six years, and now we have a church there of over one hundred members, in which nearly every family is represented and ministered to by a native preacher, supported, in large part, by themselves; and, encouraged by aid from abroad, they are now engaged in building a house of worship, doing a large part of the manual labor with their own hands. By their own labor these Indians have earned the means to pay for securing their homesteads. They have built log-cabins on their separate claims and planted their patches of corn, many of them digging up the ground with the hoe and spade. But it must be many years before they can attain to a comfortable competency with their limited means and inexperienced hands, as every experienced farmer well knows. And the object of this paper is to solicit from the Government some aid in the way of stock and farming implements. This, we believe, the Government should be very ready to grant for the following reasons:

1st. It is in accordance with treaty stipulations. These Indians were parties to the treaty between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868; ratified February 16, 1869; proclaimed February 24, 1869. Of the names signed to that treaty four are among this colony, viz: Old Flute, All Over Red, Iron Dog, and Big Eagle.

Article VI of said treaty gives these Indians authority to take homesteads and not debar them from the rights of the treaty, the last clause of said article being in the following words: "Any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizenship, and shall, at the same time, retain all his rights and benefits accruing to Indians under this treaty."

The treaty goes on to provide most liberally for all Indians adopting the civilized mode of life. Article VIII specially provides for supplying them with seed and agricultural implements, and this is what they most of all need.

2d. The encouragement held forth in this treaty was one great motive in leading these people to break tribal influences, so deleterious to improvement, and adopt our democratic civilization. Is it not base tyranny to disappoint them? They are the first Sioux, if not the first Indians in the United States, to adopt the spirit and life of our American civilization. They have of their own accord done just what the Government has been for generations trying to get the Indians to do. And now will this Government refuse the helping hand which it promised? To our shame, it has for two years refused. And why? Because the Indians exercised a little American independence, and said, if we become civilized it is necessary for us to break up tribal relations and settle down like white men. The Government chose to put on the strait-jacket and say, "No! you must become civilized under the old tyrannical chieftain, supremacy, and customs as you have them." This was something the child the Government had been so long laboring to generate could not understand.

3d. We do not ask for them every provision of this treaty, as we believe it is not necessary; but we do ask that the Government supply them liberally with farming implements, and we suggest that the following items for each family would not be any superfluity: one yoke of oxen, one wagon and log-chain, one plow, one cow, one scythe, one fork, and one hoe.

It might not be best to make the whole appropriation one year, but they should have some help, say $5,000, immediately. As they have no agent, we suggest that it would be most appropriate, under the present policy of the Government, that whatever is appropriated be expended under the direction of the secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who have instructed these Indians so long, and with which mission so large a number of the Indians are connected.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1871.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report on the condition of Indian affairs in Washington superintendency, a district of

country lying between 45° 30′ and 49° north latitude, and between 117° and 125° west longitude.

It is with regret I am compelled to state that upon assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, after reinstatement, a noted change for the worse was everywhere visible, there having been a retrograde movement in the last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers, sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violence to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress toward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian.

The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an auxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advantage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the superintendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

SURVEY OF RESERVATIONS.

The need of an appropriation for the survey of the different reservations becomes more apparent every day; as railroads are tending this way, and settlers constantly coming in, disputes are continually arising

as to the boundaries. I would also recommend an appropriation (see my estimate for funds for first and second quarters, 1872) to survey in severalty the Tulalip and Lummi reservations under the Point Elliott treaty, the Puyallup reservation under the Medicine Creek treaty, also the S'Kokomish reservation, under treaty Point no Point, the Yakama reservation, Yakama treaty, and also the Chehalis reservation; the title to be vested in the Indians.

HOSPITALS.

I would urge the making of an appropriation for all the reservations (except the Yakama, that being supplied) of at least $2,000 for the building and furnishing of a hospital, as it is almost impossible to administer medicine with any degree of success to Indians living in cold, damp huts; and not unfrequently the medicine is not taken, or not taken as directed, and the beneficial results expected are defeated when the Indian loses faith and returns to his sorcery or ta-man-a-mus. Hospitals are found absolutely necessary in cities, garrisons, and in the field; then why deny them to the Indian?

TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

The reservations under this treaty are the Tulalip, Port Madison, Lummi, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot, and are under the supervision of the Catholics—Rev. E. C. Chirouse, sub-agent.

TULALIP RESERVATION.

At this reservations are the Government buildings, comprising agents and employés' dwellings, shops, schools, and a very neat church, where service is regularly conducted. The reserve consists of a little more than one township of land, valuable principally for the timber thereon; there is, however, about 1,200 acres of swamp-land, mentioned in my former reports, which, by proper drainage, could be made a productive farm, thereby placing these Indians forever beyond want. In order to reclaim this land an extra appropriation of about $1,000 for this specific purpose would be necessary.

SCHOOLS.

The schools for the boys and girls, numbering full fifty scholars, are a complete success, and could be made more useful if an additional fund was appropriated; for, as it is, many who are equally entitled to the benefits have to be turned away simply because of the want of funds. Very great inconvenience is felt, and beneficial action restricted, by reason of want of room in the schools. It was hoped, from the tenor of the circular dated December 25, 1870, that an appropriation would be made for the improvement and enlargement of the agency buildings, not only here but elsewhere. I have no doubt that if the agent is properly supported by the Government it will not be long before a marked improvement is wrought.

PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

This reservation consists of about 7,000 acres, heavily timbered. The Indians are Catholics principally, are very industrious, attend church

regularly in a neat edifice erected by themselves, where service is conducted by one of their own number when a priest is not present. They own cattle, and are engaged in cutting and selling saw-logs on their own responsibility, Mr. G. A. Meigs, of the Port Madison mills, purchasing the same from them, he having, by his upright, honorable dealings, secured their entire confidence, and been of incalculable benefit to them, and also to the Department. No employé is stationed here for the want of funds. I would recommend an appropriation of $1,000 for the payment of one.

LUMMI RESERVATION.

This reservation comprises a fine body of land, and the Indians are contented and industrious, raising every thing they need. Many of them work in the coal mines and hire out to the neighboring farmers, receiving the highest wages. They own a large number of cattle, horses, hogs, chickens, ducks, geese, &c. A good substantial church has been built, and daily service presided over by an excellent old chief, David Crockett; besides they are frequently administered to by different Catholic priests, nearly all the Indians being of that denomination.

This reservation should be given to the Indians in severalty, as they are entirely capable of managing a little farm for themselves, and all are anxious and eager to have their lands surveyed into small farms, that each may know what belongs to him.

SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

This reservation is described in the treaty as comprising the southeast peninsula of Perry's or Fidalgo Island, and has been, and is still, the source of much vexation and trouble, and voluminous correspondence with the Department. Taking the map of this reservation, as laid down by Governor I. I. Stevens, who made the treaty, there can be no doubt as to the boundaries; but it is asserted that the map, as made by Governor Stevens, and filed in the land and surveyor general's office, is incorrect. A survey has been made lately, which describes a bay never before shown, running far up into the island, (see accompanying map marked A;) and it is contended that this is the narrowest point, and that the initial point should be taken from the head of this bay. Accepting this as the boundary, it would throw all the settlers in the northwest portion of the peninsula off the reservation. I present this matter for the consideration of the honorable Commissioner, hoping that it may be speedily settled. I am of the opinion that Governor Stevens knew what he was doing, and had his map made in accordance with the understanding had with the Indians.

About seventy-five Indians live here, the most of whom are worthless and degraded. No employé resides there, as the agent was obliged to take him away for service on the Tulalip.

I repeat my former recommendation, that the reservation be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the treaty under which it belongs, and the Indians transferred to the Lummi, they being connected and well acquainted with the people of that reservation, and no difficulties would arise by reason of their removal.

