
QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 10, 1886.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 1, 1886, I respectfully submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1886.

This reservation, as shown in my last annual report, has an area of 224,000 acres, is situated in Chehalis County, Washington Territory, latitude $47^{\circ} 21''$, longitude $123^{\circ} 15''$, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

CENSUS.

This agency has ten tribes, or remnants of tribes, under its jurisdiction, of which number three only have their villages on the reserve, viz: Hohs, Queets, and Quinaielts, the remaining seven, the Chepalis, Oyhut, Humptulips, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsop, and Georgetown tribes, have their villages more or less distant from the reservation, and are widely scattered. The following exhibit gives name and population of each as rendered in my census returns of June 30, 1886:

Name of tribe.	Males.	Females.	General total.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children, school age, 6 to 16.
Hohs	30	31	61	20	23	14
Queets.....	41	44	85	27	33	13
Quinaielts	50	57	107	33	40	16
Chepalis	3	2	5	2	2	1
Oyhut	20	16	36	13	13	5
Humptulips	9	7	16	7	7	2
Hoquiam	8	8	16	7	7	1
Montesano.....	9	7	16	8	7
Satsop	7	5	12	7	5
Georgetown	36	33	69	25	26	14
Total	218	210	423	149	163	66

The Hohs are 25 miles north of the agency, the Georgetowns 50 miles south, and the Satsops 43 miles southeast of the agency, the country to the north being inaccessible save along the shore at extreme low water, or by canoe, and not even then without some danger in scaling the projecting headlands on the one hand, and from the breakers on the other.

CONDITION AND PURSUITS OF THE INDIANS, AND THEIR DISPOSITION TOWARDS THE WHITES.

The Hohs,

living 25 miles north of the agency, are more or less nomadic; between their village and the Quillehutes, north of them, trails exist, and they are as often to be found dwelling with the latter people as at home. In the Quillehute country are quite a number of white settlers, with whom they have more or less intercourse, and I have yet to hear of a single case of bad blood between these people and the whites. If at any time there has been trouble, I am satisfied the Hohs of this agency have taken no part in it. The difficulty of reaching this agency (there being no regular trails) renders visits from these people few and far between. At times throughout the year some of them put in an appearance for needed annuity supplies. They are decidedly a peace-loving people, and hospitable towards their white brother at all times. The white settlers in the Quillehute country are of a superior order, and this in a great measure tends to make the Hohs no undesirable neighbors. They subsist by sealing, fishing, hunting, and in cultivating small patches of land, or in laboring occasionally for the aforesaid whites of the Quillehute Valley.

The Queets,

10 miles south of the Hohs, are the most primitive of the tribes connected with this agency. They have had little or no intercourse with the whites, if we except the Government employes of the agency; an occasional visit from the agent, or an occasional visit by them to the agency, to have supplied any needed want, is all the white intercourse these people have had. At the present writing, however, their condition is much improved.

A day school has been erected in their village; a competent Indian teacher is living in their midst and salaried to instruct their children; and so great was their desire to have their little ones receive instruction, and in their own village, that, on being made aware the agent had solicited the Department in their behalf, they at once went to work in the forest and hewed out the lumber necessary for a commodious school-house, and solely by the tedious process of maul, wedge, and ax, and they only quitted their labors when their school-house was completed, the Government furnishing doors, windows, nails, locks, &c., and the necessary furniture the Indians could not manufacture, and school material. This school-house is no log-built affair,

but a creditable building, the boards used in the construction being as neatly surfaced as though coming from the mill. I may add, their school is well attended, and the scholars are progressing, considering the short space of time, very favorably.

These people, like the Hobs north of them, subsist by hunting, fishing, and in cultivating small patches of land. In fact, some of them have very fair-sized patches, which are looking well. They are a very simple, well-meaning people, very much attached to their little ones, and will hide with them in the mountains or suffer any privations rather than give them up to a distant school. I have found it a difficult matter to induce them to give up any of their little one to our boarding school at the agency, and I cannot other than commend the opening of the day school in their midst. A shy people, spite of all these years, trading their pelts with Indians of other tribes, they have until very recently, as I have stated, kept aloof from the whites. They are at last, however, brought to see that by carrying their skins to the white man they get a better price and obtain substantial comforts in return, instead of the canoes, beads, and other trifles too often palmed upon them by the Indian trader. Of the

Quinaielts

of the agency I can only state, as in my last report, they are under the immediate eye of the agent and his employés. In fact, the agency is in the midst of their village. They are well-disposed towards the Government and the whites generally: give little trouble to my police force or to myself, if I except their strong belief in the medicine-man; to all acts of persuasion or force, to every effort to lessen the evil, there is a dogged resistance. Nothing can apparently change them. All are firm believers. There is not an exception. If I could find any method that would be accessible to their deeply rooted superstitious natures, if I could secure one family to depend wholly upon the white physician, and not mar the good with the evil of their abominable incantations, I should be but too glad; it would at least be a big stride in the right direction. They are not a healthy people; they are full of bad humors. Very many are scarred on face, neck, and legs by old syphilitic sores. They are unclean eaters, and when away from the strict measures enforced at the agency are alike unclean in all their habits, and their sexual relations are quite the opposite of exemplary.

