians have taken their children and left the reservation, to avoid the necessity of placing them in school.

In view of the instructions contained p 90 in the letter first referred to, and the absence of other means of securing the return of said Indians, I respectfully ~~request~~ ask that the military authorities be directed to arrest said Indians and their children and return them to this reservation where said children can be placed in school.

I can give such particulars that there will be no difficulty in locating and identifying said Indians and children.

Very Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.



Letter<sup>n</sup> record book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 34, 1885

Judges set up

Irrigation

Cotiaken

p 96

Yakima, Fort Simcoe W.T. April 2, 5

Hon Com. of Indian Affairs

Sir:

I respectfully submit the following as my monthly report for this agency for March, 1885...

p 2

Some matters out of the ordinary routine on this reservation occurred during said month: Among them was the surrender of Cotiachen, the incorrigible petty chief mentioned in my last monthly report who refused to let his children of those of his band come to school for which I had him arrested p 99

on the first of Feb. and held here as a prisoner until the 20th of March when he gave up and agreed to learn the school for fools here and send his boy and the children of his band come to the school for wisdom here. He had all of said children sent off the reservation beyond my jurisdiction and gave me assurances that they would be returned here within 20 days so I let him go.

Another unusual matter was the meeting of the biennial session of the reservation court on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of said month at ~~the~~ a new building in Stwireville, seven miles from this agency. The three judges elected in Nov. last were duly instructed by the agent who administered the oath of office--handed each the showy commission sent by the Dept. and gave them ...instructions as to their duties p 100

said court was in session every day from the 23<sup>d</sup> to and including the 31<sup>st</sup> except Saturday and Sunday and in that time tried 32 cases, viz: 13 criminal, 14 civil and 5 divorce/ The total amt of fines and costs assessed was \$313. A<sub>1</sub> fines cost and taxes are paid to the reservation treasurer who disburses the same on orders of the

board of commissioners for the reservation, which convenes quarterly. The ~~four~~ members of which board were also elected in Nov. last. ~~Previously~~ and Previous to that they as also the judges, were appointed by me.

Another matter outside of the usual routine during said ~~one~~ month was the convening of a general council of Indians of this reservation on Saturday the 28th for the purpose of considering the question of granting the right p 101  
to a compan of white men incorporated under the laws of this ter. to construct an irrigating ditch , desired to be taken o t of the Satus Creek inside the reservation and on south easterly about ten miles to the S.E. boundary of the reservation, thence down the valley of the Yakima River about 20 miles below the reservation. In consideration for the water and right of way for said ditch, said company proposes to give to all Indians, gratis, who may desire to make farms along said ditch between the Satus and ~~SEW~~ boundary, all ~~necessary~~ water necessary to irrigate their farms, not to exceed o these of the whole amount of water of said ditch. I thought this offer a very favorable one for the Indians to <sup>all</sup> ~~all~~ of said lands are now dry sage brush and wholly worthless and on the proposed line of said ditch below the reservation there is about p 102

10,000 acres of such ~~worthless~~ worthless lands which could all be made valuable by the water of said ditch. But said council after discussing said proposition refused to grant said right to said company and which was a great disappointment to it, the people residing in the Yakima valley below the reservation.

Another matter brought before said council was designating election precincts in the 5 J.P. districts of this reservation and to appoint election officers and make proper arrangements for holding the elections of justice of the peace on next Monday, the 6th inst, a matter which the board of commissioners overlooked at its last session in ~~Feb.~~ last.



100001

It will be seen by the report of the supt. of teaching for said month that pg 103

the school here is very prosperous and that the number of pupils here has been increased above a hundred which number will be shortly still further increased.

If compulsory education is necessary among the whites, it is also vastly more necessary among Indians whose ignorance alone keeps them too low to be citizenized and add neither into the body politic of our Nation. I therefore do not cease to use the efficient police force of this reservation to bring Ind. children to school when their parents neglect or refuse to send them.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Ind. Agent.

Letter record book Jan 9, 1885-Dec. 3, 1885

pg 112

Yakima, April 8, 5(1885)

Hon. J. C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I regret to state that last night the steam saw mill at this agency burned down under the following circumstances.

The force of employees at the mill was not yet fully organized, but as several of the Indians had been anxious for lumber for immediate use the <sup>sawyer</sup> ~~supervisor~~ in charge had commenced sawing with insufficient force. As all were required to run the mill the appointment of a watchman was unfortunately postponed for a day or two as the sawyer thought it too much to ask men who had labored hard all day to watch at night.

Just before retiring some time between 8 and 9 p m the sawyer went through all parts of the mill and saw the fires all out, and everything secure for the night. Some distance away in the timber he noticed a small fire but thought there could be no danger from it.

It is supposed that after he left the mill the wind raised and sparks were blown to the dry saw dust about the mill, and so communicated the fire to the mill.

When first discovered the fire had made too much headway to save anything from the mill and everything, tools, machinery etc. was destroyed as well as a considerable ~~amount~~ <sup>amount</sup> of lumber belonging to Indians.

This is a great ~~misfortune~~ <sup>misfortune</sup> for these <sup>pg 115</sup> Indians just at this time. They had hauled a large amount of logs and many had confidently ~~counted~~ <sup>counted</sup> on building this summer. So far as the loss to the department is concerned, aside from the saws and some portions of machinery, it is very little. The logs have been



cut from two to three miles from the site. Much of the machinery was nearly worn out, and the frame was so decayed that it would have required rebuilding next season. "e intended to move the mill to a new location where timber would be more convenient. But unless the mill can be replaced very soon, the agency and the Indians will be greatly inconvenienced.

I had arranged to construct a large amount of fencing on the school farm and p 116

some of the agency buildings will need repairs.

I respectfully ask that steps may be taken to rebuild the mill this season before the close of the fiscal year if possible--and that I may be notified immediately of the decision of the Department in the matter.

I estimate the sum required to rebuild the mill and place it in complete running order, with planer, shingle machine and all complete, at eight thousand (\$8,000) dollars. It must be remembered that the mill burned down and never cost the government a dollar--it was constructed with funds derived from grazing cattle on the Reservation.

Very Respectfully

R.H. ~~Milroy~~ Milroy,

U.S. Indian Agent.

Letter Record Book

Yakima

Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

April 15, 1885

Hon. Jno. D.C. Atkins,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose letter just received from Jonah B. Turner stating the annoyances he suffers from some of the lawless Indians formerly of this agency, who, under the advice of Military Interpreter Chapman, seem to be giving him much trouble. As the Department has withdrawn this matter entirely from my control (see my letter to Department dated January 8, 1885) and the Indians are no longer under my jurisdiction; I have advised Mr. Turner to apply direct to the Department.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Ind. Agent



Letter Record Book Jan 9, 1885 to

Dec. 3, 1885

Issues.

p. 173

Yakima, June 10, 1885

Hon Jno. D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Sir:

I respectfully ask approval for the following issues made to the Indians of this agency under circumstances herein set forth during the 3d quarter, 1884

....p 175

Jim Smcoe 1 heifer worthy and industrious

George Colwash 1 beef steer, is poor, large family

John Holite 1 beef steer large family to support

(some dozen entries (worthy))

..p 176

Of the above 23 head four are beef steers issued in compliance with authority No. 9384

11. referring to the issue of 19 cows and heifers and 4 calves I respectfully refer to my subsequent letter dated March 6, 1885 and reply to the Hon Commissioner dated the 19th of the same month.

All of the Indians, to whom these issues were made are industrious and worthy and several of them young men just starting in life to whom the possession of a few cattle means the difference between industrious effort to accumulate property and idle vagabondage..

I respectfully ask therefore that all the above issues, to wit one (1) mower; one (1) buggy; twenty three (23) cattle and four (4) calves and one (1) wagon may be approved.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy.

U.S. Indian Agent

Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885(5)  
to Dec. 3, 1885

Tumwater fishery  
Taylor  
p 193

Yakima June 22, 5 (1885)

Hon Wno. B. Allen,

U.S. Attorney, Walla Walla W.T.

Sir:

Under recent instructions from the Department I am directed to confine my active jurisdiction over the Indians to the reservation ~~over the Indians to the reservation~~, and am directed to apply to you in all cases where the rights of my Indians are threatened by outside parties--under these instructions I have to inform you that complaints are made by the Indians that now they are entirely deprived of their right to fish at Tumwater. They declare that of the two fisheries there, Taylor has them fenced out from one, and certain Indians have taken possession

p 194

of the other. These Indians claim to have bought this fishery from Taylor and compel all other Indians to pay them \$25.00 each for the privilege of fishing. From the ~~fishing~~ fishery claimed by Taylor they are entirely shut out.

Thus the poor, the very parties who most need this privilege are entirely prevented from taking fish.

Under department instructions to you dated the 21st ultimo I have to request you to investigate these complaints and take the necessary steps to provide a remedy.

I see the U.S. Dist. Attorney for Oregon has been instructed to cooperate with you.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.



Yakima, July 21, 5(1885)

Hon Jno. D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I respectfully ask approval of the enclosed voucher for traveling expenses incurred by me during the 2d quarter of 1885.

The larger portion of the expense was incurred while attending court at Goldendale to defend certain members of my Indian police who had been sued for damages for discharging their duty by keeping open a passage to the Tumwater fishery, as secured to the Indians by treaty.

A full explanation of the occurrence will be found in my letter of the Department dated August 22d 1885.

p 226

The impossibility of telling just when the case would be called detained me some two or three days longer than would have been the case could I have known just when the suit would come up.

Very Respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.

Yakima, July 23d, 5

Hon Jno D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to call attention to the great necessity for an official survey of the South Eastern boundary of this reservation between here and Klickitat County. By the old ~~survey marks~~ "land -marks a considerable strip of territory was considered on the reservation which is now claimed (by virtue of an alleged survey by the County Surveyor of Klickitat County) to be in that county. This strip of country is valuable for grazing purposes and is being occupied by white citizens for that purpose, and

p232

is thereby causing much dissatisfaction among my Indians

Last winter I was assured that this portion of the Reservation line would be surveyed this season and that a contract to that effect had been let, but I am now informed that the surveys have been suspended, and the party of surveyors camped some distance below the agency on the reservation.

I respectfully ask that action be taken in the matter

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian agent.



Letter <sup>H</sup>Record Book Jan.9,1885-Dec.3-85

Timothy A. Byrnes

Agent

Yakima, Sept. 3, 1885

Hon Jno. D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I reached this agency on the 1st inst. and will assume charge as soon as the necessary transfer of property can be made. On my way to North Yakima I was informed by the conductor that considerable freight consigned to this agency and marked for "Toppenish Station" was on the train.

On reaching the station the freight was placed in the ware house , the door locked and the conductor handed me the key desiring me to give the same to the agent at Yakima so that he could get his freight when he wanted p 287

as the company had no agent at the Toppenish Station. As a matter of accommodation I took the key.

