

INDIAN RESERVATION IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of May 24, 1870, in relation to establishing an Indian reservation in San Diego County, California.

JUNE 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1870.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 24th instant, "That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House what steps have been taken by him to establish an Indian reservation in San Diego County, California, and to furnish this House with all the correspondence, papers, orders, or directions, now on file in his office, relating to the establishment of said reservation; and also, inform this House from what source he expects to obtain Indians to stock said reservation," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report, dated the 31st ultimo, and the accompanying papers from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the resolution was referred, which furnish all the information in the possession of this department relative to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, as follows, viz:

On motion of Mr. Axtell—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House what steps have been taken by him to establish an Indian reservation in San Diego County,

California, and to furnish this House with all the correspondence, papers, orders, or directions now on file in his office relating to the establishment of said reservation; and also inform this House from what source he expects to obtain Indians to stock said reservation.

In regard to which you direct a report from this office.

I would respectfully state that, by order of the President, dated January 15, 1870, two tracts of land in Southern California, (in San Diego County,) viz: townships 12 and 13 south, of range 1 east, and 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian, and township number 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west of the same meridian, have been set apart for reservations for the Indians, in that part of the State. I inclose herewith a copy of this order, and also copies of all the correspondence on file relative to the establishment of these reserves, and would respectfully state that Lieutenant Greene, special agent for the Mission Indians in Southern California, in his report of the 16th of December last, estimates the number of Indians intended to be collected on the above reservation to be between three and four thousand who were in that vicinity.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, December 11, 1867.

SIR: Inclosed herewith I send you a special report on the subject of removal of the Indians from Smith River, and breaking up that reserve; also, upon the subject of Bishop Amat's contract with Lewis V. Bogy for repairing the old mission buildings at Pala and the education of the Indians, and for the establishment of a reservation for the Mission Indians. I also inclose a copy of a letter from J. Q. A. Stanley, acting special Indian agent at Los Angeles, relating to the history of Pala, showing that the Indians of that place are much more indebted to Father Sanchez, of Santa Barbara, a good old Franciscan, for material aid and spiritual teaching than to Bishop Amat.

I have taken the liberty to send you the outlines of a bill, which, I think, will meet the propositions embraced in my special report. You will please suggest any alteration or modification you may think fit, and pass it over to some of our delegation in Congress, with your own recommendations thereon.

Respectfully, yours,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AN ACT to provide for the removal of Indians and public property from Smith River, in the State of California, and to establish a reservation in the southern portion of the State for the Mission Indians, and to provide for defraying the expenses thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of California be, and he is hereby, authorized

* * * * *

SEC. 3. The said superintendent is hereby authorized to establish a reservation for the Mission Indians of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, at a place called San Antonia de Pala, in San Diego County, and may include in said reservation a detached piece of land belonging to the Indians of San Pasqual, known as the Valley of San Pasqual, in said county of San Diego, and containing about four thousand acres of land. It is further enacted, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to set apart the aforesaid tracts of land, to wit: that portion of the rejected claim of the mission San Luis Rey, called Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected ranch called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma; also the valley of San Pasqual, as a reservation for the aforesaid Mission Indians, provided the whole quantity of land so set apart shall not exceed twenty-five thousand acres; and the President of the United States is further authorized and required to cause to be surveyed the said tracts of land, and the boundaries thereof permanently marked; and one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such survey; and that five thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid to defray the expenses of removal of the Indians and public property from Smith River to Hoopa Valley, or to such other place as they may be removed under the provisions of this act; and that the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid to defray the expenses of establishing said reservation, gathering in the Indians, purchasing teams, agricultural implements, seed for sowing, beef, and other provisions to subsist the Indians upon during the first year after the passage of this act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, February 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you as follows, viz:

November 28, 1867, letter addressed to you by A. L. Downer, of Shasta, California, inclosing a petition from citizens of California, and accompanying letters, asking the establishment of an Indian reservation on Pitt River in Northeast California, and the appointment of himself as agent.

