

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs pertaining to the Indian service on the Round Valley reservation.

There are now on the reservation over one thousand Indians, according to a late census, of the following tribes:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nylackee and Trinity River.....	124	187	34	16	361
Eel River.....	10	12	4		26
Pitt River.....	73	76	18	29	196
Cow Cow.....	96	110	14	18	238
Yuca.....	83	103	26	30	242
Total.....	386	488	96	93	1,063

The Indians, though coming from different parts of the State, and speaking a diversity of languages, have been peaceably disposed among themselves, generally happy and contented, and sufficiently industrious and obedient to meet the necessities of our farming operations. Their health has been generally good. They have been well fed, the reservation having produced for the last year more food than was necessary for their subsistence. The only or principal drawback to their personal welfare and comfort has been the insufficiency of clothing, the quantity provided having been wholly inadequate to their wants. The clothing shipped last fall by Commissioner Dole was about enough to furnish one-fourth of the Indians with a suit each. In addition thereto, however, Superintendent Maltby has, during the present year, furnished a liberal amount of clothing and other supplies, which have contributed greatly to their well-being, and enabled them to get along without much absolute suffering.

The reservation is now in good farming condition, the fences, houses, and other improvements having been kept in good order and greatly improved during the year.

The following estimate of produce for the present year is based upon the probable yield of crops, judging from their present appearance:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

	Estimated yield.	Acres sowed.	Remarks.
Wheat.....	9,000 bushels.	500	25 acres cut for hay, 75 acres killed by late frost and destroyed by freshet.
Barley.....	2,500 bushels.	150	100 acres cut for hay.
Oats.....	4,000 bushels.	100	
Corn.....	6,000 bushels.	200	About 1,000 bushels issued to Indians green.
Potatoes.....	3,000 bushels.	40	
Hay.....	220 tons....	300	
Turnips, <i>etc.</i>	40 tons....	5	
Turnips, <i>ata-baga</i>	50 tons....	5	
Carrots.....	60 tons....	6	
Beets.....	75 tons....	5	
Beans.....	30 bushels.	4	Crops light.
Peas.....	300 bushels.	10	
Sorghum.....		5	Failed—seed bad.
Watermelons.....	20,000.....	15	
Pumpkins and squashes.....	30,000.....	15	
Grapevines.....		2	Planted this year.
		1,362	

The Indians and employes have made 16,000 shingles; and the following buildings have been erected: one barn, 60 feet by 46; two granaries, 30 feet by 30 each; addition to old barn, 24 feet by 25; addition to kitchen, 12 feet by 18; besides which a new roof has been put on the dwelling-house.

I would solicit the serious and early attention of the department to the propriety of purchasing some stock for the reservation, and would respectfully recommend that enough cattle be purchased to admit of furnishing from the increase what meat may be required by the Indians, and the work-oxen that will be needed from time to time for farming purposes.

The Mendocino reservation, as you are aware, was abandoned some time since, but no effort has been made to remove the Indians, as they were considered better off there than they would be here. The spot where they are located is the original home of most of the Indians, and they are much attached to it. They are few in number, and are living peaceably with the settlers in the neighborhood, who employ many of them on their farms, enabling them to earn a livelihood and provide themselves with clothing. They subsist largely on fish and clams, which are very plenty in that locality. Their principal want is breadstuff, and I have furnished them with wheat raised at this place. I will continue to care for them and give them what assistance they may require.

I deem it very important to the success of the service in my agency that, in case the purchase of the improvements of all the settlers in the valley, as proposed by the bill introduced at the last session of Congress, is not made, immediate steps be taken to gain possession of all the land and improvements in the northern portion of the valley, say from the division line between townships 22 and 23, north, to the summit of the mountains, as proposed originally by Superintendent Hanson. There are only about four settlers within the tract named, and the cost of the improvements would be exceedingly small, while the benefits to be derived would be very great. At present there are settlers on nearly every side of the reservation farm, while if the proposed purchase were made, it would be bounded on the north, east, and west by the mountains, and only open to settlers on the south.

The land occupied by these settlers is very rich, and would add materially to the productive capacity of the reservation, while the constant annoyance we suffer from our neighbors' stock, the breaking down of fences, &c., would be avoided.

The more completely the Indians are cut off from contact with the whites, the more harmonious and successful will be the working of the reservation system. Again, by extending our line to the summit of the mountains to the north, the haunts of the notorious "buckskin men," or kidnappers, in the small valleys or on the mountains would be under our control, and they would no longer be able to molest us with such ease. In fact, I regard it indispensable to the welfare of the Indians under my charge and to the success of the service that this purchase be made.

Justice to the employes of the reservation demands that I should say, in their behalf, that they have performed much valuable labor, and faithfully discharged their duty to the government.

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

B. L. FAIRFIELD,
Indian Agent, Round Valley Reservation.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.