There are some families who do act in their houses as though white influence had been brought to bear upon them, whose houses and surroundings are clean, whose tables are spread with a cloth, and embellished with crockery, knives, forks, and spoons, and with bed chambers no one need hesitate to enter; to whom dirt appears as obnoxious as to the white man. And yet, let sickness enter any of these families, and if there be a difference, or that one is a bigger heathen than another, it is the man and woman with the white man's ways. Some have been inmates of the school, have been taught cleanliness and general usefulness, and against them there can be no complaint save that of heathenism, after all the instruction and good example, but which nothing can eradicate in this generation, I fear; it may perhaps in the next.

As regards improvements made in other ways, I can safely state that a great many of them are very industrious; far from civilized yet certainly, withal they have had had white instructors for a quarter of a century.

It is the great aim of the Government, and a wise provision, that the Indian shall be instructed to become self-supporting. The majority of these Indians would have no difficulty in becoming so. To induce them to cultivate land, which these Indians do not to any great extent, the country, in the first place, is not favorable to cultivation, save in places, and away from the rivers, from which their chief source of subsistence comes. Their rivers teem with fish, the ocean gives them valuable furs, and the forest meat and pelts. They do not hunt very extensively, yet game in the interior is abundant; therefore, if they were so disposed, they might make a very handsome sum by hunting alone. But, it may be asked, if the reservations were broken up, or these people removed, what then? Then, I don't know. All I wish to urge upon the Department is the fact that so long as abundance can be obtained by little labor, and by labor congenial to the Indian, he will prefer it to heavy manual labor, uncongenial, and with uncertain results. I say uncertain results, because in this section of country crops fail at times, and of late years the issue uncertain; and it is no hard matter to discourage an Indian who takes up an industry he has no great liking for, and which no generation of his people ever undertook. Agriculture should be undertaken by the Indian, and every inducement thrown out to urge him to it. He may not be able to follow his present mode of life, his present method of subsisting for many years; hardly likely. The white man is fast covering the whole surface; but the difficulty in bringing this home to the Indians, favored by nature as these are, is very great.

Many of the young men of the Quinaielts labor a great portion of the year in mills and logging camps, residing at the agency during the winter only. Then, again, some of both sexes of the older members of the tribe leave the agency in the spring and

labor for the whites on farms, in fisheries, and in oyster gathering, &c. It will be seen, therefore, but few save the old, crippled, and sick are at home to cultivate for themselves, and these do cultivate quite extensively. The agent and the employes render every assistance in their power to induce the Indians of the agency to labor in the field, and in order to still further carry out the wishes of the Department in this respect, I have solicited the Department for an additional farmer during the present fiscal year to enable me to render more assistance to those of my charge living at a distance.

The Oyhut Indians

are, some of them, away from home a great part of the year in mills and logging camps, or are engaged as fishermen on the Columbia River by the whites. During the winter they turn their attention to sea-otter hunting, or in furnishing game to the distant markets. A few are owners of small craft, and are engaged as freighters along Gray's Harbor and the towns on the Chehalis River. The small remnant of the

Chepalis Indians

live by cultivating the soil, raising all they need for themselves. They likewise labor for the whites as opportunity offers.

The Humptulip and the Satsop Indians

live by tilling the soil and in raising stock; these people are, some of them, very well off.

The Montesano Indians

are located in or near the city of that name, and earn a fair living by manual labor.

The Hoquiams

are all engaged in the mills and logging camps; in fact, the greater number have logging camps of their own.

The Georgetown Indians

living in the midst of the whites, are for the most part employed in some occupation, though not always stationary, changing about from one kind of employment to another; at one time logging, at another, fishing on the Columbia River, or oyster gathering. Their habits may be said to be somewhat migratory, though always at labor of some sort for the whites. There are a few who live by farming on a small scale, and in fruit raising. The Government planted a school at Georgetown for the benefit of these people, and placed a teacher there to instruct them; but the school had to be closed, owing to slim attendance, and the plant transferred to the Queets village.

