

~~He also~~ <sup>He</sup> complained of the lack of seed to sow seventy acres of land to wheat, and the

~~The~~ superintendent of farming ~~operation~~ 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 ~~after seeing the state of things~~ 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," ~~the~~ <sup>he</sup> wrote

~~According to the~~ 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.

~~Submitted letters signed by the discharged Wilbur's~~ <sup>co-workers</sup>  
Bancroft ~~submitted evidence to show that goods were damaged and~~  
worthless for distribution, or had not been received. ~~One shipment, 37~~  
~~pair of pants, 22 coats and other goods were water soaked" and completely~~  
~~rotten."~~

~~Eight pair of blue blankets, 17 three point red blankets were rat~~  
~~eaten and worthless for distribution and several bales and boxes were~~  
~~never received.~~



Bancroft's estimates for the quarter ending December ~~21~~ 31<sup>st</sup>, 1862, included \$3,925 for treaty employes, a superintendent of farming and two farmers at \$800 a year; superintendent of schools, two teachers, physician, two blacksmiths, carpenter, plow and wagon maker, a miller, tinner and head chief.

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

*he*  
Bancroft, in a communication to Hale, wrote that he "was not strongly attached to the service. Among the multitude of my thoughts has sometimes been that of resigning."

*IN Feb 1864 and*  
Wilbur, who left the agency in February, 1864, ~~and~~ *there he* journeyed to Washington, so the story goes, and laid his protests before President Lincoln. *and* He returned with the appointment *OF* ~~as~~ Indian agent, *and* ~~and~~ *the position* began duties in 1865, *and* ~~a position he held~~ with only one interruption, for nearly eighteen years.

*Immediately*  
~~Immediately the~~ agency reports took on a businesslike appearance, because *despite* ~~for all his~~ faults, *Wilbur* ~~he~~ was a tireless worker and ~~as~~ a friend to those who followed his way of life, *the Wilbur Indians."*

*farmer*  
H.C. Thompson, ~~superintendent of farming~~ reported breaking 75 acres of



ground ~~in one month~~ and seeding 30 acres. *in one month while*

(Walter Carman, the miller, ground 142 bushels of grain ~~the same month~~ and turned out 15,239 feet of lumber ~~at the sawmill.~~

*in his report for April 1865*

Alfred Hall, ~~the~~ carpenter, "made and stained three coffins, \$18"

~~(in April 1863)~~ 6 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. <sup>11</sup> ~~the next month he worked 14 days on the barn at the mill and spent a day grinding the cutter and putting up the mower.~~

James McGrew, blacksmith, besides shoeing horses, made 64 harrow teeth, ironed six neck yokes and three sets of double trees, 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 religionistic administration.

*like Ben Snipes*

Grazing privileges were granted to a few of the stockmen, bringing in several thousand ~~dollars~~ dollars annually for the benefit of the <sup>tribe or</sup> ~~people~~. *Payment in fat ~~substitute~~ Cattle which were slaughtered to augment* Lumber from the sawmill was transformed into homes, replacing tepees which had dotted the Valley.

Wagons, plows, harrows and harness were bought and given to those

*good stores*



who worked for them but were denied to those who sought them as annuity goods. ~~When there were grain fields and gardens scattered about the reservation.~~

Early in 1866 a stage road, ~~complete with~~ <sup>and</sup> relay stations, ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> opened through the reservation near the present route to Goldendale over Satus Pass. In 1878 there were 3,500 head of ~~10~~ <sup>Indian Department burned with</sup> cattle on the reservation as well as ~~some 12~~ 16,000 head of horses. Most of the lumber ~~produced at the mill~~ was used for fencing ~~the~~ <sup>livestock</sup> cultivated areas to keep out ~~the stock~~, which ~~was beginning to create~~ <sup>creating</sup> a serious overgrazing problem.

The ~~severe~~ <sup>setback</sup> winter of 1880-81 ~~gave~~ the stockmen ~~a serious setback~~ both on and outside the reservation because 80 to 90 per cent of the stock froze or starved to death, a repetition of nineteen years earlier.

