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Indian Matters.

We have been permitted to examine the report of B. D. Wilson, Esq., Indian Commissioner for the Southern District of California, upon the condition of the Indians coming particularly under his supervision. Besides the statistical and other valuable information contained in the report, it suggests a plan for the future government of the Indians, strictly philanthropic, and which, if carried out, cannot fail to benefit a people once more than half civilized, but now exhibiting such signs of retrogression and decay as must be deplored by every humane heart.

After giving a sketch of each tribe, their habits, customs etc., at present and also under the Mission system, Mr. Wilson recommends the following plan for their management:

It is proposed that the lands within the following boundaries be reserved for the use of the different Indian tribes now inhabiting those regions: A line drawn from the eastern boundary of Santa Isabel direct to the N.E. corner of the Laguna rancho, (thereby including Temecula and Agua Caliente,) thence along the northern boundary of Laguna, so as to include the San Jacinto rancho and the tract commonly known as San Gorgonio—the whole distance, say 100 miles; thence in a direct course 80 miles to the Tejon, (including the rancho of that name;) thence 100 miles to the Four Creeks; the remainder of the boundary to be completed by running a line due south, say 40 miles, from Santa Isabel to the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. The respective limits of this boundary could be defined as conveniently as counties are elsewhere. Not one thousand acres of this territory are now occupied by the cattle or crops of white men, and only two white men now reside upon any part of it. The Mexican claims can be quieted for a reasonable sum, and more easily than the Indian title can be extinguished. At the present time these lands are mere wastes, as far as the hand of man has anything to do with them.

Mr. Wilson recommends one principal town or pueblo at each reserve. There would be eight towns, one at each of the following places: At the Four Creeks, the Tulareños, about 1000 Indians; at the Tejon, Tulareños, 1000; San Gorgonio, Cahuillas, 1500; San Jacinto, Cahuillas, 1500; Temecula, San Luiseños, 1000; Agua Caliente, Dieguenos, 1000; Mouth of Gila, Yumas, 1000; and on the Upper Colorado, Mohaves, 1000. The establishment of towns at the Gila and Colorado might be delayed for

at the Gila and Colorado might be delayed for some time and until the working of the system should prove to be advantageous.

It is estimated that 1000 head of cattle, with

their own natural resources, would be sufficient to support them six months; the cattle could be delivered slaughtered, at the villages, for \$30,000. Then too, they would require a small supply of clothing, blankets, &c. After the first six months, they would not only support themselves, but have a surplus. They have done this before, and would do it again. The productions should be kept common stock, and dealt to them in daily or tri-weekly rations.— The lands of each town should also be held as common lands, until it became expedient to dispose otherwise; individual concessions might be made to the more industrious,

The immediate control of the affairs of each village would be entrusted to an agent appointed specially for the purpose. The agent could give permission to some of the Indians to bind themselves out to the rancheros for a term not to exceed one year, but as a general thing the Indians would be required to reside in their respective territories. A blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer should be employed for each village, to teach the Indians agriculture and the mechanic arts; and schools for the instruction of the young should be established upon some uniform system. It is thought the expense of carrying into successful operation the mode of government suggested by Mr Wilson, will not exceed the cost of one of the numerous expeditions which have been undertaken against the Indians since the organization of our state government.

The report contains a vast fund of information, and the publication of it will be an important addition to the cause of science. The views of Mr. Wilson touching the management of the Indians become important at this time, when the whole course of Legislation seems tending towards the extermination of the Indian race. If the government of the U. States desires the preservation of the Indians, some system must be adopted similar to that proposed by Mr Wilson. It could be put in operation here most effectually, for the various tribes hereabout have a vivid recollection of the "good old days" of the Missions, and they desire now, more than ever before, the protection and care of their white neighbors.