
QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency during the past year.

The work of civilizing and christianizing a people who are so completely bound in ignorance and superstition is one that requires much patience and firmness. In looking back upon the past three years, and comparing the condition of these Indians then and what it is now, I can conscientiously say there has been a great improvement, both morally and religiously. Three years ago there was not a family among these Indians living in a comfortable house, and it was with difficulty they could be induced to adopt any of the habits of the whites that would benefit them. They looked upon every effort made to advance them with great suspicion.

Having been employed as teacher at this agency three years previous to my appointment as agent, I have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the habits and customs of these people, and also to observe the different influences brought to bear upon them. I must say the influences then exerted were not calculated to give the Indians confidence in the sincerity of those over them who professed to be their friends. Often the men employed were profane, and paid no regard to those principles of right and morality which should govern all, and without which they are unfit to teach others.

My experience with Indians has shown me they are close observers, and in order to teach them correct principles we must do so by a practical and consistent life. I have therefore endeavored to obtain the assistance of Christian employés, and thus form a society at the agency who feel it a Christian duty to assist these people in every way possible, and the effect of such a course is shown in the advancement made. The Indians are now contented, and several families are living in comfortable houses which they have built, with the assistance of the carpenter and other employés, and have many conveniences around them. The women are learning to make dresses, and do many kinds of housework, in which they are instructed by the white women at the agency; and the work is assuming a practical shape, from which I feel confident much good will result.

In addition to the land already cleared, there have been about ten acres more cleared this year, the Indians and whites working together. All the land of this reserve is heavily timbered, and requires much time and labor before it can be cultivated. Hay and vegetables yield very well if the season is favorable, but being so near the coast it is diffi-

cult to save hay or grain on account of the mists and fogs which rise from the ocean. There have been about ten tons of good hay (timothy) secured from the agency-farm this year, and the Indians have saved about five tons for their own use. The potatoes planted at the agency, and also those planted by the Indians, are badly injured by the potato-rot, which has prevailed for the last two years; consequently we can expect but a small crop if they are not all destroyed.

Since the enlargement of this reservation, which now includes the Quets River on the north, I have visited that portion of the reserve. The river is small, but affords a good supply of salmon, upon which the Indians depend principally for subsistence. They also raise some potatoes, but the failure of that crop for the last two years has been discouraging to them. The land is covered with a heavy growth of hemlock and spruce on the upland, and vine, maple, alder, and spruce on the river bottom, which is quite narrow. The distance from this agency to the north boundary of the reserve I judge to be about sixteen miles, the only route to which is by the ocean beach, bordered by huge bluffs of rock from 100 to 200 feet high, and can only be traversed by persons on foot, at a low stage of the tide. The country in the interior is of such a character that a road could not be made without a large expenditure of time and money.

The tribes of Hohs and Quillehutes are still living upon lands north of the limits of the reservation. I have conversed frequently with them upon the subject of residing on the reserve. Although they express themselves friendly, and willing that the whites should occupy their land, or so much of it as is fit for settlement, they did not understand when they signed the treaty that they were giving up their homes. They are very peaceable, and in several instances have been of great assistance to individuals who have been wrecked and cast upon their coast, always treating them kindly.

There are but few settlers in that country, not more than five families, and letters from them assure me that the Indians are not troublesome, but in many ways are of assistance to them. Those Indians frequently visit the agency, and receive medical attention when needed. Each of these tribes speak a different language, and converse with each other through interpreters.

In further consideration of the above subject I respectfully refer you to the second and third articles, pages 1 and 2, of "Treaty of Olympia," made with Quinalet and Quillehute Indians, ratified March 8, 1859.

These Indians are quite ingenious; the men in the manufacture of canoes, spears, and other instruments used by them in procuring a living from the sea and rivers, and the women in making baskets, mats, and rugs which they use in their houses. The lack of a market renders this branch of industry of little profit at present.

The difficulty attending the transportation of all supplies to this agency is another great obstacle to the different branches of industry. Our only harbor is thirty miles south of this place—Grey's Harbor; and as it is yet unsurveyed, vessels do not come in. I am, therefore, compelled to get supplies from Olympia, hauling them in wagons a distance of forty miles, over roads that are impassable in the winter for teams, to the Chehalis River, and shipping in such boats as can be obtained to Point Brown, from which place they are hauled by the Government teams thirty miles up the ocean beach, being obliged to make the drives as the tides will allow. A portion of this road is also impassable in the winter, rendered so by heavy storms. For this reason it is important that all supplies be secured not later than October, in a sufficient quantity for six months.

In regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the resident physician, who has the confidence of the Indians, and is very successful in the treatment of diseases incident to this climate. A number of Indians not belonging to this reserve are furnished with medicines from this agency; they are from bands living on the Humptolup River and in the vicinity of Shoal Water Bay, many of which have intermarried with this tribe. If a sufficient sum could be appropriated for the purchase of medicines and hospital stores it would aid very materially in the work of civilization.

There has been a vacation in the school during the months of July and August, to allow the children to assist their parents in gathering and drying a supply of berries for winter use. As confinement during the hot weather is very tedious to the children, I deemed it to the best interest to allow the vacation, the teacher being employed during that time in renovating and making such repairs as were required about the school-premises. The scholars have made good improvement; they are learning to read and write, some reading quite well in the Testament. They are all young, but one being over twelve years of age. They are very diffident, and it requires much patience to overcome this. They are obedient, and live very pleasantly together. The school is again opened, with an attendance of six boys and seven girls, who live at the school, and are under the care of the teacher and assistant, who are well qualified for the position. The prejudice against the school which has existed among the older Indians is being overcome, and the school is now in better favor with the Indians than ever before. The appropriation for its support is sufficient at present, and I shall endeavor to use it to the best possible advantage.

The recent act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, requiring all able-bodied male Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform services upon the reservation

in payment for supplies, I feel confident will prove beneficial. I have adopted that rule with the Indians under my charge, and they work well and are better satisfied with the same goods than when they were given.

I have expended the balance of beneficial funds in my hands for such goods as were needed by the Indians, and issue them in compliance with the above law. As that fund belonging to the agency is small, I feel confident this is the best way to use it.

I am confident if the present policy is carried out, and the different religious denominations will take hold of the work intrusted to them with determination and faithfully discharge their duties, God will bless the efforts being made, and many who are now ignorant and degraded will become good men and women.

I refer you to the reports of physician, teacher, and other employés.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting and instructing the Indians in building, the blacksmith in making and repairing tools, with such other work as was required, and the farmer in hauling supplies to the agency and instructing the Indians in clearing land and farming.

A feeling of confidence and friendship exists between the employés and Indians.

In conclusion, it shall be my endeavor at all times to carry out the intentions and wishes of the Department to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENEY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs on this reservation, and of the Indians under my charge.

During the past winter and spring the tillable lands that had been surveyed into lots were assigned to those Indians who wished to cultivate and improve them. About forty availed themselves of the opportunity, comprising most of the able-bodied men living here. So large a portion of the land on the reservation is valueless for agricultural purposes that I was unable to give them large tracts of land. The amount given to each averaged about 15 acres, varying somewhat according to the quality of the land and the size of the family occupying it. They immediately set to work with a new energy, clearing and planting. With a portion of the annuity-money I purchased lumber, axes, and provisions, and supplied with food those who would stay at home and work for a given length of time. During the summer the carpenter has assisted them to put up thirty houses, most of them 16 by 22 feet, on the ground, and has nine more all cut out and ready to put up.

The Indians are much exercised about the title to their individual tracts of land. Evil-disposed white men who live on the borders of the reservation are continually telling them that when the treaty expires they will be removed from their homes and their land taken by white men. This discourages them very much. They are very anxious to have a paper from Washington which will secure to them and their children the land they are now settling upon and improving. I consider it of the utmost importance to the rights of the Indians that a good title be guaranteed to the Indian settler of the land he is improving. Only the Twanas have taken up land on the reservation.

The S'Klallams still object to coming on to the reservation. A portion of them near Dungeness, numbering about one hundred, have made up a purse and purchased a tract of land and settled upon it. They prefer to do so, and cut themselves off from the benefits of the treaty, rather than to move on to the reservation. Other bands have leased tracts of land and are residing thereupon. They live near white settlers, and support themselves by working for them by the day or month when they are needed, but lounge about their homes or catch fish when out of work. Their chief failing is their tendency to drink. Within the year, under my direction, they have organized a police force and have punished drunkenness among themselves quite severely, and with good effect. The Indians who live at the mills get money easily, drink badly, live fast, and die off rapidly.

The school on the reservation has been in successful operation during the year. It has been kept steadily for ten and a half months. The average attendance has been over twenty; total number, twenty-six. During the summer months the scholars have worked, under the supervision of the teacher, in the forenoons and attended school in the afternoons. In the winter months school has been kept both parts of the day. There are six weeks of vacation during the year.

The Indians on the reserve have cut and sold 1,500,000 feet of saw-logs during the year, at the rates of \$4.50 and \$5 per thousand feet. This work they have done entirely themselves, and with their own teams, not hiring any white help.