By the above showing it will be seen the majority of the Indians of this agency are thrifty; and that if thrown upon their own resources these would not be vagabonds upon the face of the earth. They are an acquisition to the whites, who readily engage them. That there are some who are shiftless is certain, but they are in the minority, and are of the older members of the tribes in general, to whom anything like advancement is repugnant. Of these are the medicine-men; and if only their vile influence over their people could be broken no further difficulty would be felt. There is an entire absence of feuds or depredations committed by these people upon the whites, and the petty grievances among themselves are easily settled.

CRIMES.

No crimes have been committed on this reservation during the year. Beyond trifling disputes as to ownership of land or other property, easily adjusted, nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet of the agency. Gambling, once so prevalent here, has entirely disappeared.

POLICE.

The Indian police force, 1 captain and 5 privates, have given me (save in one instance) entire satisfaction. The member referred to I discharged for disobedience and laziness.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings at the agency are in a most dilapidated condition; in fact, the employes are living in buildings so old and rotten that they may be considered dangerous. The boarding-house girls' sleeping quarters and the quarters of the physician and cook (all under one roof) are neither wind nor water tight. Dwellings situated as these are, immediately upon the ocean beach, and exposed to all violent storms, should be substantial, or at least safe to reside in. During the recent heavy storms the physician, and the teamster and his family had to vacate their quarters and seek shelter in Indian houses, there being no Government buildings they could remove into. The attention of the Department has been frequently called to this fact, and something should be done, and early, to meet this want.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The unusual heavy storms and high tides of last winter, whereby the sea made inroads, and floated away or demolished some of the Indian houses at the agency, leveling the Government fences, and introducing huge drift logs into our midst, necessitated a large amount of new fencing; in fact, the greater part of the fences were old and built of spruce, a wood which soon rots. I determined therefore to make all line fences entirely new and substantial. At considerable labor I had my Indians go to a distance and split out cedar stakes, and by driving these a foot in the ground and at 4 inches apart, and nailing them with a ribbon at top, I have completed 172 rods of fence no storms can level nor breachy cattle break through.

I have also built a new lean-to stable at the Oyhut warehouse for the accommodation of the agency team, the old stable being intended for two horses only, and was moreover no longer tenable nor safe.

The great want felt at the agency is lumber. Not a foot of lumber of any kind has been received for any improvements for years, if I except a few planks picked up along the beach, and probably thrown or washed from the deck of some vessel or wreck. The difficulty in reaching this agency is so great that the item of lumber in my estimates has not been thought of.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The only means of communication with this agency is by water to Gray's Harbor, thence by team along the beach, and at low tide. Some portions of the route are excellent; but a good deal of the way (30 miles) is through soft sand and shingle. A dangerous and high bluff has to be crossed at some 4 miles from the agency, the ascent and descent being at all times risky. Both sides or slopes of this mountain road, as it is called, are of loose gravel, which needs constant attention, owing to slides and fallen timber from above. The top of the bluff, some three-quarter mile across, is swampy, and for the most part kept corduroyed. Extreme high tides invariably fill in the roadway at the foot of the ascent on either side, and, owing to this, not a monthly return of irregular labor is submitted without showing some work performed on this troublesome piece of roadway.

The storms of last winter washed out in places along the beach and for considerable distances all sand, leaving nothing but a roadway of jagged rocks, and necessitating the unloading of the teams, and the carrying over of all freight. Even with these precautions, on two occasions the agency wagon was broken—at one time an axle, at another the reach.

Three rivers have also to be crossed by the wagons, which are a source of annoyance during the winter months.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES.

There has been, and is still, considerable sickness among the horses on the reservation. It was first observed with some of the Indian ponies, but too late to prevent three of the agency team horses taking the disease, evidently contagious. By careful nursing, however, the Government horses are fast recovering. At one time I feared the disease was glanders, and reported the circumstances by letter to the Department, a copious discharge of thick, greenish-yellow matter from the nostrils, a hacking cough, and with the least exertion the same action in breathing as with animals troubled with the heaves, being the symptoms.

SURVEYS.

The boundary marks of this agency, laid out several years ago by survey, are, from fire and other causes, completely lost; and as the whites are pressing hard upon us on the south, especially in the matter of timber claims, that portion at least (the southern boundary) should be resurveyed.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

As yet, no court of Indian offenses is in force at this agency. No Indian will serve as a judge in said court, and be connected with any case wherein the medicine-men figure, and it is in just such cases as their services are needed that they do figure. Nothing can shake them from the belief that their doctors can kill whomsoever they please by certain conjuring acts, and not unfrequently I have been appealed to by some terrorized dupe, that so and so tells him such a doctor is working bad tamamas to kill him, his wife, or his child; and as invariably I find there is nothing in it. To punish the originator of the report is all that can be done.

INSPECTION.

Inspector E. D. Bannister made a careful inspection of this agency in January last.

SANITARY.

