

he

museum tab

Wart

Implementing the museum project meant a luncheon meeting nearly every week when ironing out problems was more important than food. It meant meetings on short notice to make decisions, committee investigations and reports, individual and group conferences. The difficult task of keeping everything moving smoothly and efficiently was the responsibility of the president and his executive committee. And while this all had to be attended to, individual business interests had to be taken care of.

(more)

first ad museum board

Business experience, coordination and cooperation were necessary.

~~These~~ his help stemmed from Noel's various ~~and~~ left and right willing hands.

John Dloxon was elected first vice ~~president~~ president; Dr. Shuler Ginn second vicepresident and J.S.(Bud) Applegate secretary-treasurer.

Other members of the executive board are O.B.(Babe)Hollingbery, James D.Bronson, Ted Robertson and Clarence Ernst.

Additional advisory members are M. Toda Smith, Click Helander, George M. Martin, Gordon Hanson, Alex Deccio and Robert N. Fargewell.

W.S.(Bill)Bolger provided valuable advisory help to get the push going.

After the board was organized and the \$35,000 Indian collection from the ~~the~~ Gannon Museum of wagons had been moved to Yakima and stored, the next move was to find a site, then negotiations were completed to acquire the large and unusual wheeled vehicles and the rest of the collection and finally the extensive studio and sales stock stock from the Gannon museum was acquired. In each round of negotiations Gannon made a substantial donation to the ~~the~~ over-all project. In its entirety, the inventories, completed after several weeks, amounted to ~~slightly~~ more than \$100,000.

Then the work surged ahead.

(more)

second ad
museum board

The ~~fixat~~ decision was whether to open the display this year or wait until next spring. The decision, also quickly made, was "it is impossible, but let's do it now." But it was emphasized that the public be informed that the installations were of a temporary nature, because of the crash program, and would not be up to that in mind in the future.

From the Smithsonian Institution at Wash., D.C. down through National and State Parks levels, the schedule runs from six months to a year to install a single quality display and the cost is from \$1,000 ~~xx~~ up for each display. This does not include the value of the articles ~~displayed~~ used

Noel, the president, is a native of Yakima and manager of the Yakima ~~0000~~ Pepsi Cola Bottling Co., which his father, John Noel, ~~originally~~ ~~the road business~~ had acquired.

Like ~~many~~ the other executive board members the president has been consistently active in civic and service organizations, name almost any of them, and add a lot of other activities too. But to give a "Who's Who " background of each would overflow this section.

Bloxom, a Yakima resident since 1926 has a major interest in the fruit industry, is president of the Washington Fruit and Produce Co. and Mt. Adams Orchards Inc., and is chairman of the board of the Bank of Yakima. He is a member of the Council of Reorganization of Washington State Government

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museum board

and a past director of the International Apple Association, to name a few
of business and financial contacts.

Dr. Ginn, a surgeon, came to Yakima in 1934, practiced here from 1942
to 1946 when he went into military service and ~~immediately~~ afterwards resumed
medical practice. Like the others he has travelled extensively and has been
a close observer of museums, a major interest in travelling.

Applegate, an attorney in the firm of Halverson, Applegate, McDonald and
Weeks, was physical director of the YMOA from 1932 to 1938, then attended
the University of Washington Law School from which he was graduated in 1941. He
has served on the Yakima Metropolitan District Park Board, in the military
service, is president of the YMOA and has an unbroken record of public
service.

Hollingbery came to Yakima in 1944 and established his a hop brokerage
firm after growing hops. He was head football coach at Washington State
University from 1926 to 1945 and the fieldhouse there was named after him
in 1963. He took one team to the Rose Bowl and has a long list of
athletic recognitions not only in football but leadership in baseball. He
directed a campaign to raise \$2.5 million for expanding St. Elizabeth
Hospital and was accorded the Knights of Columbus first civic inspirational
award.

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Bronson, a director of Boise Cascade Corp., is president of the National Forest Products Association. He has been in the lumber industry, in which he started as a logger, for 40 years. His civic and service help has been a part of the Valley's development.

Robertson, publisher of the Yakima Herald-Republic, is the son of the pioneer Yakima editor and publisher and Mrs. Wilbur Wade Robertson, also well remembered for her civic devotion.

Robertson is on the advisory board of the National Bank of Washington, was president of the Allied Dailies of Washington in 1937 and was YMCA president from 1945 until 1962. He spearheaded the achievement of a new YMCA building and has always taken an active part in any work leading toward the advancement of the Yakima Valley.