I would also recommend, in justice to these old settlers, that they be given the preference over all others in buying their homes, many of them having lived there for the past ten years.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

The title to this reservation is of a doubtful character. It consists of two sections situated near the forks of Green and White Rivers, and was formerly a military reservation; was transferred by the last commander to the Indian Department and has been held by it ever since. In 1868 many rumors came to me, by letter and otherwise, of anticipated trouble with these Indians, as it was in this section where the Indian war commenced before. On account of surveying this section of country, and the whites threatening to take claims immediately on the forks of these two rivers which was claimed by the Indians, I deemed it advisable to take the land in the forks of the rivers mentioned as an addition to the reservation, and by so doing, no doubt, avoided trouble. What I did I reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it was apparently approved, as I heard nothing more about the affair.

Emigrants are now coming in and the same trouble is again threatened. I would ask some definite information on the subject.

A small church has been built on the reservation by the Catholics, and occasionally the people are gathered together for worship by a priest.

Sub-agent E. C. Chirouse, who is in charge of all the reservations under the Point Elliott treaty, has devoted the better part of his life to the amelioration of the condition of these Indians, and there can be no doubt of his integrity and honesty in conducting the affairs of his agency.

MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: Puyallup, Squaxon, and Nisqually. I would again call attention to the fact that the Indians under this treaty are without an agent. After the resignation of Agent Howe the Point Elliott and Medicine Creek agencies were placed under the charge of one agent. It however was found impossible for a single agent to attend to the duties of both, and, therefore, the Medicine Creek was taken under charge by this office.

The last Congress appropriated funds for the pay of sixty-two agents, six of them for this territory, whereas we have only three full agents. I most earnestly recommend that an agent be appointed to this agency.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

At this reservation, on the Puyallup River, where it empties into Puget Sound, are all the Government buildings, and where the employés reside. It contains about 23,000 acres of land, much of which is excellent, and a portion covered with fine timber. Mr. B. Barlow, the farmer in charge, is an able energetic man, and has accomplished much more in the short time he has been there than I had expected.

SCHOOL.

The school, under the charge of Mr. Thompson, numbers at present only eleven; is quite creditable, the children having progressed quite rapidly. Arrangements are now being made to increase the membership to about twenty-four, taking an equal number of either sex. Great need is felt for a suitable house, the present structure being totally inadequate.

I would most earnestly recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for the

building of a school-house. Many new buildings have been erected by the Indians during the past eight months.

SQUAXON RESERVATION.

This reservation is an island some twelve miles distant from Olympia; it contains but little good land, and is only valuable for its timber. About one hundred Indians live there and at Olympia, and, with a few exceptions, are degraded. No employé lives among them, it being thought advisable to concentrate all that force at one reservation.

As in my former reports, I would advise the survey and sale of this island for the benefit of the treaty to which it belongs, viz, Medicine Creek, and the removal of the Indians to the Puyallup, where there is plenty of land for all, and where their relatives reside.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

This reservation contains about 5,000 acres, which is principally prairie, almost useless for agricultural purposes, but affording good pasturage for sheep; there is, however, some good land in the Nisqually River bottom, where they raise wheat in considerable quantities, also potatoes, turnips, carrots, and oats. Many of the Indians are good workers, and are employed by the surrounding farmers. Others are shiftless, spending much of their time on horseback, wandering from place to place, visiting relatives and acquaintances.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

This reserve is by far the best in the Territory, being about forty by sixty miles in extent, and is well adapted for farming and grazing. It has been assigned to the methodist denomination, and James H. Wilbur, the agent, is an energetic, zealous man, well adapted, both mentally and morally, for the position which he occupies, his knowledge of Indian character having been obtained by long experience among the people of his agency. He has built churches, which are well attended, the service being conducted by native preachers. No school has been in operation since the reinstatement of Mr. Wilbur, for reasons given in his report, he, however, expects to reopen the school on an extensive scale, when much good will no doubt be accomplished. Although the reservation is far behind what it was two years ago, when Mr. Wilbur was relieved, (see Agent Wilbur's report,) I am satisfied that by his thorough knowledge and understanding of the situation all lost ground will soon be recovered, and the marked improvement made conclusively prove the present Indian policy a success.

I would recommend that the lands of this reservation be surveyed and given to the Indians in severalty.

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION.

This is the only reservation under the treaty of Point-no-Point, and is under the supervision of the Congregationalists, Edwin Eells, agent. It is well adapted to agricultural purposes and the Indians raise quite extensive crops; there is also an abundance of excellent timber, from which they are, under the direction of the agent, realizing handsomely from the sale of logs, they doing most of the work themselves.

I would call attention to letter, inclosing map, dated March 5, 1868,

in which I proposed a small addition to this reservation. The ground asked for is high land, situated along the water, and used by them for winter quarters, the ground on the reservation along the river overflowing at certain seasons and being damp and wet in the winter.

The school has not been a success, but I think under the management of the present agent, a zealous and earnest man, something will be accomplished.

I would recommend that this reservation be surveyed and given to the Indians in severalty.

MAKAH RESERVATION.

The only reservation under this treaty is situated in the extreme northwest of the Territory, and at present is presided over by E. M. Gibson, of the Christian Church, a very estimable gentleman, who, I think, is devoted to the business undertaken by him, possessing good health and full of the missionary spirit. I expect much good to result from his administration. The Indians are a bold, hardy race, getting their subsistence principally from the ocean, and caring but little about tilling the soil, and it is with the utmost difficulty they can be persuaded to work for the small wages of $1 or $2 per day, while they not unfrequently make as high as $40 by taking the fur seal.

The buildings are good, but not of a sufficient number for the wants of the employés. The school building is ample and every way suited to a male and female school. So far the school is not a success, but Mr. Gibson is sanguine of making it so.

Much has been written and said about this reservation. Some ten persons have taken claims, and assert that it was by permission of the late agent, Captain J. H. Hays. Two of these claims are on the original reservation, and the balance upon the extension made by late Agent Webster, the same having been surveyed and reported to the Department. On this extension are all the employé buildings, farm, farmhouse, barns, roads, &c.; in fact, for years the Government money has been expended on this addition. The parties taking these claims cannot plead ignorance, for nearly all of them have been employés on the reservation, and are now attempting to appropriate to their own use the improvements that they have been paid by Government in times past to make. Without this is decided to belong to the Indians, there would be no land for cultivation or pasturage to graze cattle. I cannot think that Governor Stevens would so far stulify himself as to provide in his treaty with this people for an agricultural and industrial school, and give them nothing but barren rocks. For particulars I refer to the report of the agent, also the accompanying map.

QUINAIELT RESERVATION.

This agency is under charge of the Methodists, G. A. Henry sub-agent, an earnest, Christian man. It is progressing, though not enough time has passed to make any very marked change. The school is doing pretty well and bids fair to be successful. The strong prejudice against sending their children to school is being gradually broken down, and scholars are slowly coming in. The plan of trying to make a farm on the prairie, where the agency houses were first built, has been abandoned, it being found entirely too wet. Ground is now being cleared along the river bottom, and farming has been conducted with considerable success. I look for great improvement in the condition of these people under the administration of Agent Henry.

INDIANS PARTIES TO NO TREATY.

The Indians under this head reside in the northeast and southwest portions of the Territory, and those in the northeast are in charge of W. P. Winans, farmer in charge; an assistant farmer and a physician are also employed.

The importance of making some arrangement with these people for a surrender of their lands daily becomes more apparent as emigration sets in. Many of them have settled on valuable tracts of land and are good farmers, raise extensive crops, make good improvements, and own stocks of cattle and horses.

Peace has thus far been preserved by means of a liberal policy, distributing agricultural implements, blankets, seeds, medicines, &c., among them. With the influx of population these people are being crowded out, and some of them have had their places taken from them. I fear trouble will arise if some understanding is not had for a peaceful surrender of their lands, as constant rumors and complaints are reaching me.

The accompanying able report of W. P. Winans, farmer in charge, gives a full history of this people, and the map a correct idea of the extensive country now occupied by them.

