

North Yakima is not only a city of magnificent distances but it is also a city of commerce and one of phenomenal growth. In 1884 when the first building was erected the present site of the city was a barren plain with few settlers in the surrounding country. Today it has a population of 5,000.

The city has an efficient volunteer fire department; one steamer, four hose carts and one hook and ladder truck. The department also has 2,000 feet of good hose with 500 feet additional on the way there. There are fifty members on the rolls. The engine house is located on Front street, opposite the passenger depot.

The churches of the city, ten in number, embrace as many demonations.

The city school system enjoys a reputation for excellence. North Yakima pays her teachers well and commands the best quality.

The school buildings consist of two brick structures of two stories each, fitted with all modern appliances that go to make a first class school building.--The Central building with seven rooms, three of which are occupied by the high school and the Columbia building containing eight rooms. The department also occupies the Fairview building containing one room and the old Congregational church on the west side in which they use one room. The combined seating capacity is 830 and the number of pupils enrolled on December 7 of last year is 816. The city schools are under the superintendency of C.W. McCurdy.

In addition to the public schools we have the Sisters' parochial school without about 100 pupils enrolled under the direction of St Joseph's Catholic church. The city also has a kindergarten school which is well attended.

The new opera house in course of construction by A.E. Larson when completed will be one of the best equipped and most modern opera

houses in the northwest.

The library has on its shelves about 1,500 well selected volumes and is kept up under the direction of the Library association. The association intends removing the library to the room adjoining the post office where they will add a reading room with about \$75 in daily, weekly and monthly papers and will be entirely free to the general public. The room will be maintained by subscriptions from the public and churches.

The city has an excellent water system with an abundant water supply of water taken from the Naches river about three miles above the town. There are between five and six miles of mains and three pumps to be used in most part in case of fire. The Water, Light & Power company is at present supplying about 45 arc lights and has an incandescent plant with a capacity of 1,000 lights. The city also has a very complete gravity sewer system that empties into the Yakima river.

The commercial interests are well represented and comprise a flour mill, machine shop, fruit evaporator, creamery, three banks, 2 first class and four small hotels, 3 weekly newspapers, two furniture stores, 2 shoe stores, four livery stables, two photo galleries, eight real estate dealers, three general merchandise stores, eight saloons, three meat markets, 10 groceries, eight saloons, three meat markets, 10 groceries, eight dry goods and clothing houses, five hardware, three bakeries, three jewelers, six stationers, two second hand stores, two confectioners, four milliners, two musical instrument houses, two fish markets, 6 blacksmiths, two carriage shop, six contractors and builders, five harness shops, four tailors, two steam and 1 hand laundry, six restaurants, five lumber yards, three commission and produce houses, 1 marble works, four wood and coal yards, two ~~machines~~ sewing machine stores, 1 paint store, five barber shops, 1 cigar factory, three shoe makers, two abstracters, three insurance agencies. The professions are

represented by 13 physicians, four dentists and 17 attorneys.

The Commercial club is working for establishment of a beet sugar factory, woolen mill to work up quantities of raw material raised here instead of shipping it away, a cannery to put up fruit and vegetables.

Shipments of stock, wool, fruit and produce show 1,798 carloads in 1899 as against 1,080 in 1898, with an eastern valuation on fruit, hops, grain, wool, produce etc. of \$470,000 and horses and cattle to the amount of \$451,000 besides the bulk of perishable fruit, one of the large items, that was shipped by express.

In the building line over a hundred business and private buildings were erected.

North Yakima is destined to have a population of 15,000 in ten years. Yakima Democrat, January 27, 1900.

...Standing alone in Central Washington and midway between the settlements of Walla Walla on the South and Colville on the north was the little settlement of Yakima City. It was in an open valley of great fertility and was the center of trade for a vast stock region. Kittitas valley, in which the town of Ellensburg is now situated, was included in this Yakima region, but as it was situated far up in the mountains and can only be reached by traveling over great mountains or up tortuous canyon of the Yakima, and as the climate was cold, windy and a vicious one, it was slow to attract settlers. Frozen snows often lingered late in the spring and bitter winds howled in dismal blizzards while the Yakima valley proper was clad in flowers. In the course of time a little trading point sprang up and was for a long time known as "The Roost." The name was afterwards changed to Ellensburg.