<sup>Control all over the nation 1870</sup> The military returned to the reservations in 1869 ~~70~~ <sup>was put in charge at Simcoe</sup> placing Lieutenant James H. Smith in charge. He was quick to ~~point out the short~~ <sup>assail</sup> ~~comings of~~ Wilbur, ~~who remained at heart an over-zealous missionary.~~

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 ~~and braids~~ <sup>with</sup> was interwoven deeply in the old ~~Indian~~ religion which the missionaries were unfamiliar ~~in the early days.~~



"Furthermore," Lieutenant Smith ~~wrote~~ 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 forces itself that these reports were grossly exaggerated..." An inquiry <sup>(substantiated)</sup> ~~occasioned~~ the ~~reports~~ <sup>Contention</sup> ?

"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."

<sup>(restored civil control)</sup>  
The government ~~terminated military control~~ over the reservations and  
<sup>Returning</sup> Wilbur ~~returned~~ <sup>stated</sup> as agent in 1871, ~~and set forth~~ his policy:

"If I fail to give moral character to an Indian I can give him nothing that does him permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, then he no longer needs the gifts of government. He becomes a ~~man~~ 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 ~~also~~ <sup>Indians</sup> outlawed those who preyed upon the ~~reservation~~ by running liquor <sup>on the reservation</sup> ~~there~~ and he outlawed gambling. He was a strict disciplinarian who resorted to the whipping post <sup>(women as well as men)</sup> ~~(for both men and women)~~ 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 Gimco was the "leading town" in the wide ~~Yakima~~ valleys of the Yakimas  
<sup>without discrimination.</sup>



The years that swirled around Fort Simcoe and the Yakima Reservation, the people who lived there, and the country surrounding, are ~~so~~ rich in history, ~~that many books would be required to tell the story.~~

~~There are~~ Several events ~~however that~~ show the temper and disposition of Wilbur and give <sup>a new</sup> insight <sup>into</sup> ~~into~~ the Yakima<sup>s</sup>.

There was the time when the combattant Snake <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ Paiute Indians ~~of~~ <sup>from Fort Hurney, Or.</sup> ~~and the disbanded Malheur Res. in Ore., who had~~ Utah, Oregon and Nevada, who resisted settlement days for so long and whose scattered bands continue to attack wagon trains, were finally subjugated, <sup>C CRACKLING, COLD,</sup> ~~by the troops~~. And out of a clear sky and in the dead of a ~~severe~~ winter <sup>under military escort</sup> they were herded onto the Yakima Reservation ~~and impounded.~~

"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~~ 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 <sup>W.</sup> W. Winters of the 1st 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 agency did not revolt



but took hold with a will to help locate them and make them comfortable,"

he wrote. The camp was set up on Toppenish Creek, seven miles east of Fort Simcoe and Wilbur <sup>himself, a huge man weighing over 200 pounds,</sup> personally directed twenty Yakima freighters to ~~help~~ <sup>escorts</sup> move the prisoners and the two companies of ~~soldiers~~ <sup>blue clad troops</sup> ~~accompanying them~~.

He also <sup>established</sup> ~~labored long and hard~~ to help establish the Paiute farm ~~at first~~ <sup>at</sup> Lone Pine Tree, just west of present White Swan, and ~~the Paiute village~~ <sup>then the farm</sup> and school, four miles southeast of ~~the same place~~ <sup>White Swan</sup>. It was to obtain water for this that the old Paiute ditch was dug, one of the reservations <sup>first</sup> ~~major~~ irrigation projects, ~~of great consequence~~ <sup>determined,</sup>

Sarah Winnemucca, the <sup>pathetic</sup> heroine of the Paiutes accompanied her people to the reservation and Wilbur engaged her as interpreter and teacher but later replaced her with ~~one of his converted Indians~~, the Rev. George Waters, ~~who was~~ <sup>ordained in 1862</sup>.

At the same time Chief Moses, <sup>(Sispilth Kalch, Seven Shirts),</sup> and two hundred of his people from <sup>the</sup> ~~higher~~ <sup>Upper</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the Kawachkin,</sup> ~~on the~~ Columbia, were brought in as a precaution against any outbreak resulting from the war with the Nez Perce.

