
INDIAN AGENCY, NEAH BAY, WASH.,
August 7, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I herewith transmit my second annual report of this agency.

The tribes under my supervision, *Makahs* and *Quillehutes* will, ere long, unless some powerful disturbing element interferes, become one people. The approach to this has been most rapid during the past year. Several cases of intermarriage have

occurred, while mutual good feeling and a strong desire for close unity is observable throughout. Both are an industrious people, with pursuits in common, interests more in common than ever before, and both are also extremely loyal to the United States Government, and obedient to its officers under whose immediate care they are placed. Add to this their friendly feeling toward the whites, whether strangers or whites of whom they have some knowledge, and the establishing of a mail route between the settlers in the Quillehute Valley and this agency; the close proximity of the tribes to each other (the nearest village of the Makahs, "Hoselt," being but 16 miles from the head village of the Quillehutes); the breaking down of the strong barrier of mistrust and jealousy which two years ago held them aloof from each other; all unite in bringing about the amalgamation with these two tribes, so assimilated and peaceably disposed; and if, at any future period, it should be the will of the government to move these Quillehutes on to the reservation, and into the midst of the Makahs, I am satisfied no force will be needed in their case; and although they are naturally endeared to the homes of their forefathers, and express constantly strong fears in this respect, yet I am certain, if the mandate went forth, they would be sadly obedient. And the day will come when this removal will be necessary, for the country they occupy is fast becoming settled; a long stretch of rich loamy prairie extends inland, and it is already dotted with the homes of several families of whites; and these people are sending forth, through the press and otherwise, glowing accounts of this section, while they are already driving their fat stock into the distant markets, and have an established mail route. There can be no doubt, then, that as settlers will surely come in, the necessity for moving these Quillehutes on to the agency will become obligatory.

I would state, however, that at present I think it would not be good policy to move the Quillehutes. There is, and will be for some time to come, sufficient room for both whites and Indians. The Quillehutes themselves give a passive assent to their country being settled, and were it not for the dread of removal, would be more than content, while the settlers need their services, and have no difficulty in obtaining them; in fact, it is to the settlers' interests that these people remain. Again, the Indians are exceedingly moderate, so far as land is concerned; they are not agriculturists, and the land needed by them is in the immediate vicinity of their homes. They are not a scattered people, but dwell principally in one large village, and close to the coast line, where they have on several occasions been instrumental in saving the life and property of sufferers by shipwreck, who invariably receive the greatest care and attention from them, even when expecting no remunerative return. I would therefore urge upon the government that the Quillehutes be permitted to remain in their present homes, and not to be removed on to the reservation until it becomes a necessity, as their homes are but a short distance beyond the limits of the reserve. An order for their removal was given some time ago, but was, happily for them, canceled.

AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS.

Of the agency farm, situated at Hobuck, and distant from the agency four miles, it may be stated that the sandy nature of the soil, and the want of fertilizing material will compel me to discontinue it as a farm, and to let the whole area become a stock range. I purpose breaking new ground at a distance from the present farm site, and nearer the agency, for any additional produce that may be required beyond what can be grown at the agency or Neah Bay Village. My crops at the farm this season will be unsatisfactory, and it would be folly to waste seed and labor another year.

The land under crop at Neah Bay Village and the agency (distant two miles from each other) will bear a better yield; particularly that portion cultivated by the boys of the Industrial School, and if the weather and the worms permit, I shall have a moderately fair yield. The spring weather was extremely late this year, and the humidity of the climate at certain seasons is a great drawback to crops.

With reference to agriculture by the Indians, the accompanying statistics will show a marked improvement in this direction, at least for the people. It should be thoroughly understood that agriculture with these tribes is not an absolute necessity, and will never be in great favor with them. This is not from any distaste for these pursuits, nor from habits of indolence; far from it. I question if the United States Government has in its dominions Indians more industrious than these Makahs and Quillehutes; but their industry tends in another direction. The ocean and Straits of Fuca, upon whose shores they dwell, gives them all they need, and with no niggard hand. The supply never gives out; and, above all, it is an immediate return for their exertions. Little as they have tried agriculture, they are aware that this industry has many drawbacks; that to clear, plow, and plant, meets at times with an uncertain harvest. The army worm and rust made havoc with the crops last year, and the same drawbacks are experienced this year; though so far not to the same extent; whereas to fish is to give them certain returns, and is moreover exceedingly remunerative. Whale, fur, seal, salmon, and dog-fish are the main features of their industries, and as they find a ready market, considerable sums are annually realized by them; and, being a race of fish-eaters, they take