In the spring of 1885 the Northern Pacific railroad constructed a line through the Yakima valley. Here arose a bitter contest between the inhabitants of Yakima City and the officials of the Northern Pacific company. The company claimed that the old town, situated as it was, not so far from a great marsh, was not a proper place for a town that should accommodate that country. Moreover the town land owners were arbitrary and could not agree as to where the company should locate its depot or upon the price to be charged for suitable grounds.

The company reasoned that by moving the town a few miles north it could lay out a town upon more elevated land and upon a more liberal and magnificent scale. This occasioned a bitter fight between the inhabitants of the old town and the company. Finally a compromise was effected by the terms of which the company undertook to remove at its own expense, each house and store building from the old town to the new and to place each building upon a lot or lots donated by the company. The company gave the same quantity of frontage in the

new town that was occuriied by each resident of the old. As the lots in the new town were as valuable as those of the old and as the expense of moving was to be borne by the company, practically all the residents of the old town readily made the exchange and are now a part of the citizens of North Yakima.

In the meantime the Northern Pacific railroad company has sold out all of its interests in North Yakima and left the people there to work out their own destiny; and instead of making division headquarters at that place, as was expected, the company established its headquarters at Ellensburg. The company's superintendent having become a property owner at Ellensburg has been and is an active advocate of that place for the state capital and doubtless succeeded in having all the men under him vote according with his wishes.

Notwithstanding the peculiar history of these people of Yakima the representatives of Ellensburg yesterday morning and for the past several days flooded the towns and country with a circular representing that North Yakima is a Northern Pacific railroad town. Doubtless many well meaning people were influenced to do the Yakima people still further injustice by this unmanly attack.....
Spokane Falls Review, September 3, 1889.

The water ditches are being filled with water.

Clearing the way for the company ditch has commenced.

The time has changed between here and Kennewick and the trains do not arrive until 5 o'clock.

E.S. Yeates' boot~~sh~~ and shoe manufactory, formerly of Yakima City is turning out brand new boots and shoes on Yakima avenue.

People owning hogs and cattle in the town limits are requested to keep them from running at large as they destroy the water ditches and shade trees being put in along the streets.

Mrs. Wilson, opposite the depot on the west side of the railroad does family or hotel washing for 50 cents per dozen, washing first class white shirts 12 1-2 cts.

The Bartholet Hotel of Yakima City was put on rollers and started towards North Yakima Thursday morning of this week. Mr. Patch who moved the Guiland Hotel from the old town to the new has the contract to move the Bartholet hotel.

North Yakima contains 254 blocks well laid out with wide streets and abundant accommodations. All the streets running parallel with the railroad are 100 feet wide except two which are 60 feet wide for a short distance, then 80 feet the remainder of their length and Natches avenue which is 140 feet wide. All other streets are 80 feet wide except Yakima avenue which is 100 feet wide and the Dodder and 250~~12~~ alleys which are 100 feet wide. The blocks are 140 x 140 to 300 x 400 and the lots 25 x 130, 25 x 140, 50 x 140, 50 x 140 and 50 x 180.

The Washington Farmer, March 14, 1885.

The following article is from the pen of Ex-Mayor O.A. Fechter, than whom no one in the northwest is better equipped to treat such a subject.

Through the medium of the magazine and other periodicals of the northwest the name Yakima has become familiar throughout the length and breadth of the land; much has been said in these columns of the Yakima valley, its large irrigation system, its attractive climate, its enormous production of farm products, its splendid people, its magnificent development and much has been said of the beautiful little city of North Yakima.

It is therefore the intention of this article to set forth the growth of the city during the past two or three years and point out reasons for it and for the belief in the continuation thereof.

The tide of immigration to the Pacific Coast during the last two years has been of especial benefit to the city.

The number of immigrants was so large that not only was the number of settlers in the older districts largely increased but all of the lands under entirely new irrigation systems were taken up by these new arrivals from the eastern and middle states who in the short space of two years and less have developed these lands into productive, profitable homelike farms; the result of this is that many of the larger farms have been divided and sub-divided into smaller tracts; those lands that lie within four or five miles of this city have undergone this process many years ago and it is now the outlying lands that are being treated in a similar way.

As a consequence of this the population of the surrounding country is very large to the square mile, resembling in this respect the thickly settled countries of Europe.

To illustrate, one section of land within three miles of the city is

occupied by 48 families and this is not an extreme case. These small farms, subjected to intense cultivation, yielding large profitable and readily marketable crops and supporting large numbers of prosperous home-owning progressive farmers, are the foundation stone of the growth and prosperity of the city of North Yakima.