Ernst, an accomplished speaker, gave 42 years of labor to the YMCA, retiring in 1963 as general secretary. At that time he commented: "No one goes on the shelf unless he puts himself there. I hope to do something useful while on the shelf."

He has 20 years of leadership with Rotary International and in 1960 was elected to the National YMCA Council. He helped organize the Yakima Knife & Fork Club. His interest in people led him to be an early and active participant in People-to-People tours. (more)

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museum board

Smith, who came to Yakima from Seattle in 1957 acquired the Kelly Yakima Laundry which name was changed to Crest Linen and Supply Co. He is Crest president and has been president of both the Yakima Chamber of Commerce and the Visitors and Convention Bureau. as chairman of the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee he helped organize and stage some of the Fort Simcoe Flag Day celebrations.

Nelander, city editor of the Yakima Herald-Republic, is a curator of the Washington State Historical Society and is author of four publications dealing with the American Indian and Pacific Northwest history. He was historical consultant for ~~construction~~ the Grant County Public Utility District's Wanapum Dam Tour Center and was commissioned for seven bronzes there and has sculptured other works elsewhere and the Miss S.L. Anthon memorial plaque in the Republic Publishing Company building. He is a director of the Yakima Valley Museum.

Hanson, an attorney, has long been a serious student of the ~~Salvation~~ Northwest history and the American Indian. He has been a member of the Salvation Army Board and has been active in processional, civic and service organizations. He has taken a special interest in museums on overseas travels.

(more)

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Martin, an attorney, is liaison member in Yakima County on historic sites for the State Parks and Recreation Commission. A director of the Yakima Valley museum he has written extensively about pioneer post offices and postmasters and concentrated on Indian ~~studies~~ basketry studies. He has held many high positions in the Boy Scout movement, served with the Regional Library Board and is secretary of the Fort Simcoe at Mool Mool Restoration Society. He was a member of the Yakima Jubilee Committee in 1960.

Decolox ~~xxxxxx~~ president of the Visitors and Convention Bureau, is a major in the Air Force Reserve, was named by Gov. Daniel J. Evans to the Board of the Community College District, is an insurance broker and has a long record of service with the Republican Central Committee. He commented that "no one should take something out of a community unless he is ready and willing to put something back."

Bargewell, manager of the Yakima Valley Visitors and Convention Bureau. He formerly operated Barwoods Cafe, has been a director of the Washington State Restaurant Association, was vice president of the Pacific Northwest Travel Association in 1963 and has been active in the Cariboo Trail Association. He has worked to bring many conventions to Yakima.

Most organizations have a "Girl Friday."

Miss Bobbie Bennett has been the board's "Girl Tuesday" the customary meeting day. Serving as recording secretary has been only a part of her

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contribution while at the same time maintaining her employment duties.

PROPERTY OF
REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

STAGECOACHES ROLL WEST AGAIN!

1/2C att -
Marty

Mabton, July 1. No, its not Wells, Fargo and Company, and the rolling^{West} was done inside an N.P. freight car. Mabton's wagon collectors, Louis O. (Louie) and William L. (Bill) Gannon, are still rounding up wagons for their projected museum (cf. Yakima Herald, May 22, 1955).

Photo 1
The Gannons have recently completed negotiations with a large Massachusetts museum for three extremely rare vehicles, a Concord stagecoach, an Eastern stagecoach, and a genuine Conestoga wagon. Of all the vehicle types drawn from the panorama of American history, these three are probably the best remembered and most sought by collectors.

What American has not, at some time, read of thundering, rocking, Concord to Deadwood, Virginia City, or some now-forgotten town in the Mother Lode country. The Concord stagecoach manufactured by Abbot, Downing and Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, was the archetype and most handsome of all stagecoaches employed by great overland express companies during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

No less famous, but certainly more genteel was the Eastern stagecoach or "road coach". Whereas the Concord was a truly Yankee coach, the road coach had as its noble prototype the Royal Mail coach of England. It was hung off on an elaborate system of springs rather than leather thorough braces, and was, therefore, more suited to the smoother roads of the north Eastern states.

Photo 2
in
P.R.
CA

for
L. G. Gannon

The Conestoga, a type originating in Pennsylvania, was the first four-wheeled cargo wagon to be widely used in America. It gained its original fame as a supply vehicle for Washington's armies, and after 1824 was the oxen- or mule-drawn "schooner" which struggled over the Santa Fe trail. In the forties it was on its way to Oregon, but by the sixties it was replaced, in large, by thimble-skein covered wagons manufactured by such companies as Studebaker and Bain. The Gannons' Conestoga dates about 1850, according to word received from Mr. Richard Gipson, specialist with the Carriage Museum at Stonybrook, New York.

The Gannons, who are partners in a mint and hop ranch near Mabton, began collecting merely as a hobby in 1952. After a few unusual "finds", in the years following, the idea of a "Museum of Wagons" was conceived. Louie is an ardent authority on early western stage and express companies. Bill has done considerable research in the field of the history of American carriage and coach design. The interests of each will undoubtedly be reflected by displays in their museum, scheduled for completion by 1960.

~~Although~~ ^{called} Cornhusk bags, the older and more rare ~~in~~ ^{valley style} ~~valley~~ or flat pouches were made ^{of} ~~with~~ Indian hemp, ^{this is} the same material ^{which} used in making ropes, twine and fish nets. ^{and linen}

~~The~~ Nez Perce were distinguished for "cornhusk" bags although anthropologists do not know their origin for sure. Like baskets, they were made by the ~~Yakima Umatilla~~ Umatilla and Yakima Indians west of the Nez Perce. ~~They also~~ were a standard article of trade ~~between tribes.~~

~~One of the bags~~ ^{woven and} (The bags were twined ^{of} ~~manufactured~~, overlaid). Dyes were ~~derived from~~ ^{native} ~~minerals and vegetables~~ ^{source aniline} and later day aniline dye was used. Commercial cotton twine is used in some later-day bags. ^{in later years -}

~~The Nez Perce women gathered bear grass along the Lolo trail in Idaho~~

~~are in~~ Designs ~~of~~ triangles, diamonds and squares. Realistic figures are ^{rare}

~~are~~ ^{infrequent} Bags were used to ~~carry and store~~ roots and other food ^{are}

^{carried or stored in bags}

PARAFLECHE BAGS ~~was~~ are

~~Called~~ Commonly called "Suitcases"

Parafleches

Marked
up to 1700

~~They are made of~~

~~These were made of skins, dressed rawhide of elk, deer, buffalo or~~

~~rawhide,~~

~~or horse hide, fastened when wet by drawing the hide.~~

~~OF suspected~~

~~although attributed to plains origin they were most common in~~

among the Nez Perce, Umatilla and Yakima tribes, all of the shaptian
linguistoc stock.

~~They were~~

(Oblong bags, ~~used~~ for travel containers ~~or~~ for clothing,

~~those were~~
and food ~~and usually~~ made in pairs ~~to hang lengthwise on each side~~
~~of the saddle~~

Small pouches and parafleche boxes were used ~~to hold~~ ~~poisoned~~ medicine ~~and~~
or power charms, paints, pipes, ~~Cylindrical~~ parafleches were used ~~to~~ ~~to~~ ~~can~~

war bonnets ~~and~~ medicine bundles. Painting, ~~most~~ ~~usually~~ always on one side
only, were in geometric designs of ~~mineral~~ ~~originated~~ ~~colors~~ ~~or~~

~~brewed roots of various plants.~~ In later years ~~ordinary~~ crayons were sometimes

used ~~to~~ ~~make~~ ~~the~~ ~~bags~~. Arrows ~~quivers~~ ~~and~~ ~~knife~~ ~~scabbards~~ ~~and~~

~~also~~ were made of Parafleche

down beads

The saddle collection, one of the largest of this rare type of

handwork are commonly called Nez Perce or Crow style. ~~Saddles~~

~~Women were the saddle makers~~

Saddle making was ~~work~~ done by women and some were expert saddlemakers,

~~making and trading them.~~ ~~A saddle was equivalent to one good horse~~ ~~about~~

~~, especially the old~~

Men rode ~~a~~ simple ~~on~~ pad saddles or the Prairie Chicken chair, with

low arches ~~instead of~~ the high pommel and cantle of a woman's saddle.

Dating to buffalo and the last wars days, saddles were a valued article of trade.

~~They were made of cottonwood frames over which wet rawhide was stretched~~
and sewn. ~~and the fork of elkhorn or deer antlers~~ ~~was~~
used in later-day saddles for the pommel ~~or~~ and cantle.