When I reached the agency , Gen. Milroy, the agent, informed me that the R.R.Co. had agreed to keep at least one agent on the reservation who ~~had~~ should attend to all three of the reservation stations. From motives of economy (as supposed) they ~~had~~ have lately withdrawn the agent, so that now all freight consigned to this agency is left in a ware house, two miles from any house with no one to look after it, liable to be stolen or burned up, till the agent can learn of its arrival and send teams after it.

As he is so soon to leave the service, Gen. Milroy declines to receive this freight, so that it is hard to tell who does really have charge of it. It seems to me that all these supplies are too valuable to be left as p 288

they now are in nobody's charge, till the agent can ~~be~~ in some way learn of its arrival and send teams for it.

Unless some one is appointed to take charge of this freight

as it arrives and deliver it to the teamsters, it would be better to have it sent forwardd to North Yakima where it would e in charge of an agent till delivered to the tteams hauling it here.

Very r espectfully

Timothy<sup>A</sup>. Byrnes

U.S. Indian agent



Letter Book Jan. 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Cattle

Snipes and Allen

P. 343

Port Simcoe, Yakima, Washington Territory Sept. 22d 85

Messrs Snipes & Allen

Gentlemen:

At a council of the Indians of this Reservation held on Saturday last, complaints were made of your cattle to the number of several thousand that are at this time without authority pasturing on this reservation.

I am informed that your contract with the Indians for the pasturage of 1,000 head of cattle expired July 1st last and my predecessor Gen.

Milroy informs me that since the expiration of your contract July 1st last he has twice notified you to take your cattle off this reservation. This order has not been complied with. I now renew the order to take your cattle from this reservation at once and without further delay/

Trusting on your prompt compliance to this order

I am very resptly.

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent.

Letter book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Milroy to Byrnes

Yakima, Sept. 21, 5

Hon Jno D.C. Atkins, commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir: I respectfully report that I have this date ~~notified~~ transferred the property, books and etc. of this agency to Col. Timothy A. Byrnes as directed in Department letter of August 20th last.

My --- and property accounts for the fractional quarter ending this day will be made out and forwarded at as early a date as practicable.

My post office address will be at my home at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.

Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to  
Dec. 5, 1885

School p 354  
Employees  
Salaries

Yakima, Sept. 28, 5 , Hon Jno. D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of  
Indian Affairs, Washington , D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter E dated the 12th inst. directing  
me to make a special report on the condition of the school at this Agency  
I have the honor to state

1st As to pupils, the condition of school etc. I have been here  
too short a time to have formed any very definite idea on this point.  
The school closed for a two months vacation July 26th. Gen. Milroy  
did not reopen it, as he expected to be relieved in a very short time.  
Consequently it has been but a week since it opened for this session and  
but few of p 355

the children have yet come in. So far as I have observed they seem to  
be just beginning to learn, though they are of course in various stages  
of development.

2nd Referring to employees: The employees are nine in number, viz  
Supt and 2 male assistants, one of whom is industrial teacher, two female  
~~teachers~~ assistant teachers, matron, seamstress, cook and laundress  
the aggregate salary of whom amounts to \$5440 per annum / All are  
personal strangers to me except the supt. of school who accompanied me  
from New Jersey and whom I know to be efficient.

3d Condition of school buildings is generally good. Some repairs  
and improvements are needed which will be referred to in another place.

4th Efficiency of employees--As before stated I am personally  
acquainted only with the superintendent who I can vouch for as qualified  
and efficient. Of the other employees the asst. male teacher is a  
young Indian just graduated from Forest Grove Indian school. One of the  
female assistant teachers has never had experience as a teacher. All the



other employes are experienced and appear efficient and trustworthy. I do not regard experience as in teaching a white school as any particular qualification for an Indian school, as the results to be obtained are in many respects dissimilar. I hope to make the school much more efficient and useful than it has ever before been, and think I can see where important improvements may be effected. While there can be no doubt but the school has already accomplished much good, both for the Indians and their children, I do not by any means believe it has yet reached the highest point of usefulness possible. Towards that point it will be my aim to constantly direct it.

(P 357) 5th- The number of Indian children on the reservation as shown by the census of June 30th, last was 299 of school age. But I am told the census was not accurately taken, no means having been furnished to pay enumerators. From the information I can get I judge there are about 225 or perhaps 250 children who should be in school.

6th Character and capacity of buildings : The School house is a good building 72 x 28 feet two stories high with 4 class rooms and can accommodate 200 pupils, perhaps 250. The boys dormitory

p 358

is 65 x 26 feet, also two stories with bath attached. The lower story is divided into 2 setting rooms; the upper is used for sleeping. A small room for the assistant teacher being partitioned off. Not more than 60 boys can be comfortably lodged there. It is located about 200 ft. from the school house west. Some fifteen feet from the dormitory east, is a house about 32 x 26 one and 1/2 stories divided into 4 rooms below and two above. The lower rooms are used as a hospital for boys and the upper to store books, stationery etc. belonging to the school.

About 200 yards from the school house, south east, is the boarding house, two stories high and over 140 x 26 feet with an L about 110 x 28 feet. In this building is the kitchen, dining room, girls setting room

girls dormitories sewing room, girls hospital, store rooms, rooms for school employes etc. in addition to which, a part p 359 of the boys lodge there, when the school is full. In my judgment this is a great mistake. The boys should lodge in their own building. It is unfortunate, but cannot be remedied that this building was not divided into two or more, far enough apart to make it possible to save one, should the other take fire. So many different departments crowded under one room increase the dangers of fire tenfold. Adjoining the boarding house is the laundry about 28 x 25 feet one story high containing the girls bath rooms.