And the number of farms is constantly increasing. The government is about to begin work on a ditch to cover 100,000 acres of land on the Indian reservation and the government engineers are now investigating a project which will cover 30,000 acres of especially fine land to the westward of the city. These lands under irrigation will make thousands of homes similar to those referred to.

The federal census of 1900 gave the city a population of a little more than 3,000. There can be no doubt that this has doubled. During the year 1902 more than \$300,000 was expended in the erection of 17 business blocks and 160 residences, \$30,000 was expended

during the same period for public improvements, the bank deposits during the year referred to increased \$300,000 and now exceed \$1,500,000, the Cascade Lumber company established the largest sawmill plant in Eastern Washington promoted thereto by the enormous demand for lumber; the capacity of the North Yakima Canning company's plant has been more than doubled; A.E. Howard erected a sash and door factory; several fruit dryers were erected; an additional creamery was established and other enterprises were inaugurated.

Three hundred and seventy five feet of frontage of business blocks are now in process of erection.

The four main business streets of the city are now macadamized.
Yakima Herald, April 8, 1903.

Yakima County

Yakima county is one of the largest and most important divisions of Washington. It comprises an area of 5,580 square miles or 069 3,571,200 acres, being larger than the entire state of Connecticut. The county was named for the Yakima Indians, who occupied the entire valley in former days before the coming of western pioneers.

It extends for 150 miles from the Cascades to the Columbia river and includes all of the rich valleys of the Yakima noted for apples hops, alfalfa and fruits of every variety belonging to a temperate climate.

The county has a population of 16,000 and includes the city of North Yakima--the county seat--the town of Zillah, Mabton, Toppenish, Sunnyside, Kiona, Yakima City, Prosser and Kennewick with the villages of Cowiche, Moxee, Ahtanum and several smaller country neighborhoods.

The county also includes the the Yakima Indian reservation which comprises 1,400 square miles and is the home of about ~~1,200~~ 1,200 members of the once great tribe, who are now peaceable farmers and stock raisers and industrious citizens.

The valley has fully 2,500,000 acres of agricultural lands, much of which has not yet been redeemed from its native wild condition, but lies in desert aridity awaiting the coming of irrigation, there is now no valley in the world so well watered as the Yakima. The Yakima and Naches rivers are large, swiftly flowing mountain rivers. The annual cost of supplying water for irrigating general crops does not exceed \$1 per acre which is less than any similarly located valley in the irrigated west.

The great Sunnyside canal one of the largest in the west carrying water for 60,000 acres is the most important artificial waterway in the county. It extends for 45 miles across a fine rolling country with mains and laterals reaching nearly 300 miles to numerous farms, orchards

and gardens. There are probably 350 families located under the canal. There is room for six times that number. Land sells for \$30 an acre. This includes water right and special favors are given on time payments. Among other important canals in the valley are the Union, Congdon, Hubbard and Selah, all reaching lands not yet plowed and the proposed Moxee High Line which will supply water for 5,500 acres. The Prosser ditch, Moxee and many smaller farmers' enterprises furnish great volumes of water to irrigate new land as well as that now occupied. Yakima valley has about one tenth the population possible under small, intensive farm cultivation and therefore has places for the making of new homes for at least 80,000 additional people. There are 56 school districts in the county--January 27, 1900.

North Yakima is located in the Evergreen state of Washington and is the largest city and county seat of Yakima county which lies between the latitudes of 46 and 47 degrees and longitudes 120 and 121 degrees.

It is snugly situated between foothills of the Cascades, known as the Yakima valley, through which run the Yakima and Natchez rivers

It was settled in 1885 and at that time was very desolate, uninviting and desert like, being covered with a growth of desert vegetation, sage brush, bunch grass and cacti. But it now has a very different appearance. The streets, which are quite wide, are bordered with box elder, poplar and many other beautiful shade trees and along each row of trees runs a small irrigating ditch whose banks are covered with clover, grass and many varieties of flowers, which grow in or near the water.

In fact it now is a very pretty little town with its trees, ditches, electric lights and Mount Adams, the snow covered mountain which retains its snow all the year around.

The national bank, court house, Christian and Congregational churches were moved up from Old Town or Yakima City on wheels. From then on the place has grown as rapidly as could be expected, until it now has a population of from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. At the present time it is growing faster than it has at any time before.

The people are a bright, industrious and wide awake class and seem to be well contented with their far wester homes and would not care to live in the east or from whence they came.