In my annual report of 1869 I recommended as follows, viz:

> That a tract of suitable dimensions, including the fisheries south and west of the Hudson's Bay trading-post, (Old Fort Colville,) be set apart, and in the event that the pending negotiations shall result in a surrender of the possessions of that company to the United States, that the buildings now occupied by the company be reserved as agency buildings. Kettle Falls, near this station, is a favorite salmon fishery, where thousands of Indians resort every year during the fishing season, and this fact makes the locality all the more valuable as an Indian reservation. This reservation should be at least forty miles square, and should be located west of the one hundred and eighteenth meridian, and north of the forty-eighth parallel.

Since that time the negotiations spoken of have been completed, and the Hudson's Bay trading-post now belongs to the United States, and I would urge the setting apart of this tract of land as a reservation.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

This reservation contains about 5,000 acres of land, most of which is excellent for agricultural purposes. It is situated in the forks of the Chehalis and Black Rivers. The Indians living on the reservation and on the Chehalis River and its branches number about six hundred, and have never been treated with. They are under charge of a farmer and an assistant farmer, and are rapidly advancing in civilization. They raise quite extensive crops of cereals, also potatoes, turnips, peas, &c.; have cattle and horses in abundance; are excellent field-hands, and are extensively employed by the surrounding farmers as laborers, getting the highest wages.

The school-house commenced in time past by myself, and nearly brought to completion by my successor, has never been occupied as a school, on account of the lack of funds. I would ask an appropriation of at least $5,000 from the civilization fund, for the inauguration of a school for males and females.

I would also urge that Congress fix the status of this reservation. It was taken some eight years ago, surveyed, and all the settlers then occupying bought off by the Government, and has been used and improved as an Indian reservation ever since; notwithstanding, it has never been recognized as such by an act of Congress.

Emigrants possessing a knowledge of these facts have turned their attention to it, and threaten to lay claim to the same.

In conclusion, I would return thanks for the continuous courteous manner with which all communications had with the honorable Commissioner have been marked during my connection therewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

Tabular statement of the Indians in Washington Territory.

Treaty.	Date.	Reservations.	Agents.	Tribes.	No.
Point Elliott...	1855. Jan. 22	Tulalip, Swinomish, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Lummi.	E. C. Chirouse, sub-agent.	D'Wamish *et al*.....	3,600
Neeah Bay.....	Jan. 31 1854.	Makah	E. M. Gibson.....	Makah.....	680
Medicine Creek	Dec. 26	Nisqually, Puyallup, Squakson.	In charge of superintendent.	Nisqually, Puyallup, and Squakson.	1,210
Olympia	1855. July 1 1856. Jan. 25	Quinaielt.....	G. A. Henry	Quinaielt, Quillehutes *et al.*	560
Point-no-Point.	1855. Jan. 26	Skokomish	Edwin Eells.....	Sklallams, Skokomish *et al.*	1,000
Yakama	Jan. 9	Yakama.....	J. H. Wilbur.....	Yakama Nation....	3,500
No treaty.....	.....	Chehalis	Farmer in charge..	Shoalwater Bay, Cowlitz, Chinook, and Chehalis.	600
No treaty	.....	Fort Colville; East of Cascade Mountains.	Farmer in charge..	Colville, Pend Oreille, Oka-Nagan *et al.*	3,359
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,509

No. 2.

NEEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, September 1, 1871.

SIR: When I assumed charge of this reservation, on the 1st of June last, I found it in a very unsatisfactory condition; two of the employés were away—the farmer for the purpose of purchasing cattle for his own use, and the blacksmith for the purpose of cultivating land of his own. Upon their return I immediately discharged them and appointed others.

There were thirty-eight head of cattle belonging to the reservation; they were all grazing upon the prairie with quite a large herd of other cattle, and in the absence of the farmer it was almost impossible to tell which the Government cattle were, as some of them had not been branded; they were looking well and are in good condition now.

The buildings were very much out of repair, and presented rather a dilapidated appearance; they consist of a dwelling-house for the agent, a small house for the employés, a school-house, stable, canoe-house, and wood-sheds. There is also a farm-house, a tolerable good log barn, with comfortable cattle-sheds, and other out-buildings upon the farm, about three miles from the first-named group. The farm-house is in bad condition, and will require repairing before it is fit for occupation. I have had all the other buildings repaired, thoroughly whitewashed, and painted so far as I had material for that purpose.

In consequence of the lack of building-room, one apartment in the

house occupied by the employés has to be used as a blacksmith shop, and a part of the stable has to be used as a carpenter shop. The agent's house was built to be used as a carpenter shop, but was afterward converted into a dwelling-house; it is small and very inconveniently arranged. The agent under whose direction the buildings were erected never resided upon the reservation, and consequently there was no necessity for a dwelling-house for him.

The artisans' tools and agricultural implements were in bad condition, being rusty and some of them almost unfit for use; they were scattered over the place in a very careless manner; the plows are of a very old pattern, and would not be used by any respectable farmer of the present day.

A crop of about 18 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of oats, 2 acres of cabbages, carrots, turnips, and other garden vegetables had been planted, but had made but little progress, and the weeds had grown so thick and fast that it looked like a very successful attempt to raise a crop of that kind. The employés, and much of the time two or three Indians, have been at work almost constantly, plowing, hoeing, and pulling weeds, and we have succeeded in making a pretty fair crop, but not more than half what could have been raised had the seed been properly put in and attended to early in the season. I estimate the harvest as follows: Potatoes, 2,700 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; carrots, 75 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; cabbages, 1,000 pounds; oats made into hay, 3 tons.

It is impossible to know how many acres the Indians have in potatoes, as they are in little patches scattered ten or fifteen miles along the coast, but I should think at least fifteen acres. They are entirely unskilled in agricultural science, and do not produce more than one-fourth of an average crop; they know but little about using the hoe, and it seems almost impossible to learn them.

Most of the Indians have been away nearly all summer catching and drying fish. They have been peaceable and quiet excepting on several occasions when whisky was brought among them and a number of them became intoxicated. The whisky is generally brought here by Indians who live on Vancouver's Island, and with whom the Makahs carry on commercial and social intercourse. Many of the Makahs will not drink whisky, but most of them are very fond of it, and will drink whenever they can procure it, and, if not punished, would soon become unmanageable and dangerous. At present there is no way to punish them except to send them away to prison, which would involve a great deal of time, trouble, and expense. A block-house should be built at the agency.

A mild form of slavery still exists among them, and it seems almost impossible to abolish the system; those held as slaves fare as well as their masters, and will not leave them. I endeavor to convince them that they all have equal rights and privileges. They have but vague ideas of morality and religion; polygamy, pressing the heads of infants, and gambling are customs they cling to very tenaciously, and it will take some time to obliterate them.

The general health has been very good, but many of them are afflicted with scrofulous diseases which are so deeply rooted in the system, that they seem to be incurable in many cases.

When the agency was established, it was discovered that there was no agricultural land upon the reservation, and not even a suitable place for the erection of necessary buildings for the agency; therefore the agent recommended that the reservation be enlarged, in order that the provision in the treaty for the establishment of a farm for the

benefit of the Indians might be carried into effect. A survey was accordingly made (as I am informed) by direction of the agent, and a tract containing about 3,500 acres of land was added to the reservation, upon which there is a small marsh-prairie, which affords good pasturage for the cattle all the year, and without which they would have to be sold or otherwise disposed of. The reservation farm and all the improvements that have been made, with the exception of the school-house, are upon ground included in this addition to the reservation.

Recently several persons, some of whom were formerly employés upon the reservation, have taken claims upon this land, and have brought quite a large number of cattle upon it, and they have informed me that they would not have done so had they not been informed by my predecessor that they had a perfect right to take the land. The Indians claim this land, and most of them live upon it, and they will not relinquish it willingly; it is very embarrassing to me, as I have no authority to order them away, and they are encroaching upon what has always been considered a part of the reservation. It is a matter of actual and pressing necessity that the Government should settle the question as to whether this land, upon which most of the money appropriated for these Indians have been expended, is or is not to be a part of the reservation. Nearly all the arable land of the reserve is upon this addition, and without it nothing can ever be done by these Indians in the way of farming.

