

The placer mining of the 60s and the ~~free range~~ bunch grass and free range in the next ~~two~~ <sup>1870s</sup> decade were the prelude of the ~~great land settlement period of the 1880s~~ homesteading period that took the last bit of land from the Indians unless it was ~~reserved~~ <sup>reserved</sup> on a reservation, and even these were as insecure as promises. Sheep <sup>ranges</sup> overran the ~~cattle~~ lands and became a greater industry than cattle and farming and irrigation grew with villages and cities until by 1900, the ~~land~~ hungry settlers turned to the last poor soil in Eastern Washington, that along the Priest Rapids country ~~where the Wanapums lived and died and where the few horses and~~ and White Bluffs country ~~where~~ along the Chia-Wana where the dwindling Wanapums, with fewer horses and without their leader, Mo-Wha-La who had died, held to their religion. They lived at the sufferance of cattlemen and early settlers, moving up and down the river too to bits of ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> occupied, sand and rock.

Half a century later when the atomic energy commission looked around for a big expanse of worthless ~~land~~ land, they clipped off a big chunk at White Bluffs and the Wanapums moved out with the settlers and when the army started expanding on the huge firing range at East Selah, ~~they~~ the ~~army~~ <sup>army</sup> big guns crept eastward toward the last foothold of the River People, because the army also wanted acres and acres of worthless land. Finally came to the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> reclamation and water to reclaim the arid country across the river, a million acres of it.

The ~~original~~ original homestead act of May 20, 1862 extended to every citizen and those who had declared their intentions to become <sup>160 acre</sup> citizens the right to a homestead on surveyed lands, but didn't provide an acre of home for the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Wanapums and other non-treaty Indians. ~~By the homestead act~~

The railroad came to the Northwest in the 80s and brought the



settlers..the grangers and 'pilgrims' who shoved the cattlemen and sheepmen back and forced them into near war for what was left of the grazing country, where the Wanapums and the other homeless river people clinged.

The Greedy Ones that the old Prophets had said would come and take the Indian lands started rolling into the Oregon country in the 40s, adding one to three thousand a year and by 1866 there were 75 families settled in the Yakima valley. Some came overland across ~~Coconino~~ and some moved in from the coast, coming up to The Dalles and following the trails of the cattle herds. Government surveys of the country were started in 1867 ~~and~~ Even before the railroad came, the land office was ~~an important place~~ an important place in the little inland city of Yakima City.

But the big rush came followed the railroad. Not only did it put emigrant rates ~~and~~ in effect to lure travel from St Paul and Minneapolis, but when the final connections were made it ~~provided~~ provided freight service at \$1.40 per hundred. Previously the goods had been sent from Portland to the Dalles over the OR and NRR at 75 cents a hundred and then freighted by wagon from there, \$1.50 a hundred in the summer and \$2.00 in winter.

Emigration overland by rail started at the rate of 800 a month in 1885 and climbed sharply to a total of 13,263 for the year, with the emigrant rate from St Paul to Portland coaxing travel when it was cut from \$45 to \$30

Land filings at the Walla Walla land office for premtions, homesteads, timber cultures reflected the now ~~growing~~ growing populations.

The settlers came mostly from the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota and ~~and~~ and smaller numbers arrived from ~~to~~ Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. ~~California~~ Californians and some from Colorado, came to the Yakima and Kittitas valleys to start irrigated farms as they had been familiar with



in their home states and those from the plains states settled in the rolling lands of the basin and Palouse country to raise wheat.

~~By 1890 the land boom was nationwide, 19,000,000~~

There were far more men than women in the immigration at 1890 when men in the state 65,281 far outnumbered the women, 32,528. Washington was a man's state, the women being outnumbered, 65,281 to 32,528. among the emigrants. That was the year they were coming into the Yakima country so in such numbers that North Yakima citizens leased a site for an emigrant tenement house from the NP where new arrivals could find lodging. French and Dutch colonies were also coming into the Northwest

The state's census in 1890 was 341,008 of which 112,508 were in the bunchgrass counties of the former cattle kings. Settlers, unable to find suitable land, were pressuring for reveal of the railroad land holdings to release additional lands for settlement along the line of the Northern Pacific as originally projected down the north bank of the Columbia.

Suits against the railway company however to gain title to odd numbered sections of land by right of prior occupancy were lost by those seeking to take over the land that had been guaranteed the railway company. Opening of desert land provided for filings on up to 320 acres as the richer farm lands were occupied

As new land was surveyed, a new land district embracing Douglas, Okanogan and part of Kittitas county was created and records for it were transferred to Waterville from the Yakima office. ~~The land boom was nationwide, 19,000,000~~ million acres of agricultural lands were occupied by settlers during 1890 and there were still 556,219,861 ~~odd numbered~~ vacant acres left. The land rush boosted Washington's population 34 450 per cent in 10 years.



A year later the rich lands of the Umatilla reservation, eyed covetously by the Greedy Ones and occupied by the Palouse Walla Wallas, Cayuse and Umatillas and the remnants of the Palouse who went on the reservation, seemed doomed to settlement and only a determined stand by the Indians, with government backing, staved off the land grab which later was attempted on the Yakima reservation.

Tourist trains and development of irrigation helped spearhead the railroad movement to the new West, thousands of pamphlets in foreign languages printed in German and other foreign languages were sent overseas to attract settlers. Estimates of 10 years previous that 30,000,000 acres would cover all public lands in the nation that could be reclaimed by irrigation were revised to 120,000,000 and most of the land was in the new west. 20,401,691 alone being in Washington. Farm lands in the Yakima valley were selling at \$130 an acre, land that before was regarded as grazing land, worth at most \$5 or \$10. Homestead entries were being made at the rate of 150,000 a month in the land office. 13,650 a year by 1895, and there were land offices operating at Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Waterville and Walla Walla.

After the turn of the century when even the potential farming land in the Wanapum country of White Bluffs and at Priest Rapids had been filed on, opening of new territory when surveys were completed were met by regular land rushes with 100 or more homeseekers camping out all night in chairs or on the sidewalk in front of the land office.

Even Canada was enjoying a new boom, one party of 1,500 emigrants from London and south of England setting sail for the Dominion with the object of forming a cooperative colony on the plain lands of the Saskatchewan. Canada was developing railways too and bidding for a share of the business.



The Northern Pacific cut its excursion rate to \$25 from St Paul and overland trains rolled west in two sections, loaded to the limit.

~~On the coast~~

Land men of the north coast lines figured on putting 100,000 homeseekers in Washington, ~~Mont~~ Montana, Idaho and North Dakota in 1903 and the Canadian government was figuring on location 200,000 on the lands of Northwest Canada in Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Assinobia and ~~Manitoba~~ Manitoba. Half of them were Europeans and they if they had the steamship fare and the will to migrate to a new country, they were given every assistance to start, even a loan that could be repaid in five or ten years, when they were given title to land. In 1902, 150,000 farmers were settled in Northwestern Canada and Canada expected to become a power in the grain world within a few years. Meat plants were built to help stock raising. Canada was preparing to settle a million persons in five years on new land.

One setback to emigration in the Northwest late in 1906 was unexpected. Eastern papers had carried glooming accounts of the great San Francisco disaster and then appeared stories telling of Mt Rainier smoking. The potential settlers read the accounts, feared the entire western Pacific slope was doomed to the same fate and decided to stay home. Newspapers of the western state began quarreling among themselves, accusing each other of publishing the articles that were retarding development.

It all started as a joke in a mining camp. Heavy winds from the valley in the spring wafted up clouds of dust from the Sunnyside country and much of it fell on the snow in the mining camps. The old miners, by way of a joke, told the tenderfeet that Mount Rainier is smoking, the top is being blown off and letters sent home by the tenderfeet were reproached responsible for the articles. But the recovery was rapid and ~~by~~ later in the year six extra trains a day, hauling



3,000 passengers a day, reached Yakima.

Homesteading wasn't strictly a man's game nor a family affair. Miss Elsie George and Miss Fannie Freeland of Sunnyside homesteaded on the Columbia river on the Mother Earth of the Wanapums where they lived 25 miles from their nearest white settler neighbor. ~~It~~ It meant a minimum of eight or 10 months of isolation, the shortest continuous actual residence which would allowed final ownership of a homestead.

In 14 years of active promotion by the railroad the Yakima valley had grown from 3,800 residents to 60,000 and there were only three cities in the valley. Seattle had less than 50,000 persons and grew to five times that number and counties in the grain belt that had been producing around 300,000 bushels of wheat were producing up to 13,000,000 bushels.

Elsie George lived for 14 months on her 160 acre homestead in the Rattlesnake hills back of Sunnyside before making final proof at the Yakima land office in 1908.

~~The~~ Cooperative land colonies started earlier were beginning to fold by 1909 because of individual land ownership. The final chapter of the Alamo cooperative colony ~~was~~ started by Rev. David McInturff near Spokane was written with sale of the 3,000 farm that was to have been settled. ~~He~~ He started by purchasing 3,000 acres of land near Donners' Ferry, Ida and much of the land was taken up by members of the People's United Church the pastor organized at Spokane. The same desire for home ownership spread into Hawaii where a wild scramble for public lands marked the opening of 30,000 acres of public domain, enough it was estimated for 1,000 homesteaders. At that time, under the new land law, every acre of government land under lease to a sugar plantation had an application of 25 homesteaders.



Canada's land settlement was so strongly ~~entrenched~~ entrenched by 1911 that it created another need, wives and Thomas Howell went to London to secure 5,000 wives for the single farmers and 50 mechanics in his country. He promised them their choice of 50,00 bachelors, 30,000 of whom owned their own farms and the rest were mechanics and artesians in smaller towns.

He accompanied his marriage mission with the announcement that the Canadian Northern steamships would carry women officers, known as ship's mothers who ~~would be ranked next to the captain~~ ranked next to the captain, wore a uniform with three gold braid rings on her sleeve in naval style. Her duty was to see that all women passengers were comfortable.

"English girls must not think that the Canadian farmer is a big red-shirted bearded man with beetling brows and whose clothes bristle with knives and revolvers," the announcement said. "On the contrary they are decent, hard working, thrifty and ambitious and the best physical specimens in the world."

When particular choice land was opened in proximity to irrigation and news leaked out, men on the ground floor had the opportunity. One case ~~in the case of~~ at Benton City was that of two men who with their friends went to adjoining land at evening, hastily built houses and at the stroke of midnight hitched up horses and pulled the houses ~~onto the land~~ built on skids, onto the land to occupy it.



The Yakima land office was born in 1880 and died a quarter of a century ago when it was closed and the records qwe awnr ro Spokane, for the simple reason there was no more land to be settled until the Columbia Basin came along with its new oppo rtunity on the remnant of the Indian land.

~~0000~~ The Yakima of fice was established by order of President Hayes and embraced the counties of Yakima, Klickitat , Okanogan and Douglas, extening from the Columbia river on the south to the British line on the north and was set off from the Walla Walla district.

R.B. Kinne was the first register and J.M. Adams the f first receiver whenthe office o pened its doors on October 18, 1880. in Yakima City.now u~~0000~~ Union Gap, threemiles south of Yakima. The first homestead filing recorded was that of John Plomquist on the north half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast qua ter, sect on eight, township 18, ~~0000~~ north, range 19 east. Next day Isaac M. Thomas filed a homeste d claim.

The offi e wasmoved from Yakima City to N<sup>r</sup>th Ya~~00~~ Yakima on May 1, 1885 a~~00~~ after the railroad came and helped move the old town and the district was later cut down in area by the f ormation of the "aterville land district



Eastern Washington Settlement 1872. Dept. of Interior.

Palouse

That portion of this territory lying east of the Cascade mountains differs widely from the western portion. There is a great scarcity of timber and in many localities but little water on the table lands; yet for grain-growing this is the most desirable portion of the Territory.

The broad prairies are ready for the plow with trifling cost of preparation. The soil is most desirable for wheat, rye, oats and barley while the low valley and localities that can be irrigated will produce excellent vegetables; and in Walla Walla, Palouse and Yakima, Indian corn is produced in considerable quantities.

A few years since it was only the lower valleys that were ~~considered~~ considered of any value for agricultural purposes. Now, some of the most valuable farms in Walla Walla county are located on the foothills and each year the march of the pioneers is upward instead of westward.

During the last two years the Palouse country has been rapidly settling up and those who first located in that section, for the purpose of grazing stock have found that the soil produces abundance of all grains and vegetables and many have taken up lands and now have farms in a fine state of cultivation. So

Seven years since while I was sectionizing four townships in the Kittitas Valley which at that time had no settlers within twenty-five miles there ~~was~~ was some complaint made on account of the survey parties condemning the action of the surveyor general for letting contracts for such "worthless country." That valley now has a population of several hundred. Many beautiful and valuable farms are now being cultivated by an industrious and thrifty people; churches, schools, mills, stores, post offices and a thousand other indications of civilization.



During the summer of 1869 while surveying township 35, range north , of range 39 east of the Willamette meridian, I found on extending the line north through the township , commencing at the south corner of Sections 31 and 32, for a distance of over five miles one continuous field of wheat, none harvesting less than twenty and often over forty bushels per acre; all grain of excellent quality.

A ditch from the Upper Spokane, following the table land in a south-westerly direction toward White Bluffs, passing north of Big Lake, would furnish the necessary water to irrigate thousands of acres which would produce abundant crops. This ditch would be constructed at a comparatively small cost when taking into consideration the vast extent of first quality of land made available.

L.P. Beach, surveyor general, Washington Territory.



Eastern<sup>W</sup>ashington. Settlement (Palouse)

Department of Interior, First Session 43rd congress,  
1873-74.

The rapidity with which this portion of the territory is being settled and the desire to secure the most available agricultural lands has led the enterprising emigrants far beyond the present limits of the public surveys and they are now petitioning by every mail to have the surveys so extended as to embrace all the available lands in the Palouse and Spokane countries

A large portion of the lands already surveyed east of the Cascade range of mountains, along the Yakima and north and west of the Columbia ~~River~~ is not considered as desirable for agricultural pursuits as the lands farther north, timber being at a greater distance and only procured at great labor and cost too to the farmer.

W. McMicken, surveyor general.



### LEWIS AND CLARK MEDALS

These medals were presented to Chief We-la-wa in 1805 by Lewis and Clark for his assistance to the expedition in the portage of the Cascade Rapids. It was their custom to present the medals to Chiefs who were friendly, in the name of "The White Father" in Washington, D.C.

Chief We-la-wa was the head of the Mid-Columbia tribe - the Chilluckittequaws and Echeloots. He was the great-grandfather of Mary Underwood Lane.

These two medals have been the cherished keepsakes in Mary Lane's family through four generations. They are still on the original wampum string. Though it has been recorded that many were thus given by Lewis and Clark on their historic journey, only three other medals of this kind are known to exist today.



## Transportation. Grain chute

.. the reader...the difficulty of getting the nature placed in the way of getting farm products raised along Snake river or the Tukannon country down from the elevated lands to navigable water. This ..until Major S. Truax of Walla Walla removed it by an invention.

To do this he constructed in 1879 a pipe from wood four inches by four and thirty-two hundred feet long extending from the bluffs to a point seventeen hundred feet below from where it was hauled by teams to the river. Gradually the mode of doing it was perfected until now the grain is made to clean itself and is landed in the top of a warehouse on the bank of the river from where steamboats take it.

The grain from a hopper in the warehouse on the bluff is discharged upon a screen that removes the coarse substances..whence it falls upon the buckets of an overshot wheel, serving the same purpose in turning it that water would. The grain thus becomes a power for agitating the screen or propelling other machinery.

