Reservation organization = Euroted]

separated from Oregon Territory, of which it had previously been a part, and control over Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, previously within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, was vested in Governor of "ashington Territory, serving ex officio as superintendent of Indian Affairs! Four years later, by act of Congress of March 3, 1857, the administration of Indian Affairs in the two territories was assigned to a single Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington. The first Washington Superintendency is coextensive with the term of Isaac Ingalls Stevens, Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Washington Territory, who took office March 2, 1853 and was relieved as Superintendent by James W. Nesmith, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington, June 2, 1857.

The combined Oregon and Washington Superintendency lasted somewhat more than four years being divided byact of Congress of February 8,1861, into a Superintendency for Oregon and a Superintendency for Washington. In William W. Miller was appointed on February 21, 1861, as

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, and was notified of his appointment in a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated March 2, 1861, two days before the end of President Buchanan's administration. In a letter dated May 17, 1861, Miller informed the Keverand Edward R. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Sashington that he had qualified as Superintendent and that he was prepared to receive from Geary the funds, records and other property in his possession pertaining to the Washington Superintendency. In his answer of the dame date Geary declined to comply with this request on the ground that he had received no authorization from the

Commissioner. The transfer of property, so long delayed by the inaction of a new Commissioner of Indian affairs wa at last effected on August 1, 1861. This date may be regarded as the end of the Oregon and Washington Superintendency and the beginning of the second ashington Superintendency...

The second Washington Superintendency after twelve years was terminated by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for its support. In a letter dated June 16, 1874, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs notified Robert H. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, that the Superintendency was to be discontinued on the last day of month, after which date the agency of the Former Superintendency were to conduct their official correspondence directly with the Office of Indian Affairs.

... What was the Office Supt. Ind. Aff. W.T.

Olympia, Wash. Fer.

Sept. 25th, 1874

Hon.E.P. Smith

Com. Ind. Aff. Sir:

ten boxes of "Gov. Records," consisting of the books and papers of various kinds that belonged to my office, which after being bombarded with serious damag by Kemble, Congress and yourself was perhaps fatally struck by a broad-side from Secy. Delano on the 7th ult," in the name of the President and acting for him." Before sinking beneath the waves of oblivion, her cargo is by your order of the 16th of June, 1874, shipped to your office--You will find a "mighty sight of good reading" in the ten boxes.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Syt.

R.H. Milroy

"which was" Supt. Ind. Aff. W.T.

had charge of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory...

Isaac Ingalls Stevens... James W. Neumith...

The Reverand Edward R. Geary... William W. Miller... Bion Freeman

Kendall...William H. Waterman... Thomas J. McKenny...Samuel Ross...

(Breven Col. U.S.A.); Thomas J. McKenney...Robert H. Milroy...

Marshall Slinn...

the number of which varied at different times from four to eleven.

**...The Columbia River (Southern) District included, when

established on or about May 1, 1854, the tribes near the north

bank of the Columbia and south of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis

rivers. It contained five subordinate jurisdictions whose local

agents (except the local agent for the White Salmon reservation) reported

directly to the Superintendent...The Cascades 1856

Cowlitz Locality, 1856, detached from the Columbia River District and

added to the Western District on or before May 18, 1856.

The Dalles, 1856-1857; detached from the Columbia River FDstrict and made a separate special agency on or before ebruary 9, 1857, with jurisdiction over the Yakimas between the Columbia and the Cascades and b etween the 46th and 48th parallels.

ancouver, 1856.

White Salmon Reservation- 1856-1859.

The local agencies at the Cascades, Vancouver and White Salmon were temporary establishments, set up to accommodate the Indians in process of removal from the vicinity of the Columbia River to the Yakima Reservation. On May 16, 1859, Agent Richard Hyatt Lansdale received from the United States Army for the Office of Indian Affairs the site and property of Fort Simcoe, where he established himself in obedience to instructions to break up and abandon the

Territory, located at White Salmon, and to remove my (Lansdale's) agency to Fort Simcoe, and establish it on the reservation lately established by the ratification of the Yakima Treaty." The completion of the removal during the summer of 1859 marks the end of the complete transformation of the Columbia River District as an administrative entity.