When I came here I found a poorly organized school of nine male scholars. There were only six in regular attendance, and they had made but little progress. They were able to read a little in the first reader, and spell words of three or four letters. I regard the school as the most important part of the Indian service, and have done all I could to aid the teacher in reorganizing and enlarging it; and although it is almost impossible to induce the children to attend, I have strong hopes that great improvement will be made during the coming winter. At present there are sixteen scholars in attendance. The parents, with few exceptions, do not want their children to attend school, or be like white people.

I think the school here has been more in name than in reality, as I do not find any of the older Indians who are able to read or write, and the moral influences of civilization have evidently never been brought to bear upon them.

Nature supplies them abundantly with nearly all the necessaries of life; consequently they do not appreciate what they receive from the Government. They are the most happy and independent people I have ever seen. They catch plenty of the finest fish, which they dry in great abundance for winter use. They take several kinds of shell-fish, which are unlike anything I have ever before seen, and which they eat with great relish. They catch a great many dog-fish, from which they make oil; and seal, from which they obtain both fur and oil, which they barter to the white traders for clothing, flour, and such other articles as they may need.

I would recommend that an appropriation of $2,500 be made for the purpose of building a saw-mill upon this reservation. With that amount a mill could be constructed of sufficient capacity to supply all the lumber needed upon the reservation, and for building houses for the Indians, which they greatly need. At present all the lumber used upon the reservation is brought a distance of more than a hundred miles. These Indians have no means for the conveyance of lumber except by canoes, which is extremely hazardous, and requires a great deal of time. If

lumber was easily obtained, they would all gladly build new houses; and if such buildings should be constructed as are actually needed upon the reservation, it will be a great saving to the Government in the end.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 3.

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION, W. T.,
August 31, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fractional year ending August 31, 1871:

On the 1st day of June, 1871, I assumed charge of the Indians belonging to this reservation. I found but very few residing here, not exceeding two hundred, and most of them very poor. Scarcely any planting had been done either by the Indians or on the reservation farm. The buildings on the reserve were in a dilapidated condition, two of them being entirely unfit to occupy. There were three framed dwellings and a large framed school-house barely fit to occupy, while one framed house, entirely unfinished inside, was filled with oats and rubbish, and one log-dwelling was occupied by an Indian, and leaked badly. The frame of a barn was up and partly inclosed, also a shed used for a stable. There were besides a carpenter shop, a blacksmith's shop, and a block-house. There had been in previous years near 100 acres of land cleared, set in grass, and otherwise cultivated, but half of it had been left to grow up to brush again and was entirely wild. The reservation farm proper contains about 25 acres. The Indians cultivate about as much more. The Indians say that, during the occupancy of this reservation by the military, this land was all taken from them, and in consequence they became discouraged from doing anything, suffered severely for want of food, and many of their animals perished for want of hay.

On my arrival here all the previous employés except the carpenter immediately resigned. During the month of June I filled all the positions except that of assistant teacher. A little gardening was then done. The houses have since been repaired and thoroughly whitewashed. The barn has been raised and prepared to hold the hay. About 50 tons of hay has been cut by the employés and safely housed, and near the same amount has been cut by the Indians on their own land. There will be near 600 bushels of potatoes on the reservation farm, and perhaps 200 bushels raised by the Indians. There is an orchard on the farm containing about —— trees, mostly bearing, also large quantities of shrubbery of various kinds. There will be a considerable quantity of apples, but I am unable to give anything like an estimate of the probable amount. The Indians who are here have been industriously at work getting out logs for the saw-mills, and have got out over 700,000 feet of lumber, bringing in a return of over $3,000, which has been divided among them after deducting the expenses for

provisions and feed of team, and 50 cents per thousand, which I have taken to make a fund to provide for the poor and needy.

The school I found in a very deplorable condition. Only five boys were in attendance, and they were nearly destitute of clothes. There were on hand no supplies of any kind, nor any dishes or utensils for cooking, nor any funds to get the necessaries for carrying on the school. In this condition of affairs I directed the teacher with his boys to assist in the work on the farm and the building a large proportion of their time. I found, also, that the management of the school had been such that the Indians were very averse to sending their children to school. Proper treatment and time is all that can overcome this feeling on their part. There is also need of more room for the proper carrying on of the school. At present there is not a good audience-room on the place, nor any sitting-room for either the boys or the girls.

Over 600 of the Indians belonging to this treaty reside at distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles from here. This they are allowed to do by the treaty. For this reason it is impossible to give anything like a correct statistical statement of them or their products. The tables forwarded in connection with this report are necessarily meager and unreliable, being purely from estimates made on no basis whatever but the merest guess-work.

During the summer a destructive fire accidentally caught in the Indian village, destroying the tenements of forty-five persons, also considerable amounts of property in the way of household goods, clothes, &c.

In conclusion, I would say that the condition of the Indians is such that their advancement must be necessarily slow. The fact that by the terms of the treaty they are allowed to roam about so much to get fish, upon which they chiefly subsist, militates greatly against their settling down to habits of civilized life. It also brings them in contact with unprincipled white men, who do not hesitate to sell them liquor, and commit other vices which bring on premature disease and death.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 4.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Fort Simcoe, August 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, which, owing to the short time since I resumed my duties as agent, will not be as full as might be desired.

I entered the Indian service first as superintendent of teaching, in the fall of 1860, and as Indian agent in 1864. From the first I have had but one idea in respect to the true import of the service. I have known the common sentiment of the country regard the Indian race as doomed to extermination; that it expects no high results from the appliances of the Indian Bureau, in the way of ameliorating either the moral or material condition of the race. So deeply seated and universal is this feeling that it is useless to try to make anything of an Indian more than

an ignorant savage; that all direct and positive endeavor to instruct and benefit him, is scouted as a vain and foolish attempt; and out of this feeling grows a tacit justification in the minds of Indian officers not only, but in the mind of the country generally, of that loose and inefficient, not to say dishonest, way of conducting the Indian service which has brought it into so great disrepute. The argument is, if the Indian will be savage in spite of the most faithful and honest appliances of the means appropriated for his benefit, then it were as well to divert those means to the political and personal advantage of those to whom they are intrusted. This argument has given rise to practices in the administration of the affairs of the department that have entitled it too often to the opprobrium of a political machine, and the appropriations by which it is manipulated to that of a corruption fund.

I have always taken direct and practical issue with this popular heresy. I believe, and always have believed, in the manhood of the Indian, and in the possibility of elevating him to a high state of civilization. The fact that the Government service has so generally failed in his improvement is no mystery to me. Looking at the question from a Christian standpoint, I cannot see how the result could have been different from what we see it; nor do I find the failure chargeable to anything inherent in the Indian character. True, he is ignorant, treacherous, and cruel by nature; he is destitute of moral character; he is poor in every respect. He needs everything that enters into the comforts of civilization, but his first great want is character. Failing to give him character, all material gifts but hasten his degradation, and render his future destruction more positive and complete. I repeat, the first great want of the Indian is character. As a Christian teacher, I have believed in the possibility of giving him this first indispensable condition of civilization. I have known I could inspire virtue in the Indian only by the plain, open, unequivocal manifestation of virtue on my own part in all my intercourse with him. I entered the service in the first place as a Christian teacher, and have since endeavored to administer the affairs of the agency on Christian principles. I would as soon put wolves among sheep, or rattlesnakes among children, as immoral men upon an Indian agency. Reformation of moral character has been the great point at which I have aimed. When I contrast the condition of the Indians of this agency with what they were eleven years ago, when I first came among them, I find the result of my labors a perfect justification of my theory, in respect to the possibility of giving to the Indian race the comforts and respectability of civilized life. From the time I took charge as agent in 1864, to the day of my suspension, and turning over to Lieutenant J. M. Smith, September, 1869, all branches of business on the reservation were marked with progress, and the work of moral reform, though slow, was gradual and certain. From that time to my resuming my duties, January 1, 1871, every interest, material and moral, was waning.