December 12, 1867, letters and copy of same petition, from citizens of Shasta County, California, asking for the establishment of said reservation, these being filed in the department by the Hon. J. A. Johnson, member of Congress from California.

December 24, 1867, letter from A. L. Downer, making additional statement of estimates for proposed Indian reservation.

I would respectfully state that, on the 26th of June, 1866, a full report was made by this office, Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner, to the Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1866, pages 105, 106, 107, 108,) and in said report the following statement was made, viz:

After a careful examination of the subject, and from all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that if possession of the entire limits of Round Valley is obtained for Indian purposes, it will be sufficient in extent and resources to accommodate all the Indians the government will ever be able to collect upon a reservation in Northern California, and that in the event of obtaining such possession all other reservations in the northern part of the State should be abandoned and the Indians concentrated at Round Valley.

Reference is also made in said report to a bill offered in the House of Representatives by Hon. J. Bidwell, which, if passed, would secure this object.

Aside from the papers referred by you to this office as stated in this report, this office has received nothing which would afford any additional information or induce any change in the suggestions contained in the office report of June 26, 1866, above referred to, except a communication from Superintendent Whiting, dated December 11, 1867, with accompanying papers, which are herewith inclosed, and from which it will

be seen that the superintendent recommends the abandonment of Smith River reservation and the removal of the Indians to Hoopa Valley reservation, except such as have relatives at Round Valley reservation; and that he incloses a draught of a bill to be enacted by Congress, to provide for this action and for establishing a reservation in the southern part of the State.

It would seem to me proper that there should be legislation by Congress which would cover the whole subject of Indian reservations in California. What would be proper and advisable could probably be agreed upon by a conference with the delegation in Congress from California. As at present advised I am not prepared to make suggestions in regard to Northern California different from those contained in office report of June 26, 1866, while in regard to Southern California I would conform my recommendations to those contained in the inclosed communication from Superintendent Whiting.

In regard to the establishment of the reservation as proposed by Mr. Downer, I am not prepared to express an opinion further than can be implied from the foregoing without first referring the subject to Superintendent Whiting for report. If you deem such reference advisable, you will please advise me. The papers referred by you are herewith returned. You will please return them and Superintendent Whiting's letter with your decision in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 7, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 5th instant, relative to the setting apart of certain lands in California for an Indian reserve, and requesting to be informed whether the land referred to is in a situation to be devoted to Indian purposes, and, if so, directing that necessary steps be taken to have it set apart.

In reply I have the honor to state that the data furnished do not enable this office to identify with precision the locality intended to be reserved, and hence we are unable to state the condition of the region in question, or give the necessary instructions for its segregation. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the superintendent of Indian affairs in California be instructed to designate on the map, herewith, the specific locus referred to, by township and range.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1868.

SIR: I return herewith certain papers submitted with your report of the 1st instant, in relation to the proposition of A. L. Downer for the establishment of an Indian reservation on Pitt River, California.

The attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was called to the subject by letter dated the 4th instant, and a copy of his report in reply thereto and accompanying map are herewith inclosed for your information and action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 14, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th of December last and accompanying papers, in which you recommend that all that portion of the rejected claim of the Mission San Luis Rey, called "Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected rancho, called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma, and also the whole of the valley of San Pasqual, be immediately withdrawn from sale, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, and set apart for Indian purposes," was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with report, on the 1st instant. The honorable Secretary referred the same to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and that officer, under date of the 7th instant, reports to the Secretary "that the data furnished do not enable this office to identify with precision the locality intended to be reserved;" and incloses a map, with the suggestion that the superintendent of Indian affairs in California be instructed to designate thereon "the specific locus referred to by township and range." This map, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, were inclosed to this office by the Secretary on the 10th instant, and the said map is herewith inclosed in order that you may designate thereon "the specific locus," as suggested, and return the same to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(B. C. Whiting, Superintendent,)
San Francisco, July 15, 1868.