I am also instructed to report the needs of the school, and cost of supplying the same etc. 1st as to cost: In my estimate for funds I have asked for \$500 for repair of school buildings; and in my letter dated the 25th inst. have asked for funds to purchase 8,000 feet of lumber at an estimated cost of not more than \$190. These amounts p 360 viz \$690 will be amply sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures unless the school increases to more than 150 pupils in which case another dormitory for boys must be built, which will cost probably \$2,000. I do not anticipate this necessity. 2d Improvements needed:

A good brick bake oven with a small building for a bakery is almost indispensable. When the school numbers 100 it becomes very difficult to bake sufficient bread in the cook stoves. The girls dormitory should be divided by 8 foot partitions into rooms of suitable size for two beds, 4 girls in each room. Each room should contain a bureau or plain chest of four drawers and each girl taught to preserve and care for her own clothes. The partitions can be set up and bureaus made by the agency carpenter, if the Department will provide the lumber. 3d I have reserved to the last mention of the most p 361 important change that in my judgment should be made. The position of Supt. of an Indian school is one requiring qualifications not often

found. He must be a teacher and a good one, must almost be competent to instruct and direct any department of labor, must possess untiring energy and have his eyes everywhere about the school and Agency, and above all, must take an earnest interest in his work. He will not gain any credit except among a limited number for any success he may achieve, will not build up his reputation or make himself better fitted for future teaching, he will learn nothing teaching an Indian school that will be useful to him among the whites; he need not expect any gratitude from those for whom he labors, he must have boundless patience and must be content with the approval of his own conscience and of his superiors p 362

and expect his reward in another life, for here he will only get the salary attached to the position, and need expect no other reward.

A man that can successfully conduct an Indian school is worth more than \$1,000 per year. The future welfare of the race depends on the training he gives the children, and his position is the most important and difficult to fill. Perfunctory service will not answer it must be cheerful and willing--

I respectfully request that the salary of Supt. of the School at this Agency be increased to at least twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year

Very Respectfully  
 Timothy A. Byrnes  
 U.S. Indian Agent



Letter Book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Toppenish Station

Freight-New Road

Yakama Sept 30th ,5

Hon J.D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the distance from the R.R. Station (Toppenish Station) where annuity and school supplies for this agency are delivered, is somewhere between thirty and forty miles from the agency over a new road, and consequently quite rough.

I consider one dollar \$1.00 per one hundred pounds, 100 lbs to be a fair rate to pay Indian freighters, and respectfully recommend that rate to be established by the Department.

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent

Letter book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

School- Improvements  
Attendance--Costs  
p. 366

Yakama, September 30th, 5

Hon D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir: Referring to my letter dated the September 25th asking authority and funds for the purchase of lumber for indispensable repairs to the school buildings, I have the honor to state; the school is rapidly filling, numbering now some sixty pupils with promise of soon exceeding the highest number ever gathered on this Reservation.

It is certain that we shall very soon have over one hundred and the difficulty of baking sufficient bread for the children in the school cook stoves is each day becoming greater and the necessity for a bake oven more and more apparent. If the Department grant permission  
p 367

to purchase the lumber asked for in my letter the 25th inst. no further authority will be required except pay of mason and tender while building the oven. All other labor can be performed by the regular agency employees, and material is on hand for the work.

I estimate the expense other than for lumber as follows:

Pay of brick mason 20 days at \$4 per day \$80

" " " laborer-tender 20 at \$1.50 \$30

Total one hundred and ten dollars \$110

Authority to erect the above described building and oven is hereby respectfully asked, and that funds may be supplied for the purpose

Very respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent.

Yakama, October 6th

Hon J.D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit report of certain changes in school employees at this agency--to wit resignation of Jacob Helm, who has been urged to return to the Indian training school at Salem for another year, (in which I heartily concurred) and Miss Dora (?) M Lamson, whose health will not admit of further teaching. I regret to lose these experienced school employees but it has been unavoidable. In the place of Miss Lamson I have nominated Miss Alice McDonald to fill the place temporarily, till a ~~sxn~~ satisfactory substitute can be found.

I respectfully ask that p 376  
these changes may be approved

Very respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent



Yakama, October 14th, 5

Estimated cost of material transportation and labor required to rebuild the steam saw mill at Yakama agency to wit

One 30 horse power engine	\$2,000	
One double circular mill	1,000	
One Whitworth planer and grever	700	
One shingle mill complete total	350	
	\$3,150	(\$4,150)
Discount for cash \$670	\$3480	
Transportation to North Yakima	750	
" " " Yakama Agency	750	
Cost of labor, contingencies etc	1,520	
Total estimated cost	\$6,500	

Very Respectfully submitted  
 Timothy A. Byrnes  
 U.S. Indian Agent

Letter Book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Timothy A. Byrnes.

Cattle Issue

Treaty-Indian Request

p 382

Yakama, October 14th, 5

Hon Jno D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir: Respectfully acknowledging the receipt of Department Communication 22522, 1885 dated the 3d inst. I have the honor to state that I assumed charge of this agency September 22d as communicated to the Department in my letter of that date.

Referring to the disapproval of my request to issue cattle to deserving Indians, as in my judgment their merit and interest of the service may render advisable, I respectfully reply--from reading the published reports of the Hon Secretary of the Interior, the Hon Commissioner of Indian Affairs, p 383 and other official utterances on the Indian question, I had gained the impression that it was the policy of the Department to encourage the Indians to engage altogether in civilized pursuits for subsistence, and that as a means to this end, it was desired to supply them with stock cattle as far as practicable, whenever they should show themselves capable, and willing to properly care for them.

