

No. 103.

OFFICE KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency.

There are living upon this reservation about two thousand five hundred Indians. They are inclined to work more willingly than when first I took charge, having had an average of thirty working Indians per day during the past year, as will be seen by reference to the daily record; yet it will be a long while before white labor can be dispensed with upon this reservation. The abundance of their natural food, and the ease with which they procure it, causes them to look with contempt upon labor, and to taunt those who are willing to do so with the epithet of "white man's slave."

From the ground named as under cultivation in my last annual report, the following was the yield:

Potatoes.....	1,250,000 pounds.	Carrots.....	18,000 pounds.
Peas.....	30,000 "	Pumpkins.....	6,000 "
Oats.....	13,000 "	Cabbage.....	6,000 "
Beans.....	6,000 "	Turnips.....	16,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	6,000 "		

Amount of land in crop at date of present report:

Potatoes.....	130 acres.	Carrots.....	5 acres.
Peas.....	70 "	Sugar beets.....	5 "
Barley.....	34 "	Turnips.....	9 "
Wheat.....	32 "	Melons.....	2 "
Oats.....	9 "	Cabbage.....	3 "
Buckwheat.....	10 "		
Beans.....	14 "		323 "

Making a total of three hundred and twenty-three acres against one hundred and fifty-two acres the previous year. For the improvement of this amount of land I have in use, mules, six; oxen, twenty-two.

There has been erected during the past year: Agent's residence, of boards, one; barn, one; log dwelling houses, two; log store house, one; log houses for Tolana Indians, twenty-three.

One great difficulty this reservation labors under is the small amount of land that can be brought under cultivation. The Klamath river runs through a cañon the entire length, and the reservation being located upon each side of it, the only land suitable for cultivation is in the bottoms, ranging in size from one acre to seventy. Above Ter-war, which is now occupied as a garrison, the largest bottoms are those of Wah-tek and Capell, each containing about eighteen acres. Doubts are expressed by many whether, (when the surveys are made,) these points will fall within the reserve. With these exceptions, the balance consists of mountains heavily timbered, through which the river appears to have cleft its way, interspersed with bottoms of from one to three acres. From Wakell to the mouth is to be found the principal portion of land that can be brought under cultivation. On Hunter's creek, a tributary of the Klamath, and between it and the coast, there are several valleys varying in size from six to

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seventy acres, in all about three hundred acres, all of which, by the order of the President of the United States fixing the temporary boundaries of the reservation, are thrown out. When a survey is made determining the positive bounds of the reserve, the northern boundary line should commence at O-men on the coast, as recommended by S. G. Whipple, esq., and continue in a direct line to a point opposite and distant five miles from Ter-war. From this point it might approach to within one mile from the river, and so continue to its eastern terminus. From the mouth of the river to O-men, muscles of an excellent quality and in abundance can be obtained.

During the past year I have had ploughed and put in crop, at several of the Indian villages, from one to eight acres of land as an experiment, requiring the Indians to take care of it; the result is highly satisfactory. Of the Tolana Indians who were removed to the reservation during the past year about eighty of them remain, the balance have returned to their old haunts. They sent a messenger to me during the past month expressing a wish to return. Believing them insincere in their profession, I replied, "that they had left of their own accord, and if they were so anxious to return why not come back as they went off." Since then I have heard nothing of their anxiety to return. The abundance of food upon the reservation during the past winter has been the means of inducing some of the Indians who reside upon the Upper Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity rivers, as also the Trinidad and Redwoods, to visit us to obtain supplies, and they have been given for the purpose of acquiring influence with them, and in the hope that in time it may be the means of influencing them to peacefully reside here. Nearly all of the difficulties that have occurred in this district during the past year have had their origin in, and can be traced to the filthy alliance of men, calling themselves white, with squaws. How far degraded a man may become by pandering to the corrupt and unrestrained propensities of his animal instinct, and still preserve the lineaments of a Christian being and a white man, is best illustrated in that class of individuals who, forgetting their origin, cut themselves loose from their fellows, and bow at the shrine of Digger prostitution. That such a class is numerous in this northern district, and exercises a heavy influence with the Indians, to the disadvantage of the reservation system, is painfully true.

The current expenses of the reservation have been reduced as far as practicable. They will probably be less than at any time heretofore, and can be still further reduced during the ensuing fiscal year.

The success that has attended the farming operations during the past year is in a great measure owing to the indefatigable exertions of the reservation farmer, D. A. McClanahan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. HEINTZLEMAN,
Sub Indian Agent.

HON. THOMAS J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California: