

No. 162.

OFFICE OF KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION,
July 13, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency. There are living at the present time upon this reservation about two thousand Indians: they are peaceably disposed, and in general obey

the orders of the agent. During the year 1856 there were under cultivation about thirty-six acres of land, yielding 96,000 pounds of potatoes. The small amount under cultivation was owing to the indisposition of the Indians to work, and their want of knowledge of the policy of the government towards them. They are proud and independent; and, when urged by the agent to work, that they might thereby acquire a knowledge of agriculture and provide for themselves and families a subsistence, would reply that their forefathers had lived there before them, and, if all the whites were to go away and leave them unmolested, they could still live.

Time is fast removing their prejudices, and as they begin to understand the policy of the government they work more readily; to which fact is owing the crop now in the ground, consisting of about ninety-five acres of potatoes, eleven of peas, seventeen of beans, nine of oats, six of wheat, five of millet, five of turnips, and four acres in garden.

Salmon has been very abundant this season, and in the different villages upon the reservation there has not been less than seventy-five tons cured for winter use. It was doubted by many if the cereals could be raised at this point, on account of its proximity to the coast. For the purpose of testing the question, my predecessor had of wheat six, and of oats nine, acres sowed. It looks well; and competent judges estimate the wheat at twenty bushels and the oats at forty bushels to the acre.

We are now engaged in clearing, with Indian labor, one hundred acres of land, which will be ready for crop by the middle of October. I contemplate erecting this fall a storehouse 34 feet by 20; a barn and cattle shed, 100 feet by 60; three houses to store vegetables in for winter use; two houses, 80 feet by 20, to accommodate the Indians while at work. I am now engaged in getting out the logs, with Indian labor, for that purpose.

The Indians are located at different points upon the Klamath river, which runs through the reservation, in the vicinity of ——— rapids, for the convenience of fishing, and tends to prevent any disturbance arising from old feuds. There is no disease of any importance among them, and during the past year but few deaths. On this river, above Marippe Falls, the eastern boundary of the reserve, there are probably about fourteen hundred Indians; they subsist upon fish, game, and the natural products of the earth. Some few of them work for the settlers.

In Hoopa valley, on Trinity river, there are about seven hundred Indians; they subsist by hunting, fishing, grass seeds, and acorns. Many of them work for the white settlers in the valley, and are well paid for their labor.

On the Trinity river and its tributaries, above Hoopa, there are about five hundred Indians; their resources for fishing and gaining a livelihood have been destroyed by mining in the vicinity; they have acquired the vices of the whites without any of their virtues, are diseased, and almost destitute. I would recommend their removal to this agency.

In the vicinity of Crescent City and Smith's river there are some six

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hundred Indians, the remnants of the once powerful Lopas, Talawas and Lagoons; they are miserably destitute. Some three weeks since I visited them for the purpose of trying to induce them to come into the reserve, but found them unwilling to do so; a few days since a few, some ten of them, came in, and said they were all now willing to come if I would go for them. I shall proceed on Monday to visit them, and, if willing, shall bring them back with me.

I would recommend the employment of a teacher for the purpose of instructing the females in the art of sewing. They are apt and ready to learn, and by this means would be enabled to manufacture all the clothing that would be needed for this agency.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Indian Sub-Agent.

T. J. HENLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco.