There was an unexplainable friendship ~~ex~~ between Moses and the ~~agent~~ <sup>agent</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>in 1871</sup> and at one time Wilbur imprisoned Moses ~~as a protective~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~measures~~ to keep him from being seized by settlers ~~at~~ Old Town (Union Gap). When Moses ~~eventually~~ <sup>arrested</sup> was ~~seized~~ and taken to Old Town, ~~Wilbur himself~~ <sup>Wilbur</sup>



bailed him out and stood <sup>by</sup> ~~by Moses~~ until the chief was acquitted of charges resulting from the minor outbreaks which all occurred off the reservation.

"Wilbur was ~~very~~ 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 <sup>to Warm Springs and Idaho,</sup> when he enforced his "no work, no Food ~~or~~ <sup>clothes</sup> ~~annuities~~" policy. He constantly sought increased appropriations, ~~for school,~~ <sup>for an</sup> subsistence and annuities, ~~and based on the~~ empire of many tribes he was attempting to build, <sup>became</sup> ~~based~~ <sup>after that chief had gone to Washington.</sup>

But a reservation was created by Presidential proclamation for Moses, ~~and Sarah~~, seemingly content at first, ~~finally~~ <sup>then</sup> took personal issue with "Wilbur and ~~also~~ went directly to Washington and complained strongly there to authorities.

~~During~~ <sup>s regarded</sup> All this time the Yakima ~~looked upon~~ the Paiutes as guests and "brothers", needful of assistance. They willingly consented to withdrawals <sup>. Rations.</sup> <sup>AT</sup> ~~of rations~~ from Yakima ~~stores.~~ <sup>During such times as</sup> Christmas, they slaughtered their own cattle, gathered presents of food and clothing and <sup>(And most of the time they were compelled to keep a close watch</sup> delivered them to the Paiutes ~~without consulting the agent.~~

~~For a time~~ Some of Sarah's own people turned against her and there were long and bitter councils at which her brother, Lee <sup>Winnemucca,</sup>

On their personal belongings and horses



defended her, ~~explaining how it was;~~ and Paiute leaders like Leggins, ~~the defeated warrior,~~ the medicine man and defeated warrior, Paddy, Oytes, and Natchez spoke.

~~gradually~~  
In a few years the Paiutes broke away and scattered to their old homes and the Yakima <sup>with Wilbur's strong example,</sup> went on about the work of building their own lives.

~~she preserved her~~ Sarah perpetuated her bitter feelings in letters and documents. She once wrote:

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

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

~~She~~ <sup>some of her Paiutes</sup> Sarah did not mention the refusal of ~~many~~ to work and make their own future secure, as the <sup>S</sup>Yakima were striving to do.

<sup>banished from the Reservation,</sup> Sarah, when she left the reservation, barnstormed about the country for a time, <sup>disseminating</sup> <sup>opinions</sup> spreading far and wide her ~~version~~ of the Wilbur administration and the wrongs inflicted upon her people, <sup>yet and</sup> ~~and there were few who~~ contradicted her. ~~So~~ she grew poor and she grew ~~old~~ ~~ill~~ and old, until she died ~~in~~ near Monida, Montana, her Indian name, Tocometone, and her two ~~marriages~~ <sup>forgiven</sup> marriages to Army Lieutenants, ~~first~~ Bartlett and then Hopkins, <sup>Corporal</sup> Wilbur wrote his resignation as agent on August 15, 1882 and went to



Goldendale and eventually to Walla Walla, spending <sup>considerable</sup> ~~much~~ time answering government correspondence because even ~~his accounts were questioned~~ and he was compelled to make frequent accountings.

He died, October 8, 1887, when he was 76 and Mrs. Wilbur died about the same time. She too had been a tireless, <sup>competent, companionate,</sup> worker ~~at the agency.~~

General R.H. Milroy, former superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, <sup>under the</sup> succeeded as agent.

<sup>Promptly sold</sup> His ~~first move was to sell~~ most of the Indian Department Cattle built up through increase and purchase. <sup>which of course</sup> ~~It was a move that~~ derived no benefit whatsoever ~~for the Indians~~ and was considered ill advised by their friends.

In addition to the loss of the cattle, much of the confidence of some groups of the ~~the~~ Indians was lost ~~in the short period~~ before Milroy was discharged by Presidential order and after he had ~~openly~~ <sup>officially</sup> advocated that the reservation be closed, the Indians ~~each receiving~~ <sup>Receive</sup> 91000 allotments and the ~~reservation~~ <sup>Remaining</sup> thousands of acres <sup>be</sup> sold to settlers.

Timothy A. Byrnes <sup>became</sup> ~~took over as~~ superintendent, September 21, 1885 followed by Charles H. Dickson, April 17, 1886 and Thomas Priestley of Wisconsin, who was appointed December 6, 1886. In his report the following employees were shown:



Agent, physician, clerk, farmer, two herders, carpenter, milker, blacksmith, shoemaker, interpreter, eight police, four teachers, matron, ~~seamstresses~~ two seamstresses, cook, laundress, disciplinarian, 12 irregular, nine transportation of supplies, total cost two months \$3,023.

Cattle and horses roamed about the <sup>reserve</sup> ~~reservation~~ which was <sup>held</sup> ~~held~~ in common for the ~~Yakima~~ <sup>Persistence</sup> Tribe despite the ~~insistence~~ <sup>of</sup> settlers. ~~Many~~ <sup>It some stock</sup> had their own ~~brands~~ <sup>Although</sup> marks or brands by that time. Herders, employed by the agency attempted <sup>to</sup> ~~made a concerted effort to try and keep~~ <sup>control</sup> the livestock problems ~~down~~.

~~However it was reported that in this period there was much trouble from~~ trespassers who attempted to ~~hold~~ <sup>range</sup> their cattle and horses on the ~~reservation~~ <sup>reservation</sup> as they had tried to do during Wilbur's time when they built scores of log cabins and cut much Indian hay before he surveyed the boundary and ~~chased~~ <sup>evicted</sup> them away.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was completed through <sup>The Reserve is Yakima County</sup> the ~~reservation~~ and to Yakima City in 1884-85, bringing a new era about which Agent in 1925. A letter of August 25 reads: <sup>Wilbur commented?</sup>

<sup>etc...</sup>  
"Since my last annual report those two great civilizers, the arteries of enterprise and commerce, the railroad ~~and~~ and the telegraph have been constructed through this reservation, about forty miles up the valley of the Yakima River; a branch or rather a continuation of the Northern Pacific to Puget Sound. Three stations have been established



and one telegraph station, one of these named Toppenish. This railroad has, is and will do much to stimulate industry in the Indians by giving them a ready market and good price for everything they can raise, <sup>"</sup>and enabling them to see and communicate with the outside world. <sup>"</sup>~~These matters~~ indicate as much progress as could be expected."

~~The present~~ (Wapato was called Simcoe Station until confusion in freight shipments and mail <sup>led to</sup> ~~resulted in~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ change).

The same ~~annual~~ <sup>disclosed</sup> report ~~shows~~ great improvement in the Indian police system. <sup>And</sup> ~~The~~ officers were referred to as ~~an~~ entirely trustworthy and reliable, <sup>in every emergency tried.</sup> Insert

The Indian courts were ~~very~~ 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 ~~in the district~~.

The reservation courts of three judges, ~~with original jurisdiction in higher criminal and civil cases~~ operated ~~much~~ very much for the purpose of taking appeals for the Justice Court.

The reservation was divided into three districts and a commissioner was appointed for each to form a ~~sort of reservation~~ board.