We are furnished with seven nice large houses of worship, the Methodist, Congregational, Christian, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian.

There are two large brick school houses which are among the

largest buildings of the city. These buildings contain the two grammar schools, having eight grades each, and a high school containing three grades which is among the few accredited high schools of the state. This is a fact of which we should be proud.

There are about a dozen real large houses in town while the others, although not quite as large, are very neat and pretty.

The main business blocks are from two to three stories in height and built of brick or stone. The new Northern Pacific depot when completed will be a commodious building and will have the latest modern improvements.

We have an excellent public library, two hotels, two opera houses, a number of restaurants, retail and wholesale grocery stores and many others.

There are many inducements. We do not have tornadoes, our summers are moderate with the thermometer seldom going over 100 degrees and the winters mild with a cold snap at very long intervals. The snow fall is light. Ella Saylor high school student essayist, Dec. 22, 1898.

The yearly precipitation is 3 inches, the annual mean temperature 50 degrees. There are four live newspapers. Dec. 22, 1898.

Yakima county embraces about 5,580 square miles and is a little larger than the state of Connecticut. the annual rainfall is about 13 inches

North Yakima , the county seat and largest city is situated on the Yakima river about one and one-half miles below the point where the Natchez empties into the river and on the Northern Pacific railway. Nearly all of the streets are beautified by flowering locust and the tall Lombardy poplars. .

Prosser Falls, a thriving town is situated on the Yakima River about 50 miles from North Yakima. It is an important market for the large surrounding country.

The government maintains schools for the Indian children at Fort Simcoe. Fort Simcoe was built in 1856 and was used but a short time for a fort. Since then the residence of the Indian agent has been there.

Other places, smaller and of less importance are Kiona, Tampico, Parker, Kennewick, Wenas and Selah....

Last of the long roll to answer her name comes Yakima county, the thirty-fourth on our list, last but by no means least with her 5,760 square miles situated between the parallels of 46 degrees and 47 degrees north and the meridians of 119 degrees and 121 degrees and thirty minutes west. Yakima county is excelled in size by only one county in the state which is Okanogan. It's population is about 11,000.

Washington was settled in 1836 and the territory organized in 1853. It became a state in 1889. The population in 1889 was 349,390. Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles. Yakima Herald, Dec. 22, 1898.

Yakima

Location Area

Geographically Yakima lies between latitude 40 and 47 and longitude 120 and 121.

The county is bounded on the west by the summit of the Cascade mountains with an altitude of from 3000 to 5,000 feet; on the east by the Columbia river with an altitude of from 300 to 400 feet. At North Yakima, the center of population, the altitude is 1050 feet.

Topographically, Yakima consists of valleys, table lands and rolling hill slopes from the river to the summit of the mountains on the west. Yakima Herald, Feb. 21, 1895.

Yakima county contains 5880 square miles or 3,571,200 acres and is somewhat larger than the state of Connecticut.

It comprises irrigable lands in the central part of the county along the Yakima river and its tributaries, a portion of which has been reclaimed by irrigation.

The total area of land now under canals is 139,410. The total area of all irrigable lands in the county is 656,110.

From report of general land office, 1894: Total acreage 3,561,500; lands surveyed 379,658; unsurveyed 462,000; reserved 1,285,000-- Yakima Herald Feb. 28, 1895.

North Yakima has been given just a little bit of a call down by the geological survey man; it amounts to so little however that the average citizen would not be the difference between the actual conditions and those he supposed existed.

In a stone in the foundation of the city hall on the left hand side of the entrance on going in there is a small round copper plate bearing the statement that its location is at an elevation above sea level of just 1067 feet.

This was placed there many years ago and since then there is a supplement to the effect that anyone caught monkeying with the plate will be fined \$500. It has never been disturbed. But it seems that some one was slightly mistaken or else conditions have changed considerably in accordance with the theories of scientists regarding the alterations in topography of given localities.

About three or four months ago a party of engineers under the direction of O.H. Fittman, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey of the department of commerce and labor while staying for a short time in the city was given permission by W.L. Steinweg of the First National bank to place a copper belt in the doorway of the bank building, the locality of which they carefully measured and recorded. On Monday Mr. Steinweg received the following letter from Mr. Fittman.

"OO I take pleasure in informing you that the elevation above mean sea level of bench mark 2^B, a copper belt in the door sill of the stairway entrance of the bank building in North Yakima Washington is 323,8632 meters or 1062.541 feet--
The Yakima Herald, March 15, 1905.