SIR: I herewith return you the map forwarded to me with your letter of the 14th February, containing a request that I designate on the map the *specific locus* referred to in my letter to you of December 11, 1867. I went to the surveyor general's office in the hope and expectation that at small expense I could make the required designation of Paloma, and the valley of San Pasqual, but I was informed that it could not be done without an official survey of both tracts of land. I was led to believe it would cost from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and I did not

feel authorized to incur that expense, and pay it out of my contingent fund. I delayed the matter to see Major Hancock, from Los Angeles, who has surveyed several ranches in San Diego County, and some in the vicinity of Pala and San Pasqual. From him I learn that the valley of San Pasqual, and the entire Indian village at that place, can be accurately described as follows: The north half of township 13 south, and the south half of township 12 south, range 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian. This will not conflict with any confirmed grant except that it might take a small fractional corner of Rocky Mountains' land belonging to the rancho Rincon del Diablo.

I cannot give you any accurate description of that portion of the rejected claim of the Mission San Luis Rey, called Rancho of Pala, together with that portion of the rejected rancho called Carvajal y Paloma, known as Paloma, without a specific survey. Please instruct me whether to have the survey made, and if so, please indicate the mode of defraying the expenses thereof.

I would be glad to have some steps taken to keep sacred the valley of the San Pasqual for the use of the Indians, even if nothing further should be done. It could be made a small reservation by itself, and would form a nucleus around which many Indians not residing there would rally and hold their councils and receive their presents. I have no heart to fence or stock it, or to aid the Indians in making valuable improvements so long as they are liable to be robbed by intermeddling white men.

I feel confident that the condition of the Mission Indians would be greatly improved by providing them a permanent home, even though it be a small one.

Most truly, yours,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I have traced the lines on the map of San Pasqual, as you will see, but can give no further description of Pala without a survey.

B. C. W.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 27, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a translation of a paper, the original of which is now held by an old Indian named José Panto, who is the captain of the Indians at San Pasqual, by which it will be seen that in consequence of the secularization of the missions the valley of San Pasqual was set aside for the Indians belonging to the mission of San Diego, by order of the governor of Alta California; that in 1846 this land was asked as a grant by Don Dyonifario Lopez, from the Mexican government, and that the answer to the petition was, there was no vacant land, as it belonged to the San Diego Indians of San Pasqual.

This original paper was given to José Panto by San Antonio Aroicillo, in January 2, 1856.

The translation of the paper was made to me by Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, acting special agent for the Mission Indians. I wrote it down as he translated it.

I should have sent this paper on with my report of San Pasqual,

made on the 25th instaut, but in the hurry of business it was overlooked. I think the paper is important, as showing the Indians have a right to the valley of San Pasqual, and I trust the government will take measures to have that valley reserved for the Indians, and have all the white settlers removed.

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

J. B. MCINTOSH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Supt. Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The undersigned certifies upon his word of honor that the puebla of San Pasqual, in the county of San Diego, was founded by order of the governor of Alta California, in consequence of the secularization of the missions. For that reason these lands called San Pasqual were given to several families of Indians belonging to the mission of San Diego, under a regulation of the government of Alta California at that time, and resulted in the founding of San Diequito and Las Flores, the original documents of which should be found in the archives of the government of Alta California. The signer of this document was witness to the issuing of these orders, being at that time in authority in San Diego, and it was his jurisdiction to confirm these documents. In 1846 the land was asked as a grant by Don Dyonifario Lopez from the Mexican government, and the answer to the petition was that there was no vacant land, as it belonged to the San Diego Indians of San Pasqual. For that reason it would be unjust to take away these lands from the Indians, under any pretext that they have no sufficient documents, as these documents will be found in the archives of the government of Alta California, in their proper places, to which reference can be made in truth of this statement.

Given at my rancho of San Antonio January 2, 1856.