by the line what small fish they require, with but little exertion. Viewing the case in this light, but little blame can be attached to them if they do not put aside the harpoon, seal-spear, and lines, for the plow, hoe, and spade. I am desirous to impress upon the department the fact that although I am strongly urged to stimulate my charges to turn their attention to agriculture, and although I have and am doing my best endeavors toward that end, I have, as above represented, so great an obstacle before me, the utility of which is so clear, that no amount of reasoning will make the one to supersede the other; and when the two avocations are tried and compared, the favor is so great on the side of their present industry (that of fishermen), that I or any other man would fail utterly to lead them optionally to agriculture.

The Quillehutes have made considerable progress in the way of buildings, several families have erected very neat houses, thus ignoring the old smoke-dried ranches; and it is to the credit of some of these people that they have not only adopted the white man's habits of cooking their food, and in the cleanliness of their abodes, but that whitewash on the exterior walls, and paper lining, give them a wholesome appearance; and as these people are very hospitable, the settlers, as they come and go, invariably occupy one or other of them; the Indians, proud of the opportunity to vacate for the time being in their favor, giving the whites, particularly the ladies, sole possession, with an abundance of new blankets. All this is very gratifying, and shows the good feeling existing.

These people have also considerable land under cultivation, and the increase is very marked since my last annual report. With reference to the foregoing remarks on Indian agriculture, I may qualify somewhat with the Quillehutes; for their fishing grounds are not so remunerative as those of the Makahs. Although they are a race of fishermen, they depend somewhat for subsistence on the kamas root, but not to any extent; however, it becomes a fact simple, that as their country contains kamas root, they have become habituated to it, and it forms a portion of their food to a limited extent. As the settlers are taking up the land most favorable for the growth of this plant, a substitute is looked for, and I think little difficulty will be experienced in inducing them to continue to increase in the cultivation of their land, if not to the extent of becoming farmers, certainly to a greater extent than will be attained by the Makahs living near Cape Flattery and the Straits of Fuca.

With the Makah tribe, no very marked improvement has been made during the past year in the way of houses. They have, however, done considerable in clearing land of the underbrush, fencing, etc., and they have more land under cultivation than last year; in fact, several of them have very respectable crops in the ground.

It is a pleasure to state that although the morality of these people is not of a very high order (the pernicious practice of free-love being somewhat rife here), I have, by punishment and otherwise, greatly reduced crime in this direction, and cases of infidelity are comparatively rare now. And another mark of progress is the number who wear citizens' dress. All, or nearly all, save the old of the tribes, are, particularly when moving abroad, suitably attired, and one no longer finds the men exposing themselves in a state of half nudity. This has been the result of moral suasion in a great measure, or threats of sterner measures.

Of religious elements there is little or none, beyond the inmates of the industrial school. Unhappily, their experience in this direction has not led to favorable results, and as this occurred before my advent I am in no way responsible.

The belief in native doctors or medicine men is fast becoming a myth among them, but their barbarous rites and ceremonies are still held, though with some attention to decorum, and these old-time ceremonies can only be eradicated with their further advancement, steeped as they are in superstition in good and bad spirits, who must by such rites be propitiated. I can state, however, their adhesion to these observances is very gradually but surely dying out, and is becoming yearly less demonstrative, and with the further advent of the whites and the school training received by many of the rising generation will eventually die out.

In January last, and in order to try and reduce the commission of so many petty offenses (before alluded to), I appointed five members of each village throughout the agency to act as elders or head-men, whose duty it is to try all cases not of a serious nature, the punishment in each case to be left for my final approval or disapproval. I find this acts admirably; it is a sure way of bringing offenses to light, therefore a strong preventive. It is also a great promoter of cleanliness and decorum in the villages. I strongly recommend it.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Two additional dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the employés have been built during the past year, and many substantial repairs have been done to the other buildings of the agency, which were fast falling into ruin. Much new fencing has also been made, also repairing of old fences; most of the buildings have also been repainted and otherwise renovated.

The agency has been long in need of a good supply of water; the department, however, kindly granted an appropriation for this improvement, and I have had a large dam made to confine the water from above; have built a large tank midway between the dam or reservoir and the buildings, laid 1,100 feet of wood water pipe, and carried an abundant supply of good water into the industrial school and agency premises. A well has also been sunk at Neah Bay Village, and a pump placed in position for the accommodation of the employés in that section.

The department has also granted an appropriation of \$1,000 for the erection of a hospital and the procuring of the necessary appurtenances, a need long felt, and which will be commenced as soon as material can be collected for the construction.

CATTLE-RAISING.

The government cattle of this agency are (per last return) 54 head with an increase during the fiscal year of 35 calves, but the greater portion of these stock are small, the larger animals having been killed from time to time for consumption by the industrial school. The Indians own a few head of cattle, also some horses, but until last year they made no provision whatever for them and the deaths overaveraged the increase. Last year, however, some attempt was made by them to cut and cure wild hay, and although totally insufficient, being their first effort in this direction, it was a fair beginning. I am endeavoring to stimulate them to fresh exertion this season (we are now in the midst of our kaying). These people don't care for stock, and their horses are of no use to them.

EDUCATION.

The untiring efforts of those under whose immediate supervision the industrial school is placed are bearing good results; a better, more honest of purpose, or attentive school of boys and girls it would be hard to find in any community. The school is a grand success, and its existence has been a blessing to the Makahs, and much of the good done is to be attributed to this institution; several who have now left school and have returned to the tribe can read and write fairly, and are possessed of other branches of knowledge most useful. Their voices have considerable weight with the tribe, and I should be most ready to increase the number of boarding-scholars (now 34) would the appropriation permit of it; so far as room is concerned, double the number could be accommodated.

The boys of the institution are taught all the out-door work and are instructed in the field and garden, while the girls are taught cooking, washing and ironing, making and mending of garments, knitting and darning, making butter, &c. In the school-room they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, the use of the maps, singing, and reciting, and the English language alone is spoken whether in or out of the school-room.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés in every branch of the service at this agency give me entire satisfaction. I may justly speak of them as well up in their duties, exemplary in their conduct, kind and patient where their duties bring them in direct contact with the Indians; and where the employés of an agency show such traits of character, it has a most beneficial effect.

There are three apprentices, two of whom are apprenticed to the carpenter, and one to the farmer, and of the advancement of these youths I can speak in the highest praise.

LOYALTY.

I have stated that the Indians of this agency are most loyal to the government. During the war with the hostiles in Oregon last year, these people knew as much of it as we did. Several of them can read, and as they had access to our weekly papers, the young men of the tribe capable eagerly perused them. Their sympathies were entirely with the government, and although General Howard, commanding the Department of Columbia, wrote me that it was currently reported emissaries from the hostiles were tampering with the tribes on this side of the mountains, I am satisfied none ventured among these people, for, such is my faith in their fidelity, they would have handed them over to justice.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The physician's returns show the following: Births, 22; deaths, 13; number treated during the year, 590, which last number (590) include all cases receiving medical aid.

It is difficult to obtain the number of births and deaths with any accuracy, as the

villages of the Makahs are scattered and at a distance, and the Indians are adverse to giving account of these transactions.

In conclusion, I would insert the following meteorological record, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Jas. G. Swan, inspector of customs and voluntary observer at Neah Bay for the United States Signal Service. I subscribe it here to show the department the extreme humidity of this climate, and it may be taken as a fair average of each year's occurrence.

Meteorological record.

	Temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-fall.
	<i>Mean.</i>	<i>Mean.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
1878.			
October	40.31	30.00	12.76
November.....	41.00	30.41	19.71
December	37.67	30.13	8.48
1879.			
January.....	30.20	30.05	13.93
February.....	38.00	30.00	24.35
March.....	44.02	28.86	23.82
April.....	45.00	30.19	7.68
May.....	50.66	30.17	7.14
June.....	54.66	30.27	1.49

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.