Employés were paid for services long before reaching the reservation, and with the influence they exerted in dancing, swearing, drinking, and card-playing, the interests of the reservation were rapidly declining.

The cattle belonging to the Indians, when I left the agency, numbered 1,600. The natural increase would have been about 600. When I returned there was not more than 350, old and young. These cattle were worth $25 per head; add 600 to 1,600 and you have 2,200, at $25 per head, making $55,000; deduct the price of those found, $8,750, and you have $46,250 loss in latter; or, say nothing of the increase, and take 1,600 head at the price above, and you have $40,000; deduct the price

of those I found when I resumed my duties as agent, $8.750, and it makes the loss in cattle $31,250. This is a fair index of how other things were managed under the administration of my predecessor for sixteen months.

Had the Indians been protected against dishonest traders from without, and a species of robbery within, they might to-day stand up and compare property with white settlements of the same number, and show equal wealth.

Some of the Indians that were doing well when I left the agency, under the military administration left their farms and the reservation, and did not return until last spring. There was a universal dissatisfaction with the better class of Indians under the administration of Lieutentant J. M. Smith.

I am pleased to say that the Indians professing religion, numbering about 300 at the time I left, maintained their piety amid their persecution, with but little loss.

Schools.—When I left the reservation, I turned over to my successor $1,200 school fund. The annual appropriation was $3,200, making $4,400. On resuming my duties, I found no school, only on paper. The boarding-house that had been used for the convenience of the school was changed so as to make it impossible to gather the children. The funds appropriated for schools had been used in other ways. There was no lumber to fit up any other boarding-house, and no food to subsist the children or funds to clothe them, so I was obliged to defer the opening of the school until we could cut and haul logs and make lumber, sow seed and reap a harvest. Our school-room and boarding-house are being put in order, and in a few weeks we expect to open a school upon an enlarged plan.

On entering upon my duties as agent, I found a destitution of wood for the station, but little stock of any kind for the shops, and business of all kinds near a stand-still. As soon as I became acquainted with the employés and the general condition of things on the reserve, I determined to make changes, and in less than one week I relieved six of the employés I found when I came. We were destitute of seed to sow, and the Indians were destitute of seed and food.

Money furnished.—With money furnished by the superintendent, we purchased seed for the Indians and for the agency farms, thereby inducing many of the Indians to return that were away, and are now industrious, and have reaped a harvest sufficient to meet their coming wants.

Breaking land.—We have broke about 100 acres of new land for the Indians this season, worth $300.

School farm.—During the summer we have put the school farm in good condition, dug a drain of more than half a mile, and grubbed out about 15 acres of very excellent land, at a cost of $250.

Wheat raised.—At the department farm we raised 800 bushels of wheat, worth $1 25, $1,000.

Oats.—We harvested and thrashed 500 bushels of oats, worth 75 cents, $375.

Corn.—One hundred bushels of corn, worth $1, $100.

Hay cut and hauled.—Seventy tons of hay have been cut and hauled, worth $10 per ton, $700.

Straw stacked.—Sixty tons of straw have been stacked, worth $3 per ton, $180.

Coal burned and hauled.—We have burned since January, 1871, 1,200 bushels of charcoal, worth 25 cents per bushel, $300.

Potatoes and vegetables.—These are not harvested, but we have raised enough for the uses of the agency.

Repairs of agency buildings.—During the season we have repaired the dwelling-houses of the employés, the school and boarding-house, at an expense, at least, of $500. We have built one house for an Indian; labor worth $100.

Mills.—The reservation mills are in good running order. I have given them this season a general overhauling. We have put in a new wheel at the saw-mill, and made other repairs, at a cost of about $250.

Harness-shop.—Some of the boys that have been in school in years past have been instructed in harness-making, so that now they are capable of cutting and making team-harness for the agency teams and for the Indians. During the first and second quarters these Indian boys made twenty-eight sets of team-harness, which have been issued to the Indians. All the repairs of the harnesses for the agency teams and the Indians are done by the Indian boys.

Wagons.—I have been obliged to purchase three new lumber-wagons, as our old ones were not sufficient to do the work of the agency. The destitution of timber to build wagons, and the great amount of repairing there is to do on the Indian wagons, make it inexpedient to put up new work here, as the wagon-timber would have to be transported 165 miles.

Catholic mission.—There has been within a few years a Catholic mission established a little over the line of the reservation. They succeed in drawing off a few of the Indians and instructing them that marriages solemnized, baptisms administered, and religious instruction given by the agent is invalid and should not be regarded. It seems to be the object of those in charge of said mission to keep the Indians, so far as they can, in a feverish and dissatisfied state. This teaching is doing the Indians an injury, and tends directly to keep them from settling upon the reserve; to make and keep up a difficulty between the Indians and the white settlers around the reservation. Petitions, numerously signed by the settlers around said mission, have been sent to me, complaining of the Indians, and urging me to put a stop to their congregating at that place. I think there is not more than one in ten belonging to this reservation that sympathizes with them, though Colonel Ross, in his *knowing* report of last year said, "three-fourths of all the Indians were Catholics." There is more danger of difficulty between the whites and Indians from this quarter than all others put together.

Indian labor.—It will be seen by our monthly reports that very much of the work of the agency is done by the Indians. My object is to bring as many of them into the service as we need to accomplish the business of the agency, with as few white men to instruct and assist in the work as is allowable. This gives them the knowledge they need, makes them industrious, and furnishes means for their subsistence and general improvement. In conclusion, I have to say, give the Indians the amount of means appropriated by the Government from year to year, give them agents and employés whose examples are worthy of imitation, instruct them that it is honorable to work and to pray, and you start them upon an upward grade to civilization, and to become sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, living without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 5.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 20, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of this agency since it has been under my charge, which has been since the 1st of last April. I can add but little, having already given full details in two former reports, which I forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs through you.

It is to be regretted that the Hon. Mr. Brunot and yourself, during your recent visit to this place, had no time to see Priest Point, the birthplace of our Indian school and the finest portion of the reservation. I regret, also, that you could not have shaken hands with our regenerated and truly Christians of Port Madison reservation, who were anxiously looking for you, and were ready to salute you with a hearty welcome; but, notwithstanding, I think the honorable president saw enough to convince himself of the miserable state in which I found the agency, and I need not repeat.

When I first took charge, the Indians asking me what I would do for them, I said, "Wait and see;" that I did not want to make too many promises, lest I might disappoint them.

Now all, both good and bad, express their satisfaction in saying that they were very glad, and are very happy to see their new farm opening, their saw-mill nearly ready to saw lumber, and to hear that their small grist-mill is on the way here from San Francisco. They seem to be especially well pleased and much encouraged in seeing that they get every cent of what they make in working on the reservation, and many of them, finding that they can make and save more on the reservation than anywhere else, are well pleased, and prefer to stay at home and abandon their former meandering life.

I hope I will be able to begin draining the marsh this fall and continue the work next spring, if not possible in the winter. All the Indians express their earnestness to assist me in the work.

I have the same employés I had when you were here; but Mr. Spithill, our farmer, has sent in his resignation, to take effect at the end of this quarter. I must state that his leaving the service will be a misfortune to the reservation. He is a strict disciplinarian, and drives his work ahead with a great force, which are the principal reasons for the dislike the Indians cherish him. He is severe, it is true, but not unnecessarily so. Besides the regular employés, I have an extra carpenter helping on the building of the mill, and six other white men to help and teach the Indians to work properly and earn their own living. All those white men are of different religious sects, but they are all good, honest, and industrious citizens.