It is a piteous sight to see many of the young children, from infants in arms up, suffering from loathsome syphilitic sores, for these people are all more or less diseased, and the worst feature is, that none of them will submit to lengthy treatment, required in such cases. The physicians have tried times out of number, but unless an immediate cure is effected in all ailments they become suspicious, and are apt to believe the medicines work more harm than good.

There has not been as much mortality during the past year as during the year previous, as the following will show :

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the births were 7, deaths 36; during the past year, ending June 30, 1886, the births were 8, deaths 10.

IRREGULAR LABOR.

No cash payments are made for irregular labor, and none but Indians of the agency have been employed; all freighting by Indian teams, wood and fish supply for schools, road and bridge work, clearing of land, harvesting, interpreting, laundry work, &c., have been paid in supplies, footing up a total as follows:

Labor on account of schools	\$665 20
Labor on account of agency	748 43
Total	1,413 63

The above labor for schools also includes clearing, getting out of lumber, and building of school-house by the Queets Indians, referred to in my brief characterizing of the Queets; also building of new stable at the Oyhut and the getting out of the material.

CROPS.

The Government hay crop this year will exceed any crop for several years past, but the root and vegetable crop generally will be poor. With reference to the hay, I have labored to increase my hay grounds. The old meadows are worn out, and in order to obtain suitable land I have of necessity to go a distance of 4 miles from the agency. The same may be said with reference to the whole of the land at the agency; it is exhausted, and I cannot accumulate fertilizing matter in sufficient quantity to be of material service. This is one reason of my vegetable crop being a partial failure. Then, again, the vermin infesting the plants have been very troublesome this year, doing much damage, and the salt water, covering the land during the high tides of the winter, may also have helped. Certain it is that considerable of my potato and carrot crops have been destroyed by blight. All this is very discouraging, as no pains has been spared to insure good crops. The increase of stock demands it, and I may add, that the limited amount of patronage and of forage at command necessitates the greater portion of the stock being kept at a distance of 9 miles from the agency, else I could secure more manure wherewith to resuscitate the worn-out land. The haying season, so far, has been remarkably good, although crops are much later than on previous years.

CLEARING NEW LAND.

I have, as before stated, cleared a portion of land 4 miles up the Quinaielt River, and am desirous of clearing about 8 acres more, at a cost of probably \$200. I have already

had a road cut from the river to this new land, and am now busy hauling considerable of my hay crop along it to the river, whence it is conveyed by scow and canoes to the agency, the waterway being good. A temporary barn has likewise been erected on the spot to shelter the hay until it can be brought down the river.

STOCK.

The school herd consists of 1 bull, 10 cows, and 13 calves and yearlings. Seven of these calves have been the increase during the year. There is also an old work-ox I am endeavoring to fatten for beef.

EMPLOYÉS.

The white employés of the agency are a physician, teamster and farmer, teacher (boarding school), matron, and cook; of Indian employés, a teacher (day school), mail-carrier, and a laborer. During the year there have been three changes—that of physician, teamster and farmer, and mail-carrier, the first two by resignation, the latter by discharge.

SCHOOLS.

This agency has a boarding and a day school; the first situated at the agency, with 27 scholars; the latter at the Queets village, with 20 scholars. In both schools there has been some sickness during the year, with one death in the boarding school. The boarding school has an accommodation for 30 scholars, the day school 40 scholars.

The scholars of the boarding school are well behaved, obedient to their teachers, and attentive in their studies. At out-door instruction they perform all labor assigned to them with cheerfulness. Unfortunately there are but 5 large school boys capable of actual manual labor, but all, large and small, take an interest in field and garden work very gratifying to myself and those having them in charge. All the school crop has been put in by them and cultivated. There are also 5 large girls in the school, who, with the matron and cook at their head, make and repair all garments, do all ironing, cooking, bread and pastry making, cleaning, &c., the small girls assisting to the best of their ability.

The day school at the Queets' village has been organized just one year, and has made very praiseworthy progress. I am sorry the Indian teacher has concluded to resign his position, and that I am necessitated to submit the name of another, whom I shall have to take from the boarding scholars, providing the Department approves the recommendation. It is a fact worthy of mention that hitherto the Indians of this agency have been adverse to the schools; but the disposition shown by the Queets of the agency, as shown in this report, has a most healthy outlook, and it would seem there is a break in the dark cloud of ignorance and superstition. Another thing to be remarked is, that the people whom one would imagine would be the last—the most primitive—were the first to show a great desire for education. The Quinaielts have always been somewhat antagonistic to the schooling of their children, notwithstanding those children were fed, clothed, and well cared for.

It must be remembered, in conclusion, there are but 66 children of school-going age, wards of this agency, and that 47 of these do now attend the schools, and that the condition of some is such that they are no subjects for any school.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.