

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. 113

No. 29.

LOS ANGELES, August 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

During the past year there has been very little change in the condition of the Mission Indians. There being no reservation the Indians are scattered in small villages over the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, and large numbers of them frequent Los Angeles for the purpose of obtaining work in the vineyards and as house servants.

The use of intoxicating drinks is the great source of trouble amongst them, and for which there is no remedy but putting them on a reservation from which all persons could be excluded except those appointed to superintend them.

The crops of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other articles raised by them this year would be quite sufficient for their support were it not for the rumsellers who infest almost every rancharia, or at a point so near to them that the Indians can obtain their vile liquors at any time by selling them their grain at half its value.

I would once more strongly recommend that the tract of land known as the "ex-mission" of San Antonio de Pala, together with the adjacent mountains known as "Palomat," be set apart and appropriated as a reservation for the Mission Indians. A home would be thus secured to those Indians who are being gradually deprived of their homes by the encroachments of the whites.

I think that any appropriation for these Indians will be unnecessary this year, and very little expense need be incurred on their account.

The tools and farming implements distributed amongst them by your order have been of great service to them, and enabled them to accomplish much more than they otherwise would have done.

The Coahuillas, under "Manuel Large," have a fine location in the mountains between Temecula and San Bernardino. They have a fine valley that will produce wheat, barley, and the finest vegetables. They are, however, very unsettled, and require frequent looking after and some assistance. I would recommend that they be supplied with seed wheat, barley, corn, and a variety of melon and pumpkin seeds.

Their number, large and small, as well as I can ascertain, is about 600.

The Coahuillas of Cabeson valley have cultivated more land than usual, but they are under but little restraint from their chiefs, and many of them are scattered over the country and obtain a living by working on ranches and in vineyards.

They are much addicted to drunkenness, and will do anything to obtain "agua-diente." The road to La Paz on the Colorado river runs through their principal villages, and they get some money (and some whiskey) by furnishing grass and water to teams passing that way.

If they were under the immediate supervision of an energetic agent who could and would direct them, they could produce more than sufficient for all their wants.

Within the last few months the Chemehueves have concluded a peace with the Mojaves, with whom they have been some time at war, and the most of them have returned to the Colorado river. The corn and beans furnished by your direction have been of great service to them, as they were in a very destitute condition, and it has no doubt prevented them from committing depredations on travellers.

I lately had a conversation with Superintendent Dent, and he fully concurs in my opinion that it is important that a reservation be established on the west

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side of the Colorado river for the Chamchaeyes and Pale-Utes, and it might be advisable also to remove the Coahuillas of Calson valley to the same reservation.

In my former reports I have referred to the same subject, and I sincerely hope some measures will be adopted for the relief of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY,  
*Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. B. C. WHITING,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.*

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