Our young Indians all say they would like to have a reservation with more prairies than this has. Those of them who have visited the reservations east of the mountains are charmed with them, and feel somewhat discouraged in returning to their heavily timbered and sterile-soiled country. They represent that their eastern or transmountain brothers can accomplish more in one month working their rich prairie land than they can do themselves in two years on their heavily timbered reservation. They are right in saying so; but, notwithstanding the great disparity of natural advantages, the willingness of our Indians to work encourages me to hope that, if time and means are given us, our Indian youths will in a few years be able to support themselves. The monthly reports of the employés will show you the amount of labor

which has been done since I took charge. As I do not know what crops were raised last year, and as this year crops were put in so late that they have not yet been harvested, I am unable to give you any statistics in relation to our agricultural or farming products, and will have to defer the matter until I send you my next fiscal report. Our old school-boys who have left the reservation are, generally speaking, better than other Indians. Some of them who live with the uncivilized Indians have become like them; but, as you have recently witnessed yourself, they do not easily forget their early discipline, and are easily induced to return to the paths of rectitude and virtue. In connection with this part of my report, allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for the assistance you have rendered me in returning some of those boys and other disordered Indians to the reservation and to duty.

On account of absence from the reservation for the purpose of attending matters at the Port Madison reservation, I have been unable to send this report sooner.

I remain your very respectful servant,

E. C. CHEROUSE,
Indian Sub-Agent.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 6.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September, 1871.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I commenced the duties of sub-Indian agent at this agency on the 31st of March, relieving Thomas H. Hay, the former agent. I found the agency in a condition much improved. In addition to the land partly cleared by my predecessor, we have slashed three acres. The Indians have cleared about eight acres, which, with the assistance I have given them, they have sown to oats and hay. I have also planted the agency farm in oats, peas, potatoes, and other vegetables. We have also raised sufficient potatoes and other vegetables for summer use.

I estimate the crops to be gathered to be as follows: Oats, 80 bushels; potatoes, 800; turnips, 200; beets, carrots, and parsnips, 100 bushels; cabbage, half a ton. We have cut 2 tons of timothy hay, besides about 6 tons of wild grass. The season has been unfavorable; owing to the late rains in the spring and drought during the summer, a portion of the crop was almost a total failure.

We have built an addition to the agent's house, also an office, which was much needed. A room has been added to the school dwelling for the accomodation of the girls. A wood-shed has been built, and the school-grounds inclosed with a picket fence.

The buildings for the employés are old and need a general repairing. The procuring of material for building purposes is attended with much difficulty, as the nearest saw-mill is sixty miles distant. The lumber used in building thus far is heavy fir, which was purchased by Agent Hill in 1866. The shingles and finishing lumber are got out by the employés.

The road over Point Greenville is impassable during most of the winter for wagons, being washed by the heavy tides and storms where

it leaves the beach, so that teams cannot get up or down. For this reason it is important that all supplies for the winter and spring should be secured by the 1st of November, as the teaming from Point Brown, thirty miles south of the agency, (where all goods have to be landed,) must be governed by the tides, which in winter is very difficult, and at times dangerous.

I would here call your attention to a circular letter, received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relating to the purchase of goods and freight thereon, there being no direct means of transportation from Olympia, where supplies for the agency are purchased. I am compelled to employ farmers and Indians in transporting goods to Point Brown. Goods shipped from Olympia for this agency have first to be hauled thirty-five miles over a rough road to the nearest point on the Chehalis River, thence by canoes thirty miles down the river to Montesano, where they are again reshipped in boats suitable to navigate Gray's Harbor, and landed at Point Brown at a cost of from $35 to $40 in coin per ton, and it is difficult to get goods freighted at these rates. For this reason I am unable to get goods transported and comply with the restrictions contained in the circular referred to. I would therefore respectfully ask for instructions on this subject.

I have succeeded in persuading the Indians to turn their attention to cultivating pieces of land, in which they succeed well. The land is covered with heavy timber and brush, and requires a great deal of labor to clear it up, but, when cleared, produces well. Many of the Indians will raise plenty of vegetables to keep them through the winter. The condition of the Indians living at the agency is much improved. They are in a better state of health, and more cleanly in their habits; are leaving off many of their superstitious ways, and are taking some interest in civilization.

For their sanitary condition I refer you to the report of the physician, who is a faithful employé, and is trying to benefit these people in health and morals.

Only a portion of the Indians belonging to this agency live on the reservation. The Qeetes, Hohes, and Quillehutes are still living on the rivers from which they are named.

The total number of Indians, parties to this treaty, as taken from last year's census, was 532. Since then, from the best information I can get, there has been 11 deaths and 18 births, showing an increase in their population of 7.

The school is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children are well-behaved, and making satisfactory progress in English. They are well fed and comfortably clothed.

A good feeling exists between the Indians and employés.

In conclusion, I shall endeavor to carry out the present policy, and assist the Department to improve the condition of these people.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of employés, statistical returns of education, farming, and crops of the reservation.

I have been without a blacksmith until since the 1st of August; consequently I have no annual report from that department.

Thanking you for the kind and courteous treatment received, both officially and personally, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. A. HENRY,
Sub-Indian Agent.

T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 7.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
September 11, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the school under my charge.

I took charge of the school on the 13th of April. I am, therefore, unable to report a marked improvement in the school-room.

I opened the school with an attendance of eight scholars present, others being absent with their parents. I have reasonable hopes of obtaining an attendance of fifteen scholars this winter, when their parents return from their excursions. This seems small in proportion to the number of Indians belonging to this reservation, but the inaccessibility of the tribes north of the agency is one of the causes of so small an attendance. In my opinion the mechanical arts and agriculture is of more importance than the other branches taught.

There has been built, with the assistance of the boys, an addition to the teacher's house, a large wood-shed, also a picket-fence inclosing the school premises.

We are clearing a piece of land designed for a school farm.

The assistant teacher has been employed in her department. The number of garments made during the quarter is as follows: 16 shirts, 8 coats, 12 pants, 5 skirts, 9 dresses, 6 sacques, and 9 aprons, besides some other small garments. The girls have been under the care of the assistant teacher, and have made some improvement in sewing, knitting, and housework. The health and conduct of the children have been good.

I have been employed a portion of the time in assisting in the several departments at the agency, as circumstances required.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. BYRD,
Teacher.

G. A. HENRY,
Sub-Indian Agent, Wyoming Territory.

No. 8.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
September 18, 1871.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit this my first annual report.

On assuming the duties of farmer in charge on this reserve the 10th of December last, I found the reservation in a dilapidated condition. The Indian farms were fenced with poles, not very well constructed, affording very little protection to the crops. The Indians had but few comfortable houses, many of them living in wigwams. The department buildings were as follows: one carpenter shop in very poor order; one blacksmith-shop in poor order; one school-house not in very good repair, and too small; two dwelling-houses for employés; there were two other houses formerly used by employés, but on taking charge I found them occupied by Indians, and in such a condition that it was necessary to have them torn down and reconstructed; one hay-shed, and a small

stable. The farming implements turned over to me were almost worthless, being worn out and broken. The carpenter and blacksmith tools were also in a poor condition.

The census taken by my predecessor, just before turning over to me, shows a total of four hundred and fifty persons belonging to this reservation; of that number at least two hundred and fifty were absent on my taking charge. This being the fishing season for the Indians, there are many of them temporarily absent procuring their winter supply of salmon; consequently I am unable to take the annual census correctly, but the number will not vary materially from last year. There are residing on the reservation at this time three hundred; absent from the reserve, fishing and working for the whites, about one hundred and fifty.

