acquainted with it, a circumstance very unusual among Indians. In their modes of subsistence, habits &c, they do not differ noticeably from their neighbors.

There remains on these waters what may be termed the Nisqually nation, which is thus divided, pursuing the geographical order:- First. The Skokomish of whom Toanhooch seems to be another name only, said to mean in the Clallam tongue "a portage". Of these there were formerly several bands as the Imilcut and others whose names are preserved in those of different localities. They occupy both sides of Hood's canal above Port Gamble and number 290 souls. Their chief is now Kol-hol-tin, better known as Jim. As already mentioned the Skokomish were embraced in the same treaty with their neighbors the Clallams & Chemakums. Their language constitutes a distinct one, differing so far from that of the Nisquallies as not to be generally understood. The Skwawksin or Skwawksenamish who occupy the isthmus between Hood's Canal and Cases Inlet, in some respects more properly belong to this connection than to the Sound Indians.

Second:- The bands occupying Puget's Sound and the inlets opening into it, as far down as Point Pully. These all speak the same dialect, the Nisqually proper, and were all included in the treaty made at Shenahwam or Medicine Creek, December 1854 sined ratified by the senate. They number collectively