Coming to this agency I found a herd of cattle very largely in excess of the requirements of the service, and peculiarly the property of the Indians, having been purchased with treaty funds diverted at their request [Underlines on original letter copy] from the purchase of blankets etc to that purpose. I found many of the Indians in possession of respectable herds and a consequent comfortable competence--which had grown from a few cows judiciously issued a few years ago by a former agent and found all eager to gain possession of cattle, and in general able ~~in~~ and willing to take good care of them. Examining the records of the office I found that every inspector who has visited the agency and consequently became informed of the situation of affairs has recommended that the cattle be issued to the Indians who justly own

p 384

them. I find the question has been repeatedly referred to the agent for his opinion, and that extensive issues of cattle have been repeatedly approved. From all these evidences, I supposed the policy of the Department was still to encourage the Indians by issues of this character. Referring to the condition of matters at present, I remark--  
 I am in receipt nearly every day of invoices of Department supplies which are delivered at a point over thirty miles from the Agency, the cost of transportation on which to the agency is one dollar per hundred pounds ( p 4)

The Indian teamsters who haul these supplies prefer an issue of cattle to the value of their hauling, in cash--I have asked for five hundred dollars (\$500) to pay for such transportation, but the hauling will cost double that if paid in that way. But an Indian will gladly haul from six to ten thousand pounds, if I will provide him two or three cows with their calves. My intention has been to select such young men as were just settling on a farm, employ them on these teams and thus without cost to the Department get my supplies hauled and confer on the Indian a benefit far greater than if he had received double pay in cash. Each Indian will be required to sign the agreement as per Department instructions and the police p 386

will be employed to see that the agreement is not ~~violated~~ violated.

It is manifestly impossible to procure prior authority in each specific case (My letters sent 23 days ago are just being replied to) and I do not feel justified in ~~@@@~~ taking the risk of making an issue which may be disapproved and thus make trouble for my bondsmen-- Unless I am permitted to induce the Indians to haul the supplies by promising them cattle, I shall be compelled to ask about eight hundred (\$800) more for transportation purposes. Under these circumstances I renew ~~@@~~ my request for permission to make occasional issues of cattle to such Indians as have by service rendered, or in other ways in my judgment, merited the same. Respt. Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian Agent



Letter Record Book Jan 9, 1885, Dec. 3, 1885

Cattle Issue

Peter Klickitat,  
Brown, Wanto p 389

Yakama October 17th 5

Hon J.D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Department letter No. 22522 dated the 3d instant, declining to grant a general permission to issue cattle at this Agency, I have the honor to ask approval of the following issues made for reasons hereinstated, to wit

Klickitat Peter, Tom Brown and Peter Wanto, each, one head issued them as a reward for assisting to gather and brand calves and general useful services in connection with the herd of cattle, to the value of the cattle issued: ✓

Also ~~MAN~~ Mark Nimrod one head and p 390

James Buchanan, twohead, issued them for general industry and good conduct and particularly for having rendered cheerful and willing assistance in getting the winter wood for the school to the value of cattle issued.

Also Dan Webster twohead of cattle issued him because he went with his team and hauled nearly 3,000 pounds of supplies from Toppenish Station to this Agency. ✓

In this connection referring to my letter dated the 1th inst. renewing my request for authority to make occasional issues of cattle etc. I have the honor to ask that should it not be deemed advisable to grant the request contained in said letter, I may receive authority to issue cattle in reward for hauling supplies, herding cattle and other p 391 service performed for the general benefit, to an amount not to exceed 100 head.

The cattle are the property of the Indians. They are much more numerous than required for school or Agency use. They are costing a large sum

to feed and herding--the Indians have plenty of forage and in conclusion, unless permitted to occasionally issue cattle as a reward for service for the general benefit of the Indians, I shall be compelled to ask for additional funds to carry on indispensable irregular service.

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent

Letter Record Book Jan 9, 1885, Dec. 3, 1885

Timothy A. Byrnes  
p 403

Wakama, Oct. 30, 5

U.S. Assistant Treasurer San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

Herewith enclose my official signature as Indian Agent at this Agency.

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian Agent.

Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian agent.



Yakama, Nov. 2d 5

Hon John D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash. D.C.

Sir: Respectfully referring to Department Communication number 23641 85 dated October 13th fixing the rate of freight from Toppenish Station to this Agency at not to exceed fifty cents per 100 lbs I have the honor to report. My request of the 30th of September that the rate be fixed at \$1.00 per 100 lbs was based on information derived from the Indians and others as to the character of the road, distance from the agency etc and was ~~be added~~ fixed as a fair rate. I therefore engaged teams to haul at those figures subject to approval of the Department, and something over forty thousand p 405 pounds was hauled under that agreement. In receipt of Department letter fixing the rate at fifty cents per hundred I called all the teamsters and other Indian owners of teams together and read the letter explaining the matter to them fully. They replied that the road to the Station was new and badly cut up, that it was impossible with four horses to haul more than 2,500 to 3,000 lbs, that the distance was not less than from thirty five to thirty eight miles and took three days to make a trip--that the merchants of Yakima used to pay them two and two and one-half cents per ~~100 added~~ pound to haul from the Dalles and that taking the character of the roads into consideration one cent per pound from Toppenish station to this agency was no better rates than two cents from Dalles to Yakima City. They finally agreed to accept the rates fixed by the Department for the freight already hauled but ~~on Dec 10 added~~ declared they could not afford to haul for that rate and would not haul any more. I then suggested to them that the Department might possibly allow them 75 cents per hundred lbs in the future for hauling from the station but they all declared that it was

not enough and every one positively declined to haul any more freight for less than one dollar per one hundred pounds. From what I can learn of the distance and character of the road I think the Indians are right in saying that one dollar per hundred is not too much. I am quite certain I can engage no white freighter to haul for less. It is too great a risk to permit our supplies to remain long at the station insufficiently guarded and with winter close at hand. I therefore respectfully request recommend that I be permitted to pay for hauling to the Agency one dollar per p 407

100 lbs at least for the remainder of the season.