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In the summer of 1853 David Longmire, the veteran farmer of the Wenas, then a stripling of a boy passed up the valley of the Yakima with a band of hardy pioneers, bound for the Puget Sound country.

He had come from the east across the plains and over the Rockies by the Oregon trail in one of those historic conveyances, the prairie schooner, the vanguard of the transcontinental railways pulled by a lusty team of oxen.

The mission of those with whom he traveled was to seek their fortunes in the unknown and unbounded Northwest. Although he did not remain here at that time, he has the honor of being the only white man now living in the county who visited the valley at that early date.

Other white men visited the valley before him and other people had made their homes here long before the dawn of history. The red man was the first to occupy the country for how long before no one knows. He lived in primeval style in great numbers along the streams hunting the hills for game they afforded and fishing the waterways that they may bring forth provender; and in a rude manner he cultivated sparse sub irrigated tracts in the fertile parts of the lowlands. These red men were the Yakimas, yet surviving with aboriginal tenacity.

When first seen by the white men the spirit and fire of their less unworthy brothers to the eastward still possessed them. The clothing worn was as scantier than when in after years they came under the more ameliorating influence of civilization. Extreme abbreviation in this respect was custom with them.

In the chronicles of the earlier travelers it is learned that a breech-cloth was the sole permanent covering of their bodies with a great blanket of deer or horse skin or other animal's coat in winter; and along with these were the fallals and furbelows

of war toggery, worn mainly to give them grace and elegance and a pompous appearance on dress parade or on the war path. Constant and increasing association with the whites effected a gradual ~~exchange~~ change in these ancient costumes till the transition from the aboriginal to civilized garb is only a matter of a few years to make complete.

The permanent camp of the Yakimas was then as now within the reservation bounds. In the winter months they lived clanishly under the great chief; but upon the approach of the warm season they divided into bands of various ~~numbers~~ under a sub-chief who had vicarious authority, and sojourned for the summer to the numerous ~~sojourned~~ streams and tributaries of the Yakima.

Indians of today claim that each of these tribal 100 bands had chiefs from whom the streams took their names. Thus they claim that Chief Selah lived on that stream with his followers Chief Moxee on the Moxee and so on.

This is an erroneous explanation of the origin of the names for all proper names of Indians and places had their origin in some striking characteristic of a place or locality. Thus we have it that Yakima means succotash garden or place where corn and beans were raised; Moxee means land of the little whirlwind; Aratanum, maid of the mountain; Toppenish, queen of the oaks; Wenas, small stream; Watachez, place of many tepees or Indian homes; Kittitas, white bluffs; Tacoba (now Tacoma) source or supply or flowing in milk; Selah, dry or shallow creek and so forth.

During these sojourning periods, if not engaged in foraging expeditions or wars, the Indians planted the ground to corn and beans and a wild grass besides attending a great number of horses. Fishing and hunting was not only a pastime with them but a popular regular business plied in the autumn season with the view of laying in a supply of winter feed.

By the year 1853 the Indians had learned much of the ways of the white man. Of the new things that had come into his life the one that appealed strongly to his susceptible nature was the white man's "fire water" which he was ambitious to secure at any expense to his moral status. He was a frequenter of the stations of the Hudson Bay company at Walla Walla and Vancouver and there he bargained away the peltries taken in the chase for the cheap goods the factors saw fit to give in exchange and on the sly, whiskey was secured as a necessary commodity in the business of hunting for furs.

These questionable transactions often led to serious troubles both among the members of the tribe and also among the more turbulent whites and between the two breaches of the peace were common. But time has brought about a radical change.

The Yakima of today is not the Yakima of yore. He is subdued in spirit and his wild nature is slowly ebbing away. Such is a brief account of the first occupants of the valley who are now playing an important part in its development under the wise and fruitful guidance of their more enlightened cousin.

The next inhabitants of the valley were the pious Jesuites who followed in the footsteps of the fur trader to spread the religion of St Peter among the heathens and the fur trader himself. In 1812 the Hudson Bay company succeeding the ephemeral Astor company ~~send~~ sent its men into central Washington to catch the fur-bearing animals and to strike up a trade with the Indians for the same. This stimulated the red man to greater effort than ~~he had~~ had been his previous aim in life; for his compensation was beyond the dreams of savage avarice but not justly proportionate with the returns of the great corporation that controlled the markets. The brown ridges and valleys and foothills teemed with wild animals that bore the finest kind of furs. The lynx, the sable, the bear, the wolf, the mountain goat, the coyote and others were of the

kind that furnished the product for the new industry in savage life; and for almost a half century a ruthless war was continued between man and beast. The Indian slayed and sent to market the result of his labors, receiving in turn the things that caught the fancy of his inexperienced eye, often ludicrous in the ~~so~~ extreme for uses he would put them to.