As winter was already upon us when I took charge, it was impossible to do much toward improving the reservation until spring. As soon as the weather would permit, I commenced repairing fences, employé houses, out-houses, &c. During the present year we have moved the dwelling occupied by myself over 600 yards, to a site safe from the winter's overflow; constructed a dwelling for teacher, moving the schoolhouse convenient thereto, making repairs to all the other employé houses, inclosing the different dwellings with picket fences, clearing away the old rubbish, and otherwise making many needed repairs. Since entering upon my official duties I have exerted myself and tried to persuade the Indians to locate and remain permanently upon the reservation, to build houses, open farms, and cultivate the soil, in order to make it their future home; to give up their roving habits, and apply themselves entirely to raising their own subsistence, so that they would be provided with the necessaries of life to meet their wants. I made every inducement to them to put in spring crops, in which I succeeded to a considerable extent. Many of them have labored under great disadvantages in putting in their crops, owing to a scarcity of teams. I will here state that there are but two yoke of cattle belonging to this reserve fit for use, and as many of the Indians have no teams of their own, it is impossible for them to cultivate much land. I would earnestly recommend that the Department furnish this reservation with twenty sets of harness for the use of such of the Indians as are desirous of farming and have no oxen or harness of their own. Nearly every Indian has horses, and if harness were furnished them, they would cultivate much more land. A majority of the Indians have been very industrious this year. The following is the number of acres cultivated by the Indians, and the estimated products: 49 acres wheat, estimated 882 bushels; 63 acres oats, estimated 1,890 bushels; 71 acres potatoes, estimated 10,650 bushels; 5 acres turnips, estimated 1,500 bushels; 4 acres peas, estimated 120 bushels; 9 acres barley, estimated, 270 bushels; 80 acres timothy meadow, estimated 160 tons; 10 acres garden vegetables; 291 acres, producing 15,312 bushels and 160 tons hay, besides cutting over 400 tons marsh hay, and gathering over 2,000 pounds timothy-seed, valued at 6 cents per pound. They have cut and sold 554,487 feet saw-logs, receiving for the same $2,495 19; 480 piles, receiving $720.

There will be a large catch of salmon this year, probably over 400 barrels. The number of stock belonging to the Indians on this reservation is 409 head of horses, 13 American brood mares, 15 yoke oxen, 21 milch cows, 47 head beef cattle, and 5 mules; besides, nearly every family has chickens, and many, in addition, have ducks and geese.

I think I can see a marked change for the better in the general appearance of the Indians at this reservation since taking charge; and I have no hesitation in saying that they are on the advance toward the

goal of civilization. Many of them have discarded every vestige of their former habits, and work on their farms with a zeal and industry that might be imitated to advantage by some of their white brethren. To these I have given every encouragement and afforded every facility requisite to secure success, that others might be induced to follow their example. I have exerted every influence to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, with, I am happy to report, very gratifying success. The practice has now almost entirely ceased, with the exception of a few, who are, I fear, incorrigible, and will continue the use of bad whisky as long as depraved white men can be found to sell it to them.

The health of the Indians on this reserve has been generally good. For further account of their sanitary condition I will refer you to the report of the resident physician, herewith inclosed. I would also refer you to the recommendations contained in his report. In the physician's opinion, as to the necessity of a hospital, I fully concur. The cost of building a hospital would be comparatively small. In view of this fact, and the great benefits the Indians would derive from this improvement, I would recommend an appropriation of $400.

The school, though small, is making considerable progress. This school, with a good building and proper appliances, will, I am satisfied, be of great benefit to the Indians, and tend greatly toward their advancement in the arts of civilized life. I would therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation of $800 for a school-house. I would also call your attention to the fact that there is no dwelling-house for the carpenter, and would recommend an appropriation of $400 for another employé house.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON BARLOW,
Farmer in charge Puyallup Indian Reservation.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 9.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, August 31, 1871.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report.

On the reception of my appointment as teacher to Indians on the Puyallup reservation, I proceeded there, arriving on the 7th day of March. I found the school had been suspended for several days. There being no house suitable for the teacher to reside in, I was necessarily compelled to move my family into the school-house.

The first duty assigned me was to assist the carpenter in erecting quarters for teacher, and move the school-house convenient thereto, and also building fence, hauling manure, planting garden for school, &c.

I organized my school on the 26th day of June, and up to the present time I kept it open, with the exception of one week vacation in the present month. I am happy to say that the scholars under my charge have thus far made commendable progress. The past quarter's experience has fully convinced me that many of the Indian children on this reservation are quite capable of acquiring education.

The only barrier to success, as compared with the average of white

children, is the difficulty of enunciating many of the sounds represented in the English alphabet. And being ignorant of the definitions of the words they learn and the sentences they read, the exercises do not possess an equal interest to them as to white children. I have drilled the children in this school in a way that is calculated to improve their pronunciation, and with very good success. During this, my first quarter, I have received into my school eleven scholars—ten boys and one girl—their ages varying from eight to sixteen years old.

The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. All are studying orthography except two, who are still unable to pronounce. The scholars under my charge are rapidly learning neatness of personal appearance and to perform duties connected with the farm and household. And in order to secure these benefits to them, I would respectfully suggest that there be in a suitable locality five acres of the reservation land set apart for that special purpose, cleared and fenced, and would recommend that $200 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the same, thereby enabling the school on this reservation to be a self-sustaining institution.

I would call your attention to the fact that the school-house is entirely unfit and inadequate to the requirements of the school. The walls of the house being made of old refuse undressed lumber, one inch in thickness, present many cracks and open places, and form but a very poor protection against wind and cold weather.

I would therefore recommend an appropriation of, say $800, for the purpose of constructing a school-house adapted to a manual-labor institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. THOMPSON,
Teacher.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 10.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT,
Fort Colville, Washington Territory, September 1, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of Indians under my supervision, they having never been treated with or placed on reservations, and reside within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the forty-ninth parallel of latitude crosses the Cascade Mountains; thence along the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and Methow River to the Columbia River; thence crossing the Columbia River, on a true east course to a point whose longitude is 119° 10′; thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the one hundred and seventeenth degree of longitude, (being the line of Idaho Territory;) thence north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to place of beginning. The Indian tribes living within these boundaries are the Methows, Okanagans, San Poels, Colvilles, Lakes, Spokanes, Calispels, and part of the Cœur-d'Alenés. The accompanying map will show what part of this district is occupied by each tribe under my control.

The Methows, residing on the river of the same name, number three hundred and ten, have never received any assistance from the Government, and desire to be furnished with agricultural implements. Most of them cultivate small patches of potatoes and corn; about one-third of their subsistence is derived from this source; the remainder from hunting, fishing, and root-digging.

The Okanagans, numbering three hundred and forty, reside on the Okanagan River and its tributaries; they have only four farms, on which they raise wheat, corn, and potatoes; they have a few agricultural implements that they received from this agency, but need many more; they depend mostly on fish, roots, and berries for subsistence.

The San Poels and Nespelums number five hundred and thirty-eight, and reside on streams of the same name, and on the Columbia River; make but little effort toward farming, they having but few small inclosures, in which they plant corn and potatoes. They have never received any presents from the Government, though frequently offered them by the agents; they tell me that they never will receive anything from the Government; that the land on which they reside is their land; that their fathers gave it to them, and, by accepting presents, they would give the Government a claim to their lands; that the United States has no authority over them; that God is their chief ruler. They are rich in horses and cattle; satisfied with their condition, their only fear being that the white man will settle in their country, or the Government deprive them of it.

The Colvilles, numbering six hundred and thirty-one, and residing on the Columbia, Kettle, and Columbia Rivers, have thirty-five farms; they raise wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, peas, tomatoes, and garden vegetables. About one-half of their subsistence is derived from this source; some of the farmers are industrious, and raise as good crops as their white neighbors; they reside near the agency, and have received more assistance from the Government than any other tribe in this district. This assistance, together with the fact that there are mills in Colville Valley at which they have their wheat and corn ground for consumption, is a great help in encouraging them to farm; the only mills in this district are in this valley.

The Hudson's Bay Company post, established in 1820, and situated on the east bank of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of Kettle River, and a mile above Kettle Falls, (the great fishery where the surrounding tribes get their annual supply of salmon,) was recently purchased by the United States, and, in the event that these Indians are placed on a reservation, would be one of the most suitable places in this district for the agency buildings, being near the falls where the Indians congregate, at the mouth of Colville and Kettle River Valleys, and at a point where the various trails meet. These buildings are now occupied by Angus McDonald, a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, who informs me that they are situated on his homestead claim. That part of this valley having never been surveyed, I question whether he can acquire any title as a homestead settler. Furthermore, Angus McDonald is simply an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the possessory rights of that company and title to these buildings was acquired by the United States in their purchase. I doubt whether his occupancy of these buildings will give him any title to them or to the land, and that he must be holding possession by sufferance of the Government.