Many of these supplies, not yet delivered, are much needed now and the Department does not possess, at this Agency, sufficient teams to haul them ourselves

Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent.

Yakama , November 16 , 5

Hon J.D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 11th inst. Mr. S.A. Buel reported to me for assignment as clerk at this agency.

In view of my own inexperience I regret that the Department should not have assigned to this agency a clerk accustomed to the Indian service.

As soon as Mr. Buel expresses himself competent to manage the office I will relieve Mr. Fairchild and take up Mr. Buel as clerk on the regular report of changes

Very Respectfully

Timothy A Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent



Letter book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

Milroy to Byrnes

Yakima, Sept. 21, 5

Hon Jno D.C. Atkins, commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir: I respectfully report that I have this date ~~notified~~ transferred the property, books and etc. of this agency to Col. Timothy A. Byrnes as directed in Department letter of August 20th last.

My --- and property accounts for the fractional quarter ending this day will be made out and forwarded at as early a date as practicable.

My post office address will be at my home at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Very respectfully

R.H. Milroy

U.S. Indian Agent.

Letter Record Book Jan. 9, 1885 to  
Dec. 5, 1885

School p 354  
Employees  
Salaries

Yakima, Sept. 28, 5 , Hon Jno. D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of  
Indian Affairs, Washington , D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter E dated the 12th inst. directing  
me to make a special report on the condition of the school at this Agency  
I have the honor to state

1st As to pupils, the condition of school etc. I have been here  
too short a time to have formed any very definite idea on this point.  
The school closed for a two months vacation July & 6th. Gen. Milroy  
did not reopen it, as he expected to be relieved in a very short time.  
Consequently it has been but a week since it opened for this session and  
but few of p 355  
the children have yet come in. So far as I have observed they seem to  
be just beginning to learn, though they are of course in various stages  
of development.

2nd Referring to employees: The employees are nine in number, viz  
Supt and 2 male assistants, one of whom is industrial teacher, two female  
~~xxxxxx~~ assistant teachers, matron, seamstress, cook and laundress  
the aggregate salary of whom amounts to \$5440 per annum / All are  
personal strangers to me except the supt. of school who accompanied me  
from New Jersey and whom I know to be efficient.

3d Condition of school buildings is generally good. Some repairs  
and improvements are needed which will be referred to in another place.

4th Efficiency of employees--As before stated I am personally  
acquainted only with the superintendent who can vouch for as qualified  
and efficient. Of the other employees the asst. male teacher is a  
young Indian just graduated from Forest Grove Indian school. One of the  
female assistant teachers has never had experience as a teacher. All the  
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other employes are experienced and appear efficient and trustworthy. I do not regard experience as in teaching a white school as any particular qualification for an Indian school, as the results to be obtained are in many respects dissimilar. I hope to make the school much more efficient and useful than it has ever before been, and think I can see where important improvements may be effected. While there can be no doubt but the school has already accomplished much good, both for the Indians and their children, I do not by any means believe it has yet reached the highest point of usefulness possible. Towards that point it will be my aim to constantly direct it.

(P 357) 5th- The number of Indian children on the reservation as shown by the census of June 30th, last was 299 of school age. But I am told the census was not accurately taken, no means having been furnished to pay enumerators. From the information I can get I judge there are about 225 or perhaps 250 children who should be in school.

6th Character and capacity of buildings : The School house is a good building 72 x 28 feet two stories high with 4 class rooms and can accommodate 200 pupils, perhaps 250. The boys dormitory

p 358

is 65 x 26 feet, also two stories with bath attached. The lower story is divided into 2 setting rooms; the upper is used for sleeping. A small room for the assistant teacher being partitioned off. Not more than 60 boys can be comfortably lodged there. It is located about 200 ft. from the school house west. Some fifteen feet from the dormitory east, is a house about 32 x 26 one and 1/2 stories divided into 4 rooms below and two above. The lower rooms are used as a hospital for boys and the upper to store books, stationery etc. belonging to the school.

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girls dormitories sewing room, girls hospital, store rooms, rooms for school employes etc. in addition to which, a part p 359 of the boys lodge there, when the school is full. In my judgment this is a great mistake. The boys should lodge in their own building. It is unfortunate, but cannot be remedied that this building was not divided into two or more, far enough apart to make it possible to save one, should the other take fire. So many different departments crowded under one room increase the dangers of fire tenfold. Adjoining the boarding house is the laundry about 28 x 25 feet one story high containing the girls bath rooms.

I am also instructed to report the needs of the school, and cost of supplying the same etc. 1st as to cost: In my estimate for funds I have asked for \$500 for repair of school buildings; and in my letter dated the 25th inst. have asked for funds to purchase 8,000 feet of lumber at an estimated cost of not more than \$190. These amounts p 360 viz \$690 will be amply sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures unless the school increases to more than 150 pupils in which case another dormitory for boys must be built, which will cost probably \$2,000. I do not anticipate this necessity. 2d Improvements needed:

A good brick bake oven with a small building for a bakery is almost indispensable. When the school numbers 100 it becomes very difficult to bake sufficient bread in the cook stoves. The girls dormitory should be divided by 8 foot partitions into rooms of suitable size for two beds, 4 girls in each room. Each room should contain a bureau or plain chest of four drawers and each girl taught to preserve and care for her own clothes. The partitions can be set up and bureaus made by the agency carpenter, if the Department will provide the lumber. 3d I have reserved to the last mention of the most p 361 important change that in my judgment should be made. The position of Supt. of an Indian school is one requiring qualifications not often



found. He must be a teacher and a good one, must almost be competent to instruct and direct any department of labor, must possess untiring energy and have his eyes everywhere about the school and Agency, and above all, must take an earnest interest in his work. He will not gain any credit except among a limited number for any success he may achieve, will not build up his reputation or make himself better fitted for future teaching, he will learn nothing teaching an Indian school that will be useful to him among the whites; he need not expect any gratitude from those for whom he labors, he must have boundless patience and must be content with the approval of his own conscience and of his superiors p 362

and expect his reward in another life, for here he will only get the salary attached to the position, and need expect no other reward.

A man that can successfully conduct an Indian school is worth more than \$1,000 per year. The future welfare of the race depends on the training he gives the children, and his position is the most important and difficult to fill. Perfunctory service will not answer it must be cheerful and willing--

I respectfully request that the salary of Supt. of the School at this Agency be increased to at least twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent

Letter book Jan 9, 1885 to Dec. 3, 1885

School- Improvements  
Attendance--Costs  
p. 366

Yakama, September 30th, 5

Hon D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "ashington, D.C.

Sir: Referring to my letter dated the September 25th asking authority and funds for the purchase of lumber for indispensable repairs to the school buildings, I have the honor to state; the school is rapidly filling, numbering now some sixty pupils with promise of soon exceeding the highest number ever gathered on this Reservation.

It is certain that we shall very soon have over one hundred and the difficulty of baking sufficient bread for the children in the school cook stoves is each day becoming greater and the necessity for a bake oven more and more apparent. If the Department grant permission  
p 367

to purchase the lumber asked for in my letter the 25th inst. no further authority will be required except pay of mason and tender while building the oven. All other labor can be performed by the regular agency employees, and material is on hand for the work.

I estimate the expense other than for lumber as follows:

Pay of brick mason 20 days at \$4 per day \$80

" " " laborer-tender 20 at \$1.50 \$30

Total one hundred and ten dollars \$110

Authority to erect the above described building and oven is hereby respectfully asked, and that funds may be supplied for the purpose

Very respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent.



Yakama, October 6th

Hon J.D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit report of certain changes in school employees at this agency--to wit resignation of Jacob Helm, who has been urged to return to the Indian training school at Salem for another year, (in which I heartily concurred) and Miss Dora (?) M Lamson, whose health will not admit of further teaching. I regret to lose these experienced school employees but it has been unavoidable. In the place of Miss Lamson I have nominated Miss Alice McDonald to fill the place temporarily, till a ~~xxx~~ satisfactory substitute can be found.

I respectfully ask that p 376  
these changes may be approved

Very respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent

Yakama, October 14th, 5

Estimated cost of material transportation and labor required to rebuild the steam saw mill at Yakama agency to wit

One 30 horse power engine	\$2,000	
One double circular mill	1,000	
One Whitworth planer and grever	700	
One shingle mill complete total	350	
	\$3,150	(\$4,150)
Discount for cash \$670	\$3480	
Transportation to North Yakima	750	
" " " Yakama Agency	750	
Cost of labor, contingencies etc	1,520	
Total estimated cost	\$6,500	

Very Respectfully submitted

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent



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Timothy A. Byrnes.

Cattle Issue

Treaty-Indian Request

p 382

Yakama, October 14th, 5

Hon Jno D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir: Respectfully acknowledging the receipt of Department Communication 22522, 1885 dated the 3d inst. I have the honor to state that I assumed charge of this agency September 22d as communicated to the Department in my letter of that date.

Referring to the disapproval of my request to issue cattle to deserving Indians, as in my judgment their merit and interest of the service may render advisable, I respectfully reply--from reading the published reports of the Hon Secretary of the Interior, the Hon Commissioner of Indian Affairs, p 383 and other official utterances on the Indian question, I had gained the impression that it was the policy of the Department to encourage the Indians to engage altogether in civilized pursuits for subsistence, and that as a means to this end, it was desired to supply them with stock cattle as far as practicable, whenever they should show themselves capable, and willing to properly care for them.

Coming to this agency I found a herd of cattle very largely in excess of the requirements of the service, and peculiarly the property of the Indians, having been purchased with treaty funds diverted at their request [Underlines on original letter copy] from the purchase of blankets etc to that purpose. I found many of the Indians in possession of respectable herds and a consequent comfortable competence--which had grown from a few cows judiciously issued a few years p 384

ago by a former agent and found all eager to gain possession of cattle, and in general able ~~xx~~ and willing to take good care of them. Examining the records of the office I found that every inspector who has visited the agency and consequently became informed of the situation of affairs has recommended that the cattle be issued to the Indians who justly own



them. I find the question has been repeatedly referred to the agent for his opinion, and that extensive issues of cattle have been repeatedly approved. From all these evidences, I supposed the policy of the Department was still to encourage the Indians by issues of this character. Referring to the condition of matters at present, I remark--  
 I am in receipt nearly every day of invoices of Department supplies which are delivered at a point over thirty miles from the Agency, the cost of transportation on which to the agency is one dollar per hundred pounds ( p 4)

The Indian teamsters who haul these supplies prefer an issue of cattle to the value of their hauling, to cash--I have asked for five hundred dollars (\$500) to pay for such transportation, but the hauling will cost double that if paid in that way. But an Indian will gladly haul from six to ten thousand pounds, if I will provide him two or three cows with their calves. My intention has been to select such young men as were just settling on a farm, employ them on these teams and thus without cost to the Department get my supplies hauled and confer on the Indian a benefit far greater than if he had received double pay in cash. Each Indian will be required to sign the agreement as per Department instructions and the police p 386  
 will be employed to see that the agreement is not ~~violated~~ violated.  
 It is manifestly impossible to procure prior authority in each specific case (My letters sent 23 days ago are just being replied to) and I do not feel justified in ~~making~~ taking the risk of making an issue which may be disapproved and thus make trouble for my bondsmen-- Unless I am permitted to induce the Indians to haul the supplies by promising them cattle, I shall be compelled to ask about eight hundred (\$800) more for transportation purposes. Under the e circumstances I renew ~~my~~ my request for permission to make occasional issues of cattle to such Indians as have by service rendered, or in other ways in my judgment, merited the same. Respet. Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian Agent



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Cattle Issue

Peter Klickitat,  
Brown, Wanto p 389

Yakama October 17th 5

Hon J.D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Respectfully referring to Department letter No. 22522 dated the 3d instant, declining to grant a general permission to issue cattle at this Agency, I have the honor to ask approval of the following issues made for reasons hereinstated, to wit

Klickitat Peter, Tom Brown and Peter Wanto, each, one head issued them as a reward for assisting to gather and brand calves and general useful services in connection with the herd of cattle, to the value of the cattle issued:

Also Mark Nimrod one head and p 390

James Buchanan, twohead, issued them for general industry and good conduct and particularly for having rendered cheerful and willing assistance in getting the winter wood for the school to the value of cattle issued.

Also Dan Webster twohead of cattle issued him because he went with his team and hauled nearly 3,000 pounds of supplies from Toppenish Station to this Agency.

In this connection referring to my letter dated the 1th inst. renewing my request for authority to make occasional issues of cattle etc. I have the honor to ask that should it not be deemed advisable to grant the request contained in said letter, I may receive authority to issue cattle in reward for hauling supplies, herding cattle and other p 391 service performed for the general benefit, to an amount not to exceed 100 head.

The cattle are the property of the Indians. They are much more numerous than required for school or Agency use. They are costing a large sum

to feed and herding--the Indians have plenty of forage and in conclusion, unless permitted to occasionally issue cattle as a reward for service for the general benefit of the Indians, I shall be compelled to ask for additional funds to carry on indispensable irregular service.

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent



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Timothy A. Byrnes

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Yakama, Oct. 30, 5

U.S. Assistant Treasurer San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

Herewith enclose my official signature as Indian Agent at this Agency.

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian Agent.

Timothy A. Byrnes, U.S. Indian agent.

Takama, Nov. 2d 5

Hon John D.C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash. D.C.

Sir: Respectfully referring to Department Communication number 23641 95 dated October 13th fixing the rate of freight from Toppenish Station to this Agency at not to exceed fifty cents per 100 lbs I have the honor to report. My request of the 30th of September that the rate be fixed at \$1.00 per 100 lbs was based on information derived from the Indians and others as to the character of the road, distance from the agency etc and was ~~based on~~ fixed as a fair rate. I therefore engaged teams to haul at those figures subject to approval of the Department, and something over forty thousand pounds was hauled under that agreement. On receipt of Department letter fixing the rate at fifty cents per hundred I called all the teamsters and other Indian owners of teams together and read the letter explaining the matter to them fully. They replied that the road to the Station was new and badly cut up, that it was impossible with four horses to haul more than 2,500 to 3,000 lbs, that the distance was not less than from thirty five to thirty eight miles and took three days to make a trip--that the merchants of Takima used to pay them two and two and one-half cents per ~~600~~ pound to haul from the Dalles and that taking the character of the roads into consideration one cent per pound from Toppenish station to this agency was no better rates than two cents from Dalles to Takima City. They finally agreed to accept the rates fixed by the Department for the freight already hauled but ~~60~~ ~~dec~~ ~~decl~~ declared they could not afford to haul for that rate and would not haul any more. I then suggested to them that the Department might possibly allow them 75 cents per hundred lbs in the future for hauling from the station but they all declared that it was



not enough and every one positively declined to haul any more freight for less than one dollar per one hundred pounds. From what I can learn of the distance and character of the road I think the Indians are right in saying that one dollar per hundred is not too much. I am quite certain I can engage no white freighter to haul for less. It is too great a risk to permit our supplies to remain long at the station insufficiently guarded and with winter close at hand. I therefore respectfully request recommend that I be permitted to pay for hauling to the Agency one dollar per p 407

100 lbs at least for the remainder of the season.

Many of these supplies, not yet delivered, are much needed now and the Department does not possess, at this Agency, sufficient teams to haul them ourselves

Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent.



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Employee--Clerk

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Yakama , November 16 , 5

Hon J.D.C. Atkins

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 11th inst. Mr. S.A. Buel reported to me for assignment as clerk at this agency.

In view of my own inexperience I regret that the Department should not have assigned to this agency a clerk accustomed to the Indian service.

As soon as Mr. Buel expresses himself competent to manage the office I will relieve Mr. Fairchild and take up Mr. Buel as clerk on the regular report of changes

Very Respectfully

Timothy A. Byrnes

U.S. Indian Agent