SAN ANTONIO ARONILLO.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, November 26, 1869.

SIR: Having reported here this day preliminary to entering upon your duties as indicated in your instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, you are hereby directed to proceed without unnecessary delay to Los Angeles, California, and relieve Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, who is residing at that place, and who has been acting in the capacity to which you are now assigned. After receiving such information from Mr. Stanley as he can give you, you are hereby directed to proceed to Temecula, as the most central point from which you can communicate with the Mission Indians. Prior, however, to carrying out the instructions you have received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, you are instructed to proceed immediately after your arrival at Temecula to the San Pasqual Valley, and endeavor to furnish for the Commissioner an accurate description of the boundaries of the said valley, extended to the summits of the surrounding mountains, so as to take in all the water-courses and cañons by which wood and water can be obtained for the use of the reservation. As the valley has never been sectionalized it is hoped that you will be enabled to define the boundaries by natural objects, which will enable the framing of an Executive order constituting a reservation at that locality. In this connection you are instructed to examine the Hidden Ranch, (El Rancho Escondido,) belonging to the Messrs. Wolfskill, and adjoining San Pasqual Valley, and report whether, in your judgment, that ranch is necessary to the government to constitute a part of a reservation, provided San Pasqual is determined upon as a reservation for the Mission Indians in Southern California. I have advised the

breaking up of the Tule River reservation which is located upon rented lands, and the transfer of the Indians (some two hundred in number) from that place to the new reservation to be established in Southern California. From the best information in this department, the Mission Indians now number about three thousand. Possessed of this information, you are instructed to report whether San Pasqual is the most eligible site for a reservation for the Mission Indians. In coming to a conclusion in this matter your attention is called to the necessity of having a reservation in some locality not at present sought after by speculators and miners, and away from the main track or routes of immigration. In going to San Pasqual Valley you pass through Pala, which you are instructed to critically examine and determine whether that or San Pasqual is the most suitable for a reservation. In calling your attention to these points, you are informed that you are at liberty to recommend any other locality, provided in your judgment it would be a better site for a reservation than that named in my report to the Commissioner under date of the 25th of August, and of which you have been furnished with a copy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Lieutenant AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, U. S. A.,
Special Indian Agent for Mission Indians.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, *December 16, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1869, and from the superintendent of Indian affairs, San Francisco, California, November 26, 1869, I have the honor to report that I left San Francisco, California, December 3, 1869; arrived at Los Angeles on the 5th; relieved Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley from the duties of acting special agent for the Mission Indians on the 7th. As there was no public conveyance, hired transportation, secured the services of Mr. Stanley as interpreter, and started for Temecula on the 9th instant at 8 a. m.; reached Temecula on the 11th at 12 m., distance from Los Angeles about ninety miles. There are about one hundred and fifty San Luis Rey Indians living here. They are Christians in their religious belief, and have adopted the customs, dress, and habits of the whites; have lands fenced in under cultivation; owning considerable stock, good houses, and would do well were it not for the whites and Mexicans, who degrade them and their women. From what I could learn, the owners of the land are desirous for the removal of the Indians, and are doing all they can to get them off the ranch.

The roads being in a bad condition for wagon travel, we started on horseback, at 2 p. m., for Pala Mission, and arrived there at 4½ p. m., distance about ten miles. Pala Valley runs nearly east and west in township 9 in ranges 1 and 2, west of the meridian of San Bernardino; it is watered by the San Luis Rey River; it is about four miles in length to a half and one and a half mile in width. There are about one thousand acres that could be cultivated to advantage, raising wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, melons, and about one hundred acres on the south side of the river on which could be raised corn; there is not much wood, but that is generally the case in the valleys in Southern California.

The Indians have increased lately in the valley by immigration from Temecula; they number about one hundred. Pala has always been considered a reserve for Indians under the mission, and has been occupied by these exclusively until quite recently, when two families by the name of Ritchie moved in. I am inclined to believe that they did so in order to get paid for their improvements by the government, in case Pala was selected for a reservation.