The Special Agency at The Dalles, originally part of the Columbia River District, was established to covernor Stevens on or before February 9, 1857, and was discontinued not long after September 26 of the same year.

The Central (Or Middle) District established on or before March 15,

1854, extended from the Cascades to the Batter Root

Mountains and included the Yakima, Klikatat, Pisquouse, Okinakane, Little
Falls, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Lower Pend d'Oreille, Nez Perce and

Walla Walla tribes. The integrity of this district was not maintained
long after July, 1855, when Subagent Andrew J. Bolon was killed by the
Indians.

The Nez Perce, Walla Walla and adjacent tribes were detached from the Central District and assigned to the Nez Perce agency before January 30, 1856. This agency later received funds appropriated under a treaty with the Nez Perce tribe.

All the Indians of the former Central District not included in the Nez Perce "gency were assigned to Special agent Benjamin F. Shaw and after the to Local Agent W. Lafayette Alexander (May 14, 1856) and to Benjamin F. Yantis, Special Agent (April 8, 1857) both of whom had specific charge of the Colvilaes, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and Okinakanes. On May 5, 1859, Brevt Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, USA officer in command at Fort Colville took charge of the Colville and allied tribes, leaving in the jurisdiction of Agent Andrew J. Cain (having charge of the Nez Perce Agency)

In November of the same year Cain turned the Spokanes over to
Lugenbeel and relived him of the Coeur d'Alenes. After this date the
Colville Agency was a definable and more or less stable entity, serving
chiefly the Colville and Spokane tribes. On November 18, 1857,
Agent Richard H. Lansdale had been placed in charge of the "Agency
of District east of Cascade Mountains and north of Columbia River,"
This agency presumably containing whatever part of the former Central
District was not a ttached to the Colville Agency) was apparently absorbed into the Yakima Agency in 1858; but its existence had been of the most tenuous and nominal kind.

they been so disposed, could have obtained from the letters the Superintendents a definite inderstanding of the hierarchy of Indian administration in Washington Territory before the treaties took effect. The relations among local units were obscured by the fact that subordinate employees reported directly to the Superintendent rather than to the agents. Administrative changes may have been made by oral instructions, leaving no trace in the records...

Governor Stevens negotiated nine treaties with various tribes or groups of tribes in "ashington Territory between December 26, 1854 and January 25, 1856. Only one of these ttreaties (that of Medicine Creek) was ratified promptly; approval of the other eight was delayed by the Senate till March and April 1859, and the machinery for applying their provisions was not completed before 1861...

After the system of reservations under treaties was fully established there were thus eleven(later eight) local divisions within the Washington Superintendency, of which nine (later six) were under treaties. Seventeen reservations were set up, of which fifteen were under treaties...Local agents, most of all of whom were appointed by

Governor Stevens, were nominally subject to the supervision of gents, but received instructions directly from and addressed letters to the Superintendents. Of and after July 1, 1856, their salary was the same as that of subagents, namely, one thousand dollars.

....The Yakima Agency

Richard Hyatt Lansdale, M.D. Agent. Began service in Columbia River district; relieved in part by Wesley B. Gosnell January 3, 1861; continued to proclaim himself as Agent and to attempt official action in that capacity till at least October 17, 1861, date of his last letter regarding his status.

Wesley B. Gosnell-Agent. Appointed Agent November 21, 1860, and February 1, 1861; temporarily assigned to Yakima Agency; relieved by Charles Hutchins June 17, 1861.

Charles Hutchins. Special Agent. Appointed Special Agent to the Yakima Indians June 3, 1861; relieved by Ashley A. Bancroft, August 1, 1861.

Ashley A. Bancroft, Agent. Appointed Agent May 14, 1861, and July 16, 1861; relieved by James H. Wilbur ca April 1, 1865, date of Wilbur's first letter as Agent.

"James H. Wilbur, the Reverand. Agent. Appointed Agent for the Yakima Indians June 7, 1864 and July 23, 1868; relieved by James M. Smith, September 14, 1869.