The Hudson Bay company worked the Indian for his worldly welfare; and during the time the missionaries worked for his spiritual welfare. It was a concerted conjunction of the ~~good~~ holy and ~~un~~unholy to take advantage of a new field of labor and both carried things to extreme.

When Mr. Longmire passed through the valley on his memorial journey two priests were stationed among the natives.

One was at Tumpico and the other was on the Selah. They were the successors of other missionaries who had long labored to convert the savage.

Other white men had traveled along the valley prior to '53. These were mostly prospectors, the fearless pilots of the trails leading to gold diggings who have trod almost every foot of ground in the continent seeking the way that leads to the treasure troves of nature. Some of those travelers, ~~stran~~ were the settlers of the west side of the Cascade and others were those strange castaways that roamed the wilderness because it was mysterious and among them were the trappers. But the most notable of all these pathfinders was a soldier, George B. McClellan, in command of a small body of men sent out from Walla Walla to cut a road across the Cascades. He completed this journey early in 1853 following the course of the Yakima to the Natchez and thence up that river to its headwaters and on to the other side by way of the Natchez pass.

McClellan and his men made this trip without accomplishing the

the primary object--that of cutting a way through the forests.

This task was too great for the small force at his command and it remained for the party Mr. Longmire was with to hew the tramontane way.

Such, in brief is the history of the people inhabiting or living in the Yakima valley prior to the first permanent settlement here.

There has never been a question as to who was the first person to establish a permanent home in the valley. This honor belongs to F.M. Thorpe (copy) deceased. In the spring of 1861 he moved with his family from the valley of the Klickitat now embraced within the boundaries of Klickitat county and staked a homestead in the lower part of the moxee district near the Yakima river. He erected the first dwelling, a log structure, on the site of his new home, securing his timber from the cottonwoods that grew thickly along the banks of the river. This building remained standing on the home place till a few years ago. Mr. Thorpe brought with him the cattle and horses from his Klickitat farm and entered into stock raising on an extensive scale. These were not the first cattle brought into the valley however for in the fall of 1860 Benjamin E. Snipes and Dr. D.B. Baker brought their stock from Klickitat to winter on the Yakima ranges; and perhaps they were the first white men to discover and recognize the value of grazing on this side of the range.

After Mr. Thorpe came the Armsworthys, Saxons, Splawns and Hensons (copy) with their families and stock to establish permanent homes. These families constituted the nucleus around which has grown the most industrious and enterprising community of any farming district in the nation. Up to the time of the railway development was slow.

The country was used practically for stockraising in which no industry nearly ever land owner was engaged. Only that land

lying within the region of sub irrigation was subjected to the plow and the seed of grain and garden vegetables. This consisted of a very small a reage along the borders of the streams. much of it was good grass land on which grew a native grass that made excellent feed for stock during the winter months.

Gradually the population increased with additions coming overland and bysea from the coast. Some were professional men, some were artisians and some were shopkeepers seeking a place to play their professions and trades. A field was opening for them by the rapid strides made in the development of the stock industry.

Around the country to the north of Union ^{gap} Gap in the vicinity of th Moxee at the mouth of the Ahtanum and fartherup the Yakima the population grew the thickest.

The only store for th first few years was kept by Sumner and O.D. Barker at S,mcœ to which place the settlers went to purchase their supplies. The necessity for one in the new settleme t was apparent to George Goodwin who came to the valley in 1865 and took up a homestead. He established the first store in a little log building wh ch he had built near the present site of Yakima City. This was in about 1869.

In 1872 George Goodwin platted a piece of ground on his homestead and named it Yakima City. The original of the plat was destroyed by the fire that burned the court records i 1882 but a copy is on file in the court ho se. Iⁿ the new town George Goodwin uilt the first frame dwelling house which he occupied.

Charles Schanno came to the valley in 1871 fro The Dalles, Ore. and erected the first frame business room that year in which he and his brother, Joseph kept a store. This building is now the Central hotel in N, rth Yakima but in a changed and improved condition ~~and~~ from what it was in the early days. Iⁿ this