At Pala resides Manuelito Coti, the head chief of all the Mission and Coahuila Indians. Manuelito has a good adobe house, corral, and over one hundred head of stock, also a considerable quantity of land fenced in and under cultivation. Manuelito said that Pala was large enough to contain all the San Luis Rey Indians, and that he would prefer to remain there and take charge of them; but, if San Pasqual was selected for a reservation, most of the Indians would go there if satisfied that their condition would be benefited; that perhaps some of them who owned stock would rather go in the mountains. Manuelito concluded by saying that he would do all in his power to carry out the wishes of the government. Deeming that it would be to the best interest of all parties, I secured the services of Manuelito to accompany us, and started next morning at 7 o'clock, (12th inst.,) and arrived at San Pasqual Valley at 12 m., distance about twenty-five miles. The valley lies in townships 12 and 13, ranges 1, east and west of the meridian of San Bernardino. Its natural boundaries are a chain of mountains on the northwest, north, south, and east, with an opening in the southwest, through which runs a stream of water. At a short distance to the west of this point is a mound, and past one of the Rincon del Diablo ranch; the line runs in a northwest direction to a ledge of rocks and past two of the same ranch. The natural boundary, however, is a chain of foot-hills on the west, which divides it from the Rincon del Diablo ranch. The nearest ranches or valleys are, on the north the Guefito, on the east the Santa Maria, on the south the San Bernardo, and on the west the Rincon del Diablo. Between these and San Pasqual there is probably considerable public land, which might be included in the survey of the valley.

San Pasqual Valley is about five miles long to one and a half mile wide, running in an easterly and westerly direction; it is watered by a stream called the San Bernardo River, which passes out of the valley through the opening in the hills in the southwest. Water can be obtained at any time by sinking wells to the depth of from five to twelve feet. There is no wood in the valley, but sufficient in the cañons, if used with economy, to suffice for fuel. There are about two thousand acres of first-class land, on which can be raised all kinds of cereals, vegetables, fruits, and vines; as also considerable land in the cañons for the grazing of stock. There are some fifteen or twenty white and Sonoraian settlers; some of them no doubt have located in good faith; others, perhaps, in expectation of receiving valuable consideration for their improvements.

There are also about one hundred and fifty Indians, most of whom were born in the valley, and who appear to be doing well. At 6 p. m. started for the Rincon del Diablo ranch, with the conviction that San Pasqual Valley was peculiarly well adapted for a reservation, on account of the richness of its soil, liberal supply of wood and water, mildness of climate, and particularly from the fact of its isolated position, being nearly surrounded by a chain of mountains, and far removed from the usual routes of travel.

On the morning of the 13th instant proceeded to examine the Rincon

del Diablo ranch, (also known as the Rancho Escondido,) owned by Mr. Wolfskill and others, and was surveyed in 1853 by Surveyor General Hays of California. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the Lomas Muertos Mountains, on the east by San Pasqual Valley, on the south by the San Bernardo ranch, and on the west by the San Marcos ranch; it contains 12,653 acres, five living springs, and two streams of water, with the ordinary amount of timber. The soil is rich and on which can be cultivated all kinds of grains, vegetables, fruits, and vines; it is also well known as one of the finest stock ranches in Southern California. Left Rincon del Diablo ranch at 12 m. 13th instant; passed through Pala-Temecula, and returned to Los Angeles at 7 p. m., December 15, 1869.

From the best information received, I should estimate the probable number of the Mission and Coahuila Indians as follows, viz :

Mission Indians—Diegenes	1,200
San Luis Rey	500
Vallecito, Puerta de la Cruz, San Felipe, and other small bands	300
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Total	2,000
Coahuila Indians	1,800
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Total	3,800
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That portion of the Coahuila Indians inhabiting the Coahuila and Carbeson Mountains, number about six hundred, under the command of their chief, Manuel Largo; the remainder are in the Carbeson Valley, which lies on the border of the Colorado Desert; they number about one thousand two hundred, and are mostly pagans; they are under an old chief named Carbeson. The Indians around Los Angeles and San Bernardino are mostly Coahuilas.