James H. W. lbur, the Reverand. Agent. Reappointed Agent April 22 1870; still in charge at date of last letter, July 21, 1874.

James R. Masterson, "The Records of the Washington Superintendency of Indian Affairs , 1853-1874," Pacific Northwest Quarterly Vol 37, January 1946, No. 1, pp. 32-55.

Tuestariyxuttudxadadoqoqoqoqoq

ENROLLMENT HISTORY

The Yakima Indian agency contains few records, traceable back beyond 50 years, that deal specifically with enrollment. But there are fragments of records in which occasional old mames and and found, some old ledgers that are of no material aid, some discellaneous loose material from the old agency at Fort Simcoe that is unfiled and unclassified.

The enrollment record books, established in leading later years have eliminated, almost entirely, the names of interiorist the records tribes making up the Yakima Confederation. And, in some cases, for a reason that is not made apparent, some confidence those enrolled follow other names. This confuses the tribe and reason that is not made a property confuses the tribe or band names.

When the enrollment history is limitated to the extent records

at the agency permit this becomes evident:

the actual enrollment appears to have been done by the Indians
themselves, in the state of the second and the s

had no one to rely upon but the Indians themselves in sathing and etermining

they are filed with the bream of Indian frairs. Who else could the government or agents turn to what it can to making out the records, than the Indians themselves, the whole king are now establishing claims.

It is common knowledge among some of my informants that at mass IN Years past metings where hands we pe raised to indicate the tribal rights to money, that some Indians from other tribes. no manner of blood of the prof the priginal 14 thises, qualified pecause of long residence on the reservation, through marriage to previous influential residents or other other and I have had non-reservation people who attended these meetings tell me that they remonst rated with these Indians because of the the last orner or trace of these people are devoutiv religious and more and point out that this has been observed. If it occarded that O application of the contraction pros control of the c appropriation of tooled countries a countries tribal funds, why was not qualification for enrollment or allotment participate in claims quen before glains with Here, as in the case of other agencies, a study of the number originally enrolled, ordered compared with births and deaths since then and census figures, would show whether the figures assent total of the e qualified to participate in claims, to out of line out of or not.

a document in land among the miscellaneous enrollment affidavits:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were selected by the general Yakima Indian Tribe to represent it at a meeting called by the superintendent of the Yakira Reservation, for the purpose of passing upon applications for enrollment with the said Yakima Tribe; that we are full blood Yakina Indians enrolled and allotted with said Tribe of Indians and that we here by certify that we were all present at a meeting called by said superintendent of the Yakima Indian Reservation on May 27, 1912, at the Yakima Agency, Ft. Simcoe, Washington, for the purpose of pas ng upon appoications then on file with said Superintendent for enrollment with the Cnfederated Yakima Tribe of Indians; that we has carefully considered all applications submitted to us by said superintendent through Abraham Lincoln, our interpreter, and that the fore going detailed report prepared by said superintendent has stated correctly and fully our action on each separate application; and that this certificate is signed as our free act and deed, on the of ternoon of May 27, 1912, at the close of said meeting of the committee held at Fort Simcoe, "ash for the purpose described her sinbe fore stated Witness to all marks Lancaster Spencer

Stwire G. Waters

Yalup

John Lumley.

Klickitat Peter

Dan Hoptowit

John Dick

Louis Simpson

Tecumseh Yakatowit

Benjamin Yovyowin

Chas. Scumit

Louis Andy

Alex Towessnute

(Signed foregoing to be true etc.

Comment: It might be noted bern that the various affidavits of and enrollments seem to be scattered throughout the agency, being extensively in use by members of the lakima fribal Council enrollment committee. However, a somewhat slow Search and enamination is Proceeding I that present time, It is not possible to search through these bystematically and determine if they are all present or not, and in fact that the very fine cooperation of the agent, searching all vaults and files no particular file was located where these are the available.

The research of the was located where these are the available.

The research of the gent of the search and continue the search as jet, unclassified and the present effect of enrollment their use during establishment of the present effect of enrollment records.)

The encile at procedure of the last enrollment indicates the following history of its establishment, colde carried out as result of Public Law 706, 79th Congress, Chapter 933, 2d Sess., HR. 6165, Approved August 9, 1946 (CONE copy of which is appended).

A Mr. Bennett was the tribal attorney and advisor at that time, his selection being finally approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The provided that those desiring enrollment had to make application and then be processed by the enrollment committee.

The committee toured and through the Northwest visiting reservations and making contacts there to provide words a working background.

The committee included Kiutus Jim, Philip Olney and Eagle Seelatsee.

After an applicant was processed, the uplicant was not if ied of the findings, by the superintendent.

The applicant, if the return was unfavorable, had thirty days to take exception. Extremely exception could be presented at the next meeting of the council in full session.

The Council was the applications in three categories:

1-Name of Indian rejected.

2-List of those eligible.

3- Same for section 2 of the Act,

Then approval was hecessary by a two-thirds vote of council.

The result was finally submitted to the Secretary of the Aterior.

Resping the current roll is up to the Council. Those enrolled cannot be expelled.

The committee was to trace back committee to the individuals own full blood parents. (Works borning with down these records that is proving that the present time.

For instance, the application number of Schappy, one of the Priest Rapids Wanapums is 706. The enrollment book shows him to be a Yakima (meaning the Yakima tribe in general) The content application record makes reference to Chart R 4/4/ Priest Rapids; 4/4/ Thite Bunks. Loose Yeans Lation of White Bluffs].

The application of Martha Johnny refers to Chart 17 mm no charts were immediately found. She is the daugher of Johnny Buck, Puck Hyah Toot of the Rapids People of and the subject of photostats the introduced in evidence at Ceded Lands Hearing in Yakima.

A form was issued by the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (one copy appended) containing 24 questions to be answered by appearant applicants for enrollment and headed Action cos Taken on Application for Membership with the Indians of the 14 original Yakima Tribes in Accordance with the Provision of the Act of Congress of August 9, 1946, (60 Stat. 25 968).

specifically asked which would clarify matters, were not answered.

Departed and a colored

Ted bod obo dodolo

O DECISO BE BELLEVILLE OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

See page 1 of appended form.

See also page II, question 13-what is your degree of Indian blood and to which of the 14 Yakima Tribes do you belong?

Page III contains valuable mention as to names of father and mother, grandparents on both the father's side and mother's side together with spaces for Degree of Indian Blood and band more of these forms would be to be examined before the present indication, that they were made out to be sustained due attention to the specific questions, and could be sustained.

and Page IV contains the warning:

Any person or persons who shall knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal or cover up by any trick, scheme or devise a material fact in making an affidavit before a government agency shall render themselves liable under the act of April 4 (52 U.S. Stat.197) penalty for violating this law is a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 years or both.

a dozen individual I look of one family name that has enfolish or allotted by hamily name. The head of this family was a an. while man, the mother was a Wascopul or wasco Indian not one of the original 14 County treaty name tribes) The Company original family later moved from Oregon to north of the present Yakima Reservation and sime a somehow, some way, came onto the reservation i In the 60s How this was possible I cannot say, member of the present enrollment committee, bearing this family's name is proposite the bamily is actual ly a descendent or not escendant of a The Reservation. Beemanks are Not made to Imply

Depository Procedure

in St. Louis, it is personnel files. At others are sent to
Seattle, under the direction of the General Services Administration.

It is assumed they are sent to these centers because of lack as space in the National Archives or until such time as a Archives completes microfilming work, Converting the extensive Records into compact space.

Retained at the Yakima agency, as a part of the Old Fort Simcoe agency records, are letter record Books --incomplete for all of the years-- and miscellaneous unfiled material deemed of historical value.