Women's stirrups were ~~more elaborate and beaded than plain rawhide~~
and ~~stirrups used by men.~~ ~~Fanned skins, bead work~~ ~~were used on women's~~
saddles. Men sometimes used ~~animal hides, dressed with fur on, across~~
~~their saddles.~~ ~~and~~ Buffalo hides were folded and used ~~on men's saddles.~~

Basketry was a distinctive art among the ~~Shaplian linguistic~~
~~stock peoples, such as the Yakimas, the Thompson and~~
Fraser River tribes of British Columbia and ~~another group~~, the Spokanes
to the east.

Baskets
They were utilitarian articles of ~~distinctive~~ ^{Style} imbricated
weaving. ^{They were made of} Cedar or spruce roots, with the tougher parts ~~used~~ outside, ^{of Beargrass}
~~bear grass~~ for the lighter-color of the design, was sometimes dyed
with a brew from Oregon grape. ~~The~~ baskets are commonly called

"Klickitat" after one of the 14 tribes and bands confederated into the
Yakima Indian ^{on foot, suspended} nation. ~~Filled with berries or other roots they were carried~~
horseback or ~~backpacks~~ by the individual by means of a tumpline.

^{several} Cylindrical cedar bark baskets were used for berry picking. Older baskets
~~showing~~ much camp use. ~~Few~~ While many women know how to make baskets,
^{now} few can put the time required to make even medium sized baskets.

Baskets were made in shapes for specific uses ^{They} and are so prized ^{they}
^{are passed down} Indians ~~they are kept in families,~~ from generation to generation. ~~and~~ ^{by}
~~kept in families~~

Cornhusk Bags

Although called "cornhusk bags" the older and more rare wallet type or flat pouches were made of Indian hemp. This is the same material which was used in ropes, twine, fish nets and fish lines. The false embroidery was made of bear grass and later cornhusks, specially prepared, hence the name, "cornhusk."

These bags also were a standard article of trade. Dyes were of native source. Green, used by the Nez Perce, was the scum from river rocks. Aniline dyes were used in later years and commercial cotton twine is used in some later-day bags. Designs are in triangles, diamonds and squares and realistic figures are rare. Roots and other food were carried or stored in these type of bags.

BASKETS

Basketry was a distinctive art among the Yakimas, the Thompson and Fraser River tribes of British Columbia, and the Spokanes and other tribes to the east.

Baskets were utilitarian articles of imbricated style weaving. They were made of cedar or spruce roots, with the tougher part of the roots outside. The lighter color of the design, of beargrass, was sometimes dyed with a brew from the Oregon grape.

Baskets are commonly called "Klickitat" after one of the 14 tribes or bands of the Confederated Yakima Indian Nation.

Older baskets reveal much camp use.

Cylindrical cedar bark baskets were used for berry picking.

Baskets were made in shapes for specific uses. They are so prized generations pass them down now as heirlooms, bringing them out to use only on ceremonious occasions.

Indian Saddles

Dating to buffalo hunting and the last war days, saddles were a valued article of trade.

This is one of the largest collections of this rare type of Indian craft. They are commonly called Nez Perce or Crow style saddles.

Women were the saddle makers. In old days a saddle was equal in value to a good horse or about \$60.

Men rode simple pad saddles or the Prairie Chicken Chair. These had low arches, in contrast to the 12 or 14-inch high pommel and cantle of a woman's saddle. Saddles with low arches were used as pack saddles at times.

The framework was cottonwood over which wet rawhide was stretched and sewn. Elkhorn or deer antler forks were used later.

Women's stirrups were heavily beaded and larger.

Tanned skins and bead work were thrown across the women's saddles. Men sometimes used fully-dressed animal hides, a mountain lion hide being preferred. Buffalo hides were folded and used as pads.

Parafleche Bags

Commonly called "Indian Suitcases," parafleches are made of elk, deer, buffalo, antelope or horse rawhide, fashioned when wet.

Of suspected plains origin, they were common among the Nez Perce, Umatilla and Yakima tribes, all of the Shapian linguistic stock.

Oblong bags were travel containers for clothing and food. These were made in pairs to hang lengthwise on each side of the saddle.

Small pouches and boxes were used for medicine bundles, paints, pipes and such prized possessions. Cylindrical parafleches were used to carry war bonnets, medicine bundles or arrows. Geometric designs were usually painted on one side only with native dyes. Arrow quivers, gun and knife scabbards and drum heads were also made of rawhide.