Manuel Cota, a San Luis Rey Indian, is not a chief by descent, but was made chief (superseding Francisco) of the San Luis Rey, San Bernardino, and Diegenes Indians by Special Agent W. E. Lovett, May 5, 1859. Appointed general-in-chief of San Diego Indians by Superintendent Charles Maltby, April 4, 1866. He is an intelligent man, and appears to have the respect of the Indians. His services will no doubt be valuable in inducing them to remove on a reservation.

I am of the opinion that the condition of these Indians is continually growing worse, particularly the Mission Indians, and that it would prove a lasting benefit to them and the Coahuilas if the government would provide reservations, where they could live in peace and enjoy the benefits of their labor.

I would therefore recommend that an order be issued at once that San Pasqual Valley be declared a reservation for the use of the Indians, and that all settlers be required to leave forthwith; and that as soon as practicable a survey of the valley be made to include at least the summit of the mountain, so as to take in the cañons, with their wood and water-courses; and also that a board of appraisers be appointed to make a valuation of the improvements of those settlers who have located in the valley in good faith.

If the government contemplates removing the Coahuila Indians on a reservation, I would further recommend the purchase of the Rincon del Diablo ranch, if it could be obtained at a fair price. In case the

aforesaid ranch was purchased, it would be of sufficient capacity to contain all the Coahuilas, San Luis Rey, and other small bands of Indians, while the Diegenes and Tulle River Reservation Indians could be provided for in the San Pasqual Valley.

If the government deem it inexpedient to purchase the Rincon del Diablo ranch, then I would recommend that the Pala Valley and the public lands adjoining the source of the San Luis Rey River be declared a reservation for the use of the Indian; said reservation to be subsidiary to and under the superintendency of the agent at the San Pasqual reservation; and that the settlers in said valley be required to leave forthwith, without compensation for their improvements; and further, that as soon as practicable a survey be made of the valley, to include, at least, the summit of the mountains, so as to take in the cañons, with their wood and water courses; also of the public lands adjoining the source of the San Luis Rey River.

It is my intention, at an early day, to remove my baggage to and establish my office at Temecula, when I hope to be enabled to report more fully as to their localities, numbers, condition, means of subsistence, and what is necessary to be done for the improvement of these Indians. All of which is respectfully transmitted through the office of Brevet Major General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs, San Francisco, California.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
 AUGUSTUS P. GREENE,
First Lieutenant U. S. A.,

Special Agent for the Missouri Indians, Southern California.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
 INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, December 27, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed report, just received from Lieutenant A. P. Greene, United States Army, special agent for the Mission Indians of Southern California, also the instructions I gave Lieutenant Greene upon his reporting at this office. In forwarding this report I deem it my duty to again call the attention of the department to the importance of gaining by purchase the Escondido ranch, adjoining San Pasqual Valley, and now owned by the Messrs. Wolfskill. It is a large ranch, immediately adjoining San Pasqual, and the two taken in connection would make the finest location for a reservation for the Mission Indians, where they could be kept free from the influence of that class of settlers who only mingle with the Indians for the purpose of debauching their women. I have no idea as to the value of this ranch, but I have been informed that the present owners did not pay a large price for it. The whole of Southern California is settling up so rapidly that I have no doubt it could be bought cheaper now than by delaying the time for the purchase. If the government bought it, I have no doubt, should it ever desire to give it up, it would bring all its cost.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Bvt. Major General U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, January 24, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers referred to this office for report on the 19th instant, relative to the proposed reservation for the Mission Indians of the following lands: 1st. In the San Pasqual Valley, of townships 12 and 13 south, range 1 east and 1 west, San Bernardino meridian; and, 2d, at Pala Mission, of townships 9 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, San Bernardino meridian.