These ~~commissioners~~ held jurisdiction over their particular area, very



~~Thomas A. Simpson, Head~~

Regular Officers

Eneas retired as captain of police in 1879 and was succeeded by

Thomas A. Simpson, and then ~~Succeeded~~ Sergeant John Lumley was appointed and \$5 per

captain in the early period when the salary was \$8 a month. Other

~~for a short period of time~~ was early-day officers were Roscoe Miller, Yow How An, ~~Peter Pat Tat (Klickita)~~ Pat Tat

Luxillo, Oscar Mark, Sharlo, Jim Wesley, Benson, ~~Dave Walmet~~ Wallamet,

Thomas Cree, Hoptowit, Shusta Sattas, Sattas Aleck and George

~~Colwash~~ Colwash ~~and~~ Colwash. ~~Their~~ Their salaries of lesser officers were \$5 a month.

Lumley was commend for "returning 200 fugitive Piutes"

the same period

And it was during ~~the same period~~ that Dr. G.B. Kuykendall,

father of Judge Elgin V. Kuykendall of Pomeroy, was ~~served~~ as agency

physician and on occasion as acting ~~superintendent~~ agent.



much like a county commissioner. When road repairs were needed they ordered out the able bodied men, ~~of the district~~, opening roads and constructing bridges ~~where necessary~~. The cost of ~~this~~ was paid for from fines and taxes, the latter being imposed on ~~male Indians~~ <sup>males</sup> from 20 to 50 years ~~of~~ <sup>old</sup> age, ~~very much like a poll tax.~~

The twenty-nine regular employees and twenty-one irregular employees can be compared with the hundred or more on the agency staff ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> the Centennial ~~of the Treaty~~ <sup>Year.</sup> There was only one clerk on the staff, indicating a minimum of record keeping.

The ~~number of Indians shown by the census of 1880~~ <sup>listed in the</sup> ~~was estimated at 3,400,~~ <sup>(Census)</sup> and one hundred years after the Treaty, it ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> slightly in excess of four thousand and ~~is~~ <sup>was slowly</sup> increasing.

~~Of the 1880 census,~~ <sup>IN</sup> 1,727 permanent residents were largely engaged in ~~agricultural~~ agriculture. When seasons were favorable they raised agricultural products for their foods; when seasons were bad ~~they turned to~~ <sup>they fished</sup> ~~for salmon~~ <sup>for salmon</sup>, which for two or three years had been ~~partially denied~~ <sup>curtailed</sup> ~~them~~ by whites occupying most of the best fishing stations. The ~~Yakimas~~ <sup>Yakimas</sup> ~~and Indians~~ were deprived of clearly defined ~~rights of taking fish~~ <sup>as usual</sup> ~~at usual~~ and accustomed places <sup>with the growth of the salmon industry,</sup> in common with the citizens of the territory and in later years this ~~was~~ developed to an important position <sup>part of</sup> in the nation's economy.



~~In 1880~~ A majority were practically civilized and were rapidly adopting ~~the~~ manners and customs of their neighbors.

15 They had learned to steal a little, to lie a little and some of them even turned to drink, however drunkenness was almost unknown. They seemed to simulate the virtues as well as the vices of the white men in equal proportion. Morals were still at a low ebb particularly concerning ~~their~~ marriage relations.

During 1888 they were supplied with 1,717 head of cattle to help make them self sustaining. These were issued to the head of each family which lived on the reserve with the exception of a small band ~~living~~ on the Yakima River under a leader named Cotiakini ~~who was a son of the chief,~~ ~~Shawaway.~~ He and his people refused to receive any cattle on the grounds that they did not want to be obligated to the United States, ~~in any way,~~ adding, " we do not want our refusal to be considered as showing any disrespect ~~to myself or the government.~~"

On May 13, 1890, Webster Stabler became agent *and pointed out* ~~this annual report showed~~ that the people <sup>unanimously opposed</sup> ~~were unanimous in opposing~~ the apportionment of their lands in severalty, due to the enactment of the allotment act. ~~There were many~~ <sup>There were many</sup> farms ~~at that time.~~ New buildings and other signs of industry were apparent. Many of the ranches



compared favorably with those of wealthier white people who lived apart from the reservation.

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

There were 106 Indian children in school ~~at that time~~ of which nine ~~were~~ <sup>attended</sup> ~~attending~~ the Chemawa School in Oregon.