Much of this material would been the standed,
agencies throughout the Northwest when they were closed or moved,
had it not been for the address alertness and efficiency of
the present as superintendent. No Counterparts of much of the
Losse, unfiled material, have been searched by the
Many of the Letter Record books have been searched by the
Indian fribal Council for material on which to be se Counter at a claims. Copies of letters that might be
used for this purpose are to be made and available, demand as far I
have them transcribed, upon call, to the Department with the
Delicated belief they may allowed indicate some of the contentions and

Accessible, also I believe, are recently discovered letters and documents dealing with the dalles and including the Lang letters. These were Found in trunks and boxes in a busement at the Dahes recently and were privately acquired. I do not believe this material is yet known to librarians, Archivists or scholars, nor do 2 known the Range Archivists or scholars, nor do 2 known the Range

ENROLLMENT Was and Census NOTES

The Yakima ensus for 1937, taken by M. Johnson, employed

Form 5-128, as on other reservations for the same year.

Present-Last-Surmame--. Given name--. Sex---. Age at last

bir thday---. Tribe---(Always Yakima). Degree of blood---.

Marital status---. Relationship to head of family---. t

jurisdiction where enrolled--- yet---no--/ elsewhere---.

County---. State----Allotment, annuity and Id. No----.

--

An examination of the present enrollment records reveals a greater mixture of blood of outside tribes than in any other agencies of /Umatilla or Colville, this mixture being indicated by degree as compared with the remainder Just Yakima only. And that Yakima Bourteen ourteen tribes not specified this raises could be any of the count question of why the committee could be so efficient in this manner jut to "lax when it came to specifying the other degrees of blood, unless the members had been advised Godding legal counsel, to the it Yakima only. And it is noted that the "Whympum" has been brought extensively into the records and only in recent years. This I would believe to be the Wyam, Wyam name of tribe wyampum, tribe plus people. These were the people who occupied a section along the Celilofisheries.) Examples of mixed bloods Listed -- "Other Indian Blood-1/2 NP (Nez Perce)

5/8 Dumawish-Suquamish

1/8 Modoc

13/32 Snoqualmie-Muckleshoot

37/64 Duwamish-Puyallup.

3/32 Chinook Cascade.