I also inclose herewith a portion of a diagram of the public surveys in California, whereon is represented in blue color the limits of San Diego County—the township proposed to be reserved in yellow, and the private land claims in red color.

The whole area of the six townships named are unsurveyed, with the exception of 5,283 $\frac{26}{100}$ acres in the northeastern part of township 12 south, range 1 east, as shown on the diagram in green.

None of the lands in the townships referred to appear to have been appropriated, except that portion occupied by private grants; and so far as the records of this office show, there is no reason why all the public land therein may not be set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1870.

The accompanying papers are respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the following lands in California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians in the southern portion of that State, being the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys, and recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz: townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

JANUARY 31, 1870.

Let the lands designated in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT,
Temecula, California, January 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 13th instant General Manuel Largo, Captain Nicholas Matteo, and others, all of the Coahuila

tribe of Indians, came to my office and made the following statement, as interpreted by Mr. Louis A. Rouen. General Manuel Largo said :

About a year ago Captain Matteo and myself went to Los Angeles on business. On our return we found a white man had built a house on our lands—on lands which we formerly planted and grazed our stock. We went to the man and claimed the land; he said it belonged to the government, and that he had taken it. The Indians then got together and went to make a trade, but told the white man they did not want to let him have the land, as the Indians wanted to plant it. The man said it was government land, and he would take it by force. The man then gave twenty dollars and a cow, and then drew a line showing what land he claimed. The man some time afterward made a line further up the valley and took more good land, taking about one-half above the first line. We went to plant, but found the man had taken the land, and would not let us plant it. We told him we would take the case to the agent. He said the agent amounted to nothing, but that the government at Washington amounted to a great deal. A few days ago Charley Thomas, a settler in another valley, told the man not to plow and fence, as the Indians were going to see their agent at Temecula, and the man has not done anything with the land since.

General Manuel Largo further said—

That they did not want to sell the land, in the first place; but as they had received the money and the cow they did not claim the land thus sold, but they did claim all the land above the first, as agreed upon.

On the 17th instant I started for the Pouje Rancheria Coahuila Indians. I was accompanied by Mr. Louis A. Rouen as interpreter. Reached the rancheria at 8 p. m. It contains twelve hackals, (houses,) and number about one hundred and twenty-five men, women, and children. The Indian custom in Southern California is to live in villages, (called rancherias,) and to have their planting and grazing lands at a distance from where they live. This is the case with the Indians of the Pouje Rancheria; although they have some land in the Pouje Valley, still they have planted and grazed their stock in the Baptiste Valley, which adjoins the Pouje.

I found the Pouje Coahuilas to be fine specimens of the Indian race, and apparently honest. During the evening I secured the paper which the white men had induced General Manuel Largo to sign, when I found that instead of selling a part of Baptiste Valley, as he supposed, he had conveyed the whole of it to the white men. Next morning I sent notices to the settlers requesting their presence at the rancheria, at 10 a. m., as business of importance to themselves would be brought forward for consideration. They all appeared promptly, viz: Asa Reed and sons-in-law, named John Taylor, D. A. Parks, W. H. Robinson. I then stated the case on behalf of the Indians, claiming for them the land above the first line. Mr. Reed replied, "that the Indians had sold the land up to the second line, and that the land above the second was all that belonged to them; and as regards the first line, it was made by a Dutchman many years ago." When interrogated as to who this Dutchman was, he said "he did not know anything about him." I then asked for the duplicate paper of conveyance which General Manuel Largo had signed; Mr. Reed said "it could not be found."

The whole party then proceeded to Baptiste Valley (sometimes known as the Via Cita) to examine the lines in dispute. The Baptiste is about half a mile from the rancheria and adjoins the Pouje Rancheria. From the best information that I can obtain, both valleys are in township 10, range 3 east of the meridian of San Bernardino, and that the township has not as yet been sectionized.

Baptiste Valley runs in an easterly and westerly direction, oblong in shape, surrounded by hills, and contains about one thousand five hundred acres of land; it lies about due west of Pouje, and is separated from it by an opening in the hills; the opening is about fifty feet wide; the land claimed by the Indians is from this opening to the most west-

erly (or the first) line, comprising about four hundred acres. We found the line or furrows, which had apparently been made by plowing.

Upon examination I found the old line appeared to have been made about a year ago, or in about the time the settlers first moved into the valley; the new line appeared to have been run about two months, or about the time, as they, the Indians, allege, they began to make preparations for planting; the new line takes in about half of the land above the first line, thus leaving about two hundred acres of inferior land at the base of the foot hills.

After mature deliberation I came to the following conclusions:

1. That General Manuel Largo had been intimidated and deceived at the time of signing the papers of conveyance.

2. That the statement of General Manuel Largo, on behalf of the Indians, was true in every particular.

3. That the land in Baptiste or Viacita Valley, above the first line, belonged to the Indians, as claimed.

I then informed Messrs. Reed, Taylor, Parks, and Robinson that I believed the statement of General Manuel Largo, on behalf of the Indians, to be true in every particular, and that it was my opinion that General Manuel Largo had been intimidated into signing the paper of conveyance as well as deceived in regard to its import; but that as General Manuel Largo only claimed the land above the first line of his people, I therefore, as the United States special agent for these Indians, did hereby order them to give up said land to the Indians, and not to molest them in the peaceable possession of it. At the same time I informed them if they were dissatisfied with the decision, I would refer the case for the action of the Department of the Interior. After a short consultation, Asa Reed, John Taylor, D. A. Parks, and W. H. Robinson declared themselves satisfied, and immediately gave possession to the Indians of the lands, as claimed, above the first line.

It appeared upon inquiry that, with this exception of dispute about dividing lines, the Indians and white settlers have lived on the most amicable terms.

I found these settlers had divided the land below the first line, that they had built four good board-houses, and that their lands were fenced in and under cultivation; that they owned considerable stock, and that they were of industrial habits, and just the men that were needed in a new country; but at the same time I regret to add that they, like many others in this section of the country, are always ready to take advantage of the Indians whenever an opportunity offers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS P. GREENE,

1st. Lieut. U. S. A., Special Agent for the Mission Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 2, 1870.

SIR: I return the papers inclosed in your letter of the 15th ultimo, in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in California to be used as reservations for the Mission Indians in the southern portion of that

State. I also transmit herewith the order of the President, dated the 31st ultimo, directing that the lands designated in your report of the 15th be set apart for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

Very respectfully,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, inclosing copies of Presidential order, dated 31st ultimo, and letter of transmittal dated 2d instant, reserving certain lands in the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys, California, for Indian purposes. The surveyor general of California was this day instructed to respect the boundaries of these reservations and protect the same from the encroachments of settlers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

HON. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, March 4, 1870.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from you in regard to the location of lands as reservations for the Mission Indians I immediately wrote out specific instructions to Lieutenant A. P. Greene, special agent. I directed him to at once repair to San Pasqual and make his agency at that reservation. I also instructed him to give notice to all persons located at San Pasqual and Pala that the government had selected those sites as reservations for the Mission Indians, and notified him to give further notice by issuing printed or written notices that all persons now located at those points must make immediate preparations to remove therefrom. I now write to you for instructions as to whom I shall apply for the requisite power to have these citizens removed, provided they are not willing to move away upon the notice of the agent. I do it at this time to avoid as much delay as possible. It will be necessary to have the whole of San Pasqual at as early a day as possible, that we may get the Indians located thereon this summer in time to have the ground plowed and got ready for the crop of next year. I deem this subject important enough to demand immediate attention, and trust you will give me full instructions in reference thereto.

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

J. B. McINTOSH,
*Brevet Major General United States Army,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.