The Catholic fathers established a mission in 1846 at Kettle Falls, called St. Paul's, for the conversion of the Indians; and in 1868 they established another, called St. Francis Regis, five miles east of the first.

They now occupy the former during salmon season, the latter being the chief mission for this tribe. The labor of the fathers is in the conversion of the Indians; they make no effort to teach them reading and writing.

The Lakes, numbering two hundred and thirty, reside on the Columbia, from Kettle Falls north; they have never made any attempt at farming until this year, and a very unusual high water in the Columbia overflowed and destroyed their crop. Losing their labor this year has not discouraged them from trying it again next year. This tribe subsist almost entirely by hunting and trapping; they catch the finest furs, and more of them than any other tribe in this district, which they sell to the traders, and purchase food and clothing.

The Spokanes, numbering seven hundred and twenty-five, reside on the Spokane River; they are divided into three bands, the upper, middle, and lower, with a chief to each band, and Garry as head chief; they have quite a number of farms, on which they raise wheat, corn, and potatoes. This year, for the first time, some of them have accepted presents, and been furnished with seed-wheat and potatoes, but a majority of them are opposed to accepting anything from the Government. About one-third of their subsistence is obtained by cultivating the soil, the remainder from fish, roots, and berries.

In 1836 a mission was established at Walker's Prairie, six miles north of the Spokane River, by Presbyterian missionaries, and a number of Spokanes were converted to Christianity. (The mission was burned in 1848.) A few years ago the Jesuit fathers established a mission on Spokane Prairie, forty miles above the first mission, and have a number of converts to their faith, so that the tribe is about equally divided on the religious question; and as an Indian cannot be conservative, and is from nature a fanatic, the feeling between the two factions is about as bitter as between Orangemen and Hibernians. Trouble was apprehended between these two factions last winter, but when the rumor of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Colville reached them, they dropped the religious question, and united in council to ascertain what advantage could be gained by the abandonment of Fort Colville. On this question they were also divided. Ah-mā-mel-chin, a middle Spokane, was leader of the party friendly to the whites, and Garry, head chief, was for appropriating what improvements the whites had made on their lands to his benefit. When they ascertained that the troops would not be withdrawn, Ah-mā mel-chin came to the agency, and stated that he was, and always had been, friendly to the whites, and that his band would show their good feeling by accepting presents against the wishes of a majority of his people. Garry came also, and had but little to say; would not accept anything, and on his way back to the Spokane, notified some settlers not to make any more improvements, for they would do them no good, as he intended to appropriate them to his benefit.

The Calispels reside near the Pen-d'oriell River and on Camas Prairie, numbering four hundred and twenty. They have thirteen small farms, and cultivate wheat and potatoes, about one-third of their subsistence being derived from this source. The surrounding tribes assemble on this prairie in June to dig camas, which they bake and dry for winter use.

The Calispels are the most peaceable and quiet of any tribe in this district, and are desirous of improving their condition. They want agricultural implements; they need them, and are deserving the assistance of the Government.

The Cœur-d'Alenes reside on Spokane Prairie, and their number

living in this Territory is about one hundred and fifty. They farm on a small scale, but subsist principally by hunting and fishing. They have not accepted any presents from this agency.

Kam-i-ac-kan, head chief of the Yakama Nation, with a small band of Indians, resides on Rock Creek, the northwestern tributary of the Palouse. He does not visit this agency, and refused last November, when I visited him, to receive any presents, saying he preferred to have the Government indebted to him than to be indebted to the Government. His band cultivate a small parcel of land, raising corn and potatoes.

Of the various tribes in this district, those who are Catholic, or prefer Catholic teachers, are as follows: Okanagans, Colvilles, Lakes, Calispels, Upper Spokanes, and Cœur-d'Alenes, numbering 2,137. Those preferring Protestant religion and teachers, are the Methows, San Poels, and Lower Spokanes, numbering 1,212.

To better enable you to see at a glance the country comprised in the several treaties with the Flathead, Nez Perce, Yakama, and Cayuse Indians, also to show you the tract not treated for, I have prepared a map showing these facts. The greater part of this tract not treated for is in this Territory, and all the Indians located on it reside in this Territory, except part of the Cœur-d'Alenes, who reside in Idaho. A greater part of this tract is fast settling up, it being near or on the line of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. It is no more than justice to the Indians and the settlers to have the Government indicate what it intends doing with these lands. To let the question remain unsettled until all the arable land is occupied by settlers, is not justice to the Indians, and to allow settlers to occupy the land and afterward to establish a reservation for Indians covering their claims, is not justice to the settler. Whatever appraised value they might receive for their improvements would fall far short of the real value dependent on a location near a railroad in a country where arable land is scarce. Men do not go on the frontiers, endure hardships, to be paid just the value of their labor; the *prospective* value of the places they may settle on is the inducement to leave civilization and all its enjoyments and settle in the wilds of an Indian country.

There is fear that the encroachments of settlers on lands that the Indians consider their own may cause a collision between them, and a general war ensue. To guard against an occurrence of this kind, I would suggest that there be reservations established, and the Indians placed on them, and that it be done soon, for the nature of the case demands immediate action.

I would also state, judging by the actions of the Indians last spring, on the rumor of a withdrawal of troops from Fort Colville, that it is my belief that the lives and property of the settlers in this vicinity would not be safe without military protection; a majority of the Spokanes, San Poels, Okanagans, and Colvilles were anxious to appropriate the property of the settlers to their use and benefit; they made no effort to conceal their intentions. Knowing their numbers and feeling their strength, they notified many settlers what they intended to do.

In view of these facts, I believe that the continued occupancy of Fort Colville by the military is our only security against an Indian war, until these various tribes are placed on reservations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. WINANS,
Farmer in charge, &c.

General T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 11.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, September 19, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 1st of February last, as farmer in charge of this reservation, and found the Indians to be in a very destitute condition. They had but little to eat for themselves, and comparatively not anything for their horses. The year previous, the farmer then in charge hired their land and them to work it; most of the product was hauled to Olympia, not leaving a bushel of the same for seed. These Indians are fast adopting the manners and habits of the whites. Some have built "Boston" houses, and more are desirous of building, but are not able to get the lumber and other material for the purpose. They have done nothing this summer in the way of clearing land. One reason therefor is that they had nothing to support themselves with while at work, and they were obliged to go off the reservation to find work. Another reason is that as soon as they were done with their planting, they all went to Shoalwater Bay, to a "cultus potlatch," and did not return for three weeks; some of them not until the middle of summer. Those that returned soonest went to work for the white settlers, slashing and clearing land for them, so that most of their time has been spent off the reservation. Some of the Indians have had cleared land given them to cultivate, I believe twelve in all; they have from two to six acres each, which they call their own, and farm to suit themselves. Always plowing in the spring, when the ground is wet, it is impossible for a full crop to be produced. Their reservation being badly fenced, it has been impracticable to keep the cattle from breaking in and destroying most of the Indian gardens. I suppose you are aware that most of the farming lands are overflowed by water every winter, by which the fencing is carried away. I have been urging upon the Indians the necessity of fencing the highest ground with rails, and of driving pickets in the low places, but they say very high water will carry all away. The Government has had eight or ten acres of land slashed but not cleared, but it has grown up to bushes, and is in a worse condition than before. We have cleared three acres of land and planted therein potatoes and turnips. The corn is an entire failure, having been destroyed by frost, and the potato crop is very light, on account of drought and frost.

Since John Haden's talk with Mr. Brunot, of the board of Indian commissioners, the Indians seem to be very much encouraged. Mr. Brunot assured him that this was their land, and that it would not be taken away from them without their consent. I had informed them of the same, also, many times, but they were not satisfied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB SMITH,
Farmer in charge of Chehalis Indian Reservation.

T. J. MCKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.