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1/2 W "hyumpum
Umatilla
5/8 Tenino-Whyumpum-Cayuse.
3/8 Puyallup
1/2 Cowlitz-Nisqually.
1/2 Snoqualmie
1/4 Umatilla
1/8 Umatilla.
1/4 Colville
3/16 Umatilla - hyumpum
13/32 L. Cowlitz-ascade-Wasco.
9/32 Puyallup-Clackamas-Cowlitz.
1-4 Puyallup
1/2 Nez Perce
1/8 Umatilla-Bannock
1/2 Colville
7/32 Lower Cowlitz noqualmie
9/16 Wasco, "arm Springs, Umatilla.
1/8 Nez Perce
1/4 Wasco.
5/8 Grand Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla.
1/2 Wasco.
15/32 Chinoo -Cascade
5/8 Tulalip-Nez Perce
7/16 Nez Ferce.
1/16 lackamas
1/4 Flathead
1/2 Nooksack.
5/8 Whyumpum, "asco, Shoshone.
1/8 Squaxin.
```

1/4 Calapooia - Modic

1/8 Modoc

1/16 Modoc

1/2 Skokomish

y/ 5/16 Colville-Wasco.

3/4 Walla Walla Nez Perce

1/2 Warm Springs

1/8 Lumi

1/8 Lower Cowlitz.

1/4 Cherokee

3/32 Chinook-Cascade

3/32 Clackamas.

1/4 cascade Many in this category

1/16 Nisqually.

1/2 Chehalis.

3/8 Wasco

1/8 Sioux

1/2 Wasco [many in this category]

1/8 Inoqualmie, Skagit.

This is the most extensive development of "Practions" Noted:
on any of the Resenvations, and shows the efficient, thorough
and deep study quen by the generalment committee

On October 17, 1910, there was transmitted by the Department of the

Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, JTR WRL JFA Land Records

19377--1910 \$ 77375-1910 JMW Circular No. 480 containing

in structions.

More of the cases prepared in accordance with these instructions and deciral endoughed are apparently to file in the Yakima agency, but they are, have not band as jet been located.

A glance at the instructions will show how less the ir benefit into getting into the blood, tribe and band situation, if they dan be libered. How are on file with the Bureau.)

Caven though most treaties specified the people about by laws,

these instructions were is sued, many men had several wives of course than and not be trapped into violating their freuty oblight ion this laxity of the Indians providing information about their marriages, divorces, remarriages, just as the whim struck them no doubt is responsible for lack of clear-cut records ...4 The English name of the Indian 5-the Date of the Indian s bir th. 6-The date of the Indian's death. 7-he Indian name, if he has such a name. 8-The English translation of Indian name. 9-The name of the Indian's father, and of the father's parents, tenther with date of their death, and allotment or other number that was given each of them. 10 The name of the Indian's mother and the name of the mother's parents, together with the date of the death and the allotment or other number that was given each of them. 11-The names of all brothers and half-brothers, sisters and half-sisters and the allotment or other number given each of them. If any of these brothers. half brothers, sisters or half-sisters is dead, the date of the death must be given on the line provided to that purpose. 12-Half brother or half sister should be indicated by the figures 1/2 following the name, thus William Red Day (1/2). 13-The names of all the uncles an aunts on the father's side and at the mother's side, as well as the allotment or other number for each of the this record should be a history of the Indian showing every important event of his life. ... he degree of blood and the race, or tribal relationship of the allottee should be given in the manner indicated ... An abbreviated form should be used, as for example N for negro, R SX for Kosebud Sioux, C.C.Sx for Crow Creek Sioux, C.R. Sx for Cheyenne River Sioux, "A" for Arapaho, "K" for Kiowa, etc.

... Marriage cards...l-Whe ther this marriage is the first, second, third etc. time this Indian has been married. 7-the manner in which the marriage was effected, whether by tribal custom, license duly issued

by legally authorized officials, or otherwise (7a Full information must be given on this point. 10-The manner in which the divorce was effected, whether by tribal custom; by legal proceedings; properly taken, or otherwise.

(Comment Indian enrollment committeeman has testified that he and the committee had access to all the old records, in making up the enrollment. States this works was carried but by their they must have accords showing this to be information in the ir desired on a

Statement was made by Petitioner's wriness at yakima coded

The claim is the that the Indians are so extensively intermarried now, band into hand etc. that it is impossible to find a full blood of the comparison tribe or band. See Kiutus Jim testimony, the comparison apparently to indicate extinguishment of tribes etc. How then can the Indians fall back on this testimony in marriage and divorce with tribes, as such, are non-existent? It would be indicated they did just as they wanted to, individually, in many cases of marriage and divorce and and these records should be an accurate part of the enrollment records which the table tribes are a ratter of record.

A survey of an Individual History Card envolled speciman card quality provided for the guidance of enrolling of decided authorities shows

Father's mother Pretty Girl (A captive) white

Sex F Tribe -- Crow Creek Sioux Census or Allotment No 456 Young woman English name Born 1859 Dead 7/19/1900. Address Sheridan, Wyoming English translation Indian name "ikoske of Indian name Young "man 1/2 W Died Census or Allotment No Flying Crow Fa ther 1880 1,000 Siss. Fahher's ather-Dlack Hawk Siss. Sx 1890 910

1870

Cen. 1869

U890 Siss

Mother Red Head 1/4 R.SX 1/2 N --- 6500 Rosebud 1/4 Pawnee Mother's father James White Negro 1898 510

Mother's mother Little Leaf 1/2 Pawnee

1/2 R. Sx 12/10/1882 Uii2 2d.Q 1882

Brothers and half brothers

William Red Day 1/2 lla Uncles Father's side U.189 Siss 1050 C.C. sx Pacer or Fast Man died 10/1870

Aunts, father's side; aunt's mother's side

Comment any enrollment cards on the Yakima or other reservations would or should show not only various tribes of the especially the 14 constituting the Yakima Nation if those were tribes to begin with. And failing to do that, it would show that since the tribes were disbanded as such, by the enrolleess own acknowledgement, the Indian custom that is part of such a tribe should also have been as abandoned and the laws of the state and nation should have been observed of as provided in most treaties, and as attempts were made to enforce, by the oun-time agents an superintendents.