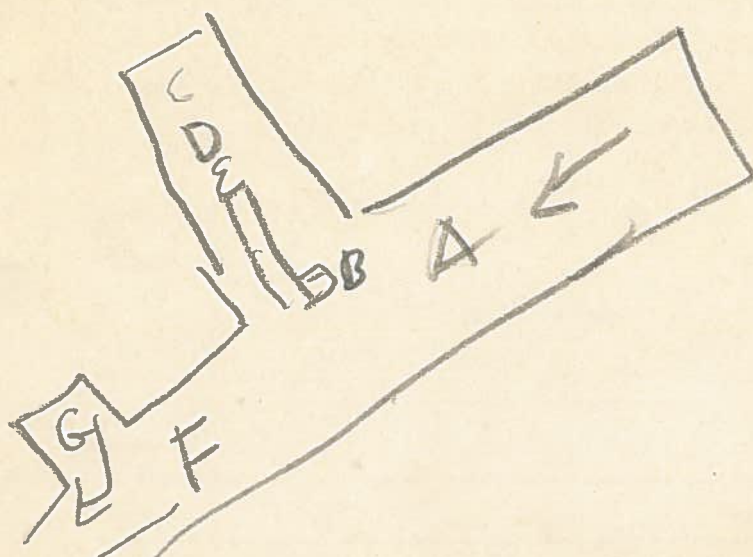
From the wheel it is discharged into the chute and starts on its way down to the river.

Section view.. shown.

It was found that the velocity obtained in the descent unchecked converted the kernels into minute engines of self destruction as well as instruments to cut holes through the chute. To prevent this stops were made every one hundred feet as shown in cut. The grain descending in the chute in great velocity creates a strong current of wind, reaches the point marked A which is an elevation in the channel purposed to throw it up against the side of the vent marked B which stops its motion. The current of air rushing up through the vent carrying dust or smut along with it escapes at C and the grain carried a part of the way up by the air current falls upon the side marked D, slides down through the opening E and entering the main chute F continues on its course to repeat this process



again and again at the end of each one hundred feet till the warehouse below is reached. G is an opening to admit a supply of air to create a current for the next vent below.



Because of this advantage of this mode of conveying grain to the banks of the Snake's river, several chutes have since been constructed under the Major Truax patent. Kelley's chute built in 1881 is owned by a number of farmers organized as a company and is situated at Kelley's bar about nine miles below Alpowa. A large warehouse owned by Kelley and Shaw is situated at the mouth of the chute.

The Paine bros. of Walla Walla also built one in the fall of 1881 that is situated about one mile below Hemingway's landing on the south side of the river, has a fall of 1800 feet and is about one half mile long.

S. Galbreath owns a grain chute on Snake river in Garfield county. His enterprise was begun just above Almotq but was abandoned after the first year when the work was resumed above the original point and located opposite Wawawa. Major Truax has constructed two of these chutes making five in all, on Snake river.

"Historic Sketches Walla Walla, Whitman Columbia and Garfield counties, Wash Territory Frank T. Gilbert, Portland, 1882. 4vo. Green



## Oregon Trail, migration

The history of the world does not record a parallel case of so many people traveling so great a distance as did the pioneers of 1852-53 over the Oregon trail.

A part of the trail was traversed by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Then came the Hunt expedition in 1811-12. Ten years later a party of trappers found and crossed the South Pass. In 1833 Nathaniel J. Wyeth built Fort Hall near the present site of Pocatello, Idaho, near the junction of the Port Neuf and Snake Rivers.

For ten years Fort Hall was the extreme outpost and no wagon had ever ventured beyond that point. Finally in 1843 a thousand men, women and children under guidance of Dr. <sup>Marcus</sup> Whitman blazed the trail clear through to the Willamette Valley.

In 1845-57 the Mormons made their celebrated pilgrimage to the Great Salt Lake. In 1849 came the gold rush to California, but the greatest of all, the migration that has gone <sup>down</sup> ~~been~~ in history ~~as~~ as the greatest movement of ~~persons~~ <sup>?</sup> people to a common destination came in 1852 when three hundred thousand men, ~~200~~ women and children traversed the length of the trail from Independence, Mo through to the Willamette Valley, Ore. Five thousand perished in one year from cholera and fatigue

From Pendleton, after crossing the Blue Mountains, the trail led to The Dalles ~~where~~ where the pioneers either embarked on boats and barges or took the narrow road across the Cascades and finally arrived in the Willamette valley.

The wagon road of the greatest migration of 1852 was 500 miles in length and several wagons in width...conservatively the great migration was 300,000 and the number of cattle greater.

Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Neb



Lewiston..

By 1866 the inhabitants of Lewiston, Oro Fino and Pierce City were increasingly alarmed by the attitude of the ~~Indians~~ Nez Perce Indians who regarded 4,000 whites and Chinese mining on the reservation as interlopers. Whisky sales to the Indians fanned the trouble although "e-as-cus and Sim-sle-poos, chiefs, were safely domiciled in log and frame houses ~~opposite Lewiston~~ built by the government, opposite Lewiston. Two district land offices were created that year, one at Boise City and the other at Lewiston and land officers prepared to receive applications to give title to ~~white~~ white men of Indian lands.



T.R. Grove, pm since 1927, 1 more to go and will retire. At P.R. since 1925.

33 to 34 boxes us postoffice, quite a few general delivery,

& ~~one~~ handles much mail for Mattawa.

Milwaukee line most freight ~~0000000000000000~~ through on western line

Mail at 2:30, leaves at 3, auto..

pop lation census 107

up from 70

Building bridge, heyday, 1909, saloons etc.

4th class now, needs 300 to up class.

Oldest postoffice was at Crac Creek

Chiawana

Mr. and Mrs. , 7 children, three born before , all high school Ens

al married but one daughter at home. Oldest ■ born in 1920, Mrs. Harold Franklin.

Judy Grove, 16, lives at home. Will go En as junior.

JB at Priest Rapids..section men.

When heyday served 'ernita, Allard, White Bluff, Wahluke,

Hanford, Cold Creek, out of White Bluff. Five sacks dropped by tqin.

Postmaster Mrs. Grace Sinclair, about 1907 when laid out.

Second World War.

Across from old Beverly land office building. When<sup>e</sup> flat to north was

irrigated. Closed down in fall of 1914, 100 men working.

PO district, star route Othello. always by train till stopped, passenger ca



Beverly.. T.R. Grove, postmaster. Postmaster since 1927

1 more year government will retire, At P.R. since 1925.

Voxes now 33 or 34, U.S. Postoffice, quite a few coming in, quite a  
few general delivery, handles mail quite a bit of the mail for

Mattawa



2

And when it was in young manhood it was linked by ties of ~~intercourse~~ trade and intercourse with ~~the earliest~~ the earliest Yakima and other inland cities and there's no reason that it should now be different. The Dalles originated with the ~~the~~ Hudson's Bay Company (then the North West Company) fur trading post in 1820. There was a Methodist mission there in 1838 and ~~the~~ the Catholics, with headquarters at Vancouver established a station there in 1846.

There was a military fort there in 1850 --six years before Fort Simcoe was ~~constructed~~ and the first sutler sold out to an early merchant.

It was an entry way to the Walla Walla in the days before the Treaties were hurried through by ~~Gov. Isaac I. Stevens~~ Joel Palmer of the Oregon Territory and Gov. Isaac I. Stevens . The latter was in an exceptional hurry, desiring to ~~rush~~ rush over to the ~~Blackfeet~~ Blackfeet so the whole wide northwest could be opened to landstakers.

and the surrounding tribes waiting for treaties to be  
The little settlement lived ~~on~~ a perilous existence in the days of the Oregon ~~Indian~~ Indian wars ~~when~~ finally caught fire and spread northward across the Columbia, showing that you can't pin-point history or its effects.

The Dalles was later the stepping off place for Fort Simcoe in the Yakima, 65 miles over the old military road; it was a pivotal point of navigation ~~for~~ for stern wheelers, 103 years ago and it was a bustling