In 1891 when Jay Lynch <sup>became</sup> ~~was appointed~~ superintendent the school enrollment was 126 with an average daily attendance of 103. In addition to the superintendent of schools, Stokley C. Roberts, there were three ~~other~~ teachers. The agency staff remained much as it had been excepting ~~there~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>was</sup> an addition of a fieldmatron, Mrs. Emilie C. Miller, who visited the homes. But the Indian women were ~~very~~ shy and in many instances ~~ran into~~ ~~the fields~~ and hid from her. However after she gained their confidence, she furnished them aid in everything from toothache to providing material for a dress. It was not uncommon for her to ~~be~~ <sup>preside</sup> at a funeral, conduct ~~a~~ prayer meetings or on occasion perform a wedding ceremony.

The people built ~~very~~ small, poorly furnished homes and in the summer spent most of their time out of doors. It was not uncommon to find two or more families living together ~~in one house~~ and the relationship of



~~the families was not always easily determined because the people were reluctant to ~~discuss~~ disclose the facts.~~

~~The introduction of civilized clothing, food and customs was difficult, because they were not accustomed to eating at regular times and did not have the necessary money for food and clothing.~~

The women ~~however~~ were good cooks and ~~they~~ kept their clothing ~~surprisingly~~ clean. Milk, butter and cheese were rarely used ~~in the homes~~ since it was almost impossible to have enough pasture close <sup>by</sup> ~~at hand~~ to keep a milk cow.

And they were extremely fond of their children and <sup>were</sup> very kind to them.

Even now the Yakimas still 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 ~~again~~ for hunting in the fall. <sup>Such journeys</sup> ~~and on these trips the~~ <sup>into their mountain retreat, the</sup> old people impart the culture of the old days and the wisdom of the old ways, to ~~the little~~ wide-eyed boys and girls.

~~When the Allotment Act was passed in 1891, 305 allotments were granted to individuals.~~



In the insecure century since the Treaty there were a succession of twenty-three sub-agents, special agents and superintendents ~~of the Yakima~~. Many were devoted to developing irrigation which in turned helped to reveal the potential of wild rye grass, sagebrush and timber land ~~that Governor~~ on which Governor Stevens and Superintendent Palmer placed ~~so little~~ <sup>Such small</sup> value, but which was the mother Earth <sup>to whom the red men</sup> ~~of the Indians~~ and they looked ~~to Her~~ for worldly and spiritual well being ~~their subsistence~~.

Jay Lynch, who succeeded ~~Stabler~~ <sup>replaced</sup> Stabler in 1891 was ~~succeeded~~ in 1893 by L.T. Erwin and he remained ~~an agent~~ until 1897 when Lynch returned ~~as~~ ~~agent~~ for ~~ix~~ eleven years. Then a succession followed, S.A.M. Young, 1909-1912; Don M. Carr, 1912-1914; Evan W. Estep, 1925-1930; H.W. Camp, 1930; C.W. Whitlock, 1930-1943; M.A. Johnson, 1936-1943; L.D. Shotwell, ~~1943~~ 1943-1950; Perry Skarra, 1950-1954 and D.E. LeCrone who succeeded Skarra when he was appointed assistant area director.

Legislation in 1922 provided for the removal of the agency headquarters from old Fort Simcoe to Toppenish. The boarding school, which had contributed to the education of the boys and girls, were closed and weathered away with the years. The students grew up to build a new life on the reservation or outside of it, ~~and~~ their children were absorbed into the public schools.

*the hangman's tree in the grove of oaks, showed signs of age and the scars of the ~~the~~ ~~year~~ attempt or the years to cover over the notched limb where a scaffold*



Many other Indians ~~some~~ planted small patches or fields on the tiny streams that wound down from the mountains through the semi-arid lands. ~~Toadad~~

(~~This~~ commenced after the hostilities were terminated.

~~Indian~~ Families in the Medicine Valley, White Swan and Toppenish Creek areas are still using some of ~~toadad~~ ditches their grandfathers dug.

(But the waterflow was scanty and frequently dried up during the summer months.

after ~~hostilities~~ ~~to~~  
Peace came to the country &

And the ~~fish~~ ~